JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

☞ Pamphlets, Posting and Hand Bills, Cards, Circulars, Shop Bills, &c., neatly printed.

The Weekly Freeman.

Friday, Sept. 2, 1864.

OFFICE—*No. 35, (West side) Prince William Street.*

One of the Government papers says :—

"It would appear from an article in this morning's Freeman that the editor was in joyous expectancy of a grand difficulty between the Governor and his Council arising out of the salary question. What plans he had been making in anticipation of this reported difference does not appear, but it is evident that his hopes were golden ones. The whole affair, as we stated a day or two ago, has been satisfactorily arranged, and the Freeman is disappointed, his hopes blasted, and he is naturally enough in very bad humour. If all that Mr. Anglin asked for last winter has taken place, will the Freeman be satisfied? Certainly not. He has other desires besides a desire for the public welfare, which is of course the first in the mind of an honest politician, and who would dare suspect the honesty of the Freeman in political matters. The editor's disappointment and chagrin is quite amusing."

We expected no such difficulty. The Governor took some £180 a year more than any of his predecessors was paid, and the members of the Executive not only consented to his doing so but when the subject was brought before the Assembly every member of the Government belonging to that House, by speech and vote, asserted most emphatically that he did right, that he was entitled to this increase, that he only took what the Province bargained he may take, and that it would be a breach of faith to withold from him this increase to which he was entitled. Mr. Attorney General Johnson went so far as to say that the money from which the Governor's salary is taken does not belong to the people of the Province at all, and that the Governor, with the assent of the Colonial Office, may dispose of it as he pleases without consulting the representatives of the people, and without regard to their opinions or their wishes. Under such circumstances it would have been most unreasonable to anticipate any difficulty between the Governor and a Council which had so unreservedly approved of his conduct and so vigorously proclaimed that approval. The whole question at issue was simply a question of right or wrong. If it was right in 1863 that the Governor should take this increase of pay without the consent or even the knowledge of the representatives of the people, it is right in 1864. If it were no infringement on the rights of the people of this Province then, it would be no violation of such rights now. If it would have been a breach of faith on the part of the Province in 1863 it must be a breach of faith in 1864 not to pay the whole sum claimed by the Governor. It is one of those questions the essence of which can not be changed by any vote of the Assembly, the nature of which can not be altered by any shuffle or dodge such as is hinted at by the Government papers. We could not therefore have anticipated any difficulty, grand or small, between the Governor and his Council, and we were surprised when we heard the rumours which the explanations given by the Government papers, obscure as they are, now confirm. We thought the Government too cunning to admit, by any shuffle or attempt at compromise, that they were so egregiously in the wrong, that all they said last session was hypocritical and false, that they knew the rights of the people to controul the expenditure of their money had been violated, but that they were quite ready to connive at such violation, and to protest most solemnly that it was no violation at all, and that they were quite willing to betray the rights of the people if a majority of the Assembly, procured by any means, would vote that they were right. Such an admission, we repeat, we thought the Government too cunning to make on the eve of a general election.

Nor are we disappointed, nevertheless, if such admission has been made, for we think it most important that the people should thoroughly understand the character of the men to whom the management of the affairs of the Province has been so long entrusted, and any attempt to wriggle out of the dilemma in which they have involved themselves will but make their conduct appear more odious and contemptible. It may be that if they persisted in asserting they were in the right, it would require some effort to convince those few who still believe them the patriots, the men of principle, the asserters and vindicators of the peoples' right to self-government, they proclaimed themselves, that they had deliberately and wilfully and for their own base ends done that which was wrong, and which they knew to be wrong; but if, under the impression that the people care only for the £180 a year, and will be satisfied if that be saved, they have—as their papers say they have—resorted to a trick or shuffle of some kind to escape from the position they last winter defended so stoutly, they must stand self-convicted, and their tamest or best paid followers can attempt no justification of their conduct.

All that Mr. Anglin asked for last winter will take place and the Freeman will be so far satisfied.

The Franchise.

The lists of persons qualified to vote at the the next general election, were put up about the city yesterday. All persons who desire to secure the right of voting at the general election which must take place next year, should examine these lists at once, and ascertain if their names are on them; and if they are not, they should take care as soon as possible to serve notice on one of the Revisors of their intention to claim the right to vote. This notice must be served before the 1st of October; the sooner it is served the better.

In the Parish of Simonds the lists were put up some days ago. The freeholders of that Parish also should see that none of them are deprived by fraud or neglect of the right to vote.

Scores of independent farmers in Simonds and Quaco were disfranchised at the last election. Let them take care that they are not disfranchised now also.

We would feel obliged to the Revisors of Portland and Simonds and Quaco, and Lancaster for copies of their lists.

The new Archbishop of New York was formally installed in St. Patrick's Cathedral on the 21st. The ceremony was very magnificent, and thousands whom the building could not contain thronged the streets adjacent. His sermon was a simple and affecting discourse on the text "Peace be to You" *Pax Vobis.*

The barque Lady Daley, which sailed from this port on the 3rd ult., was wrecked on the night of the 11th, on the Island of Langley, close to French St. Peters, on the coast of Newfoundland; all hands saved. This we learn from Mr. Perrin, the mate, who arrived here last evening.

The Church Witness publishes the following statement, which has the air of authority about it:—

"We believe that the report which has been current during the last week that Judge Parker was on the point of resigning his seat on the Bench on account of *ill heath*, is quite unauthorized. The Judge's health is generally good, though at this time of life he cannot so well endure the prolonged labors of the Circuit Court here as in earlier years. While holding the sittings at Fredericton in the hot days of July last he was taken unwell, and had not quite recovered when the newly-appointed Circuit Court at St. John opened on the 9th inst., which Judge Parker was obliged to commence in the absence of the other Judges, Mr. Justice Wilmot being engaged in Charlotte County, and Mr. Justice Ritchie in Westmorland. The opinion of Judge Parker that the Bench requires additional strength is, we may add, no secret; and if the Government and the Legislature unite in the conclusion that, under the present circumstances of the country, the *only*, or the *best*, mode of strengthening the Bench would be attained by Judge Parker's resigning his office to a younger and to a fit man, he would not, we are assured, hesitate to do so, however great the sacrifice.

"After a service of thirty years as a Judge, preceded by nearly six years gratuitous services as a Crown Lawyer, when the duties were not unimportant, he might be entitled to some consideration, and if he has hitherto enjoyed the confidence of the public and the profession, it may be a question whether the appointment of another Judge might not for the present be the most desirable arrangement, and Judge Parker's retirement postponed until it was found that his services were no longer required, or he became incapable of properly discharging the share of duty assigned to him. Of one thing the publice may feel confident that he will never be a *sinecurist*."

The public do not expect Judge Parker to do all the work of the judiciary. It is well known that for years he has done much more than his share, and it is but fair that his strength should no longer be overtaxed; but the appointment of a dozen new Judges would not relieve him if they all chose to live out of St. John, and shirk the work which ought to be done. Three Judges live in Fredericton, where there is little to be done besides the business of Term time; one was in St. John where three-fourths of all the other legal business of the Province must be done. If Judge Parker resigned the chances are a thousand to one that the public business would be less satisfactorily attended to than at present.

The Sacred Concert of the Cathedral Choir was attended by over a thousand persons, every one of whom was filled with admiration mingled with surprise in those who heard the Choir for the first time. The most critical, —and some who had heard the great singers, whose fame is world-wide, sing some of those pieces, watched closely,—could not detect in the most difficult passages a single note omitted or sung incorrectly. Every passage was rendered with a perfect scientific accursacy that defied criticism; but the majority was not critical. The sweetness, the beauty, the pathos, the sublimity, the grandeur of the music which filled the vast edifice, the devotion, the joy, or the repentance breathed in every note so took possession of the audience that they could only listen and enjoy, and wonder at the feelings, strange to many, which such music awakened in their souls. It often seemed a relief from emotions so intense as to be painful when the music stopped, and it would have been a positive pleasure if the audience could applaud, as they would in an ordinary concert room. The only matter of discussion, when all was over, was not whether any faults or blunders could be detected, or which piece was sung best, but which piece was in itself the most beautiful, some preferring the Benedictus, from Weber's Mass in E Flat, some Zingarelli's Laudate, or the O Cor Amoris Victima, of Lambillotte's, (for their joyous exultant strains), some admiring the Sancta Maria, by Owen, and some preferring the "Inflammatus" and the La Carite, by Rossini, to all others, and only doubting which of these was the more beautiful, so that the merits of the composers rather than the merits of the Choir were canvassed, if we except that some admired most the Soprano, while others thought the Contralto the more extraordinary and beautiful. The Concert lasted about two hours, and during that whole time the audience sat still in rapt attention, every whisper hushed when the organ gave notice of the commencement of another piece.

The entire proceeds will be given in aid of the Orphan Asylum building fund.

A long statement, headed "Startling revelations in reference to the Military Department of South Carolina," has been sent us for publication. It would occupy much more space than we could spare for it. The statement is made by Thomas V. Knox, M. D., who was employed in the department, and expelled for creating dissatisfaction amongst the negroes, whose condition under their new taskmasters he describes as most deplorable. Small pox prevailed largely, and little or nothing was done for the relief of the sufferers. The clothes sent down so abundantly by the people of the North were sold by Mr. Judd, agent of the "Freedman's Relief Association," at Beaufort, and those who had no money were left to rot in the miserable remnants of the clothes once given them by the slaveholders. Many children and many mothers had no change of clothing and had to go naked while their rags were cleansed of the infection. The white and negro children are now separated in the schools. The plantations are monopolised by Northern speculators, and the highest price paid to the coloured labourers is 30 cents a day, out of which they have to provide their own food. The act of Congress provides that men shall get $8 a month and women $4, but this they never get. The whites, too, are not willing to allow the blacks the enjoyment of the political rights given them by the acts of Congress. For exposing and resisting all this wrong doing, and for labouring to teach the negroes what they were entitled to, he was denounced as a dangerous person, and sent out of the department by order of Gen. Saxton—who, he says, shares largely in the plunder—confirmed by Gen. Foster.

The correspondent of the Toronto Globe gives a glowing description of the view from the Carleton Heights :—

"The whole harbour, which here appeared to form a crescent, with the ships and wharves, and the city on its banks, were here in full sight. We stood as it were on the edge of a basin formed by the cliffs, and looked down upon the interior. The blue waters of the St. John and its harbour appeared studded with white sails and swiftly moving steamers.—Islands clothed in green of varied shades, their rocky sides reflecting back a silvery light as the sun's rays fell upon them, gave variety to a scene as varied as America can produce.—The city—its defects not visible in the distance —might have passed for a fairy work, so beautiful did it look in its gorgeous setting, while above all arose the dark pine trees and frowning granite of the surrounding hills. Long did the Canadians gaze upon the scene, and it was not until they were repeatedly reminded that time was fast progressing, and that he might perchance carry away with him the dinner hour, to the great discomfort of hungry stomachs, that they consented to move. The M. P. P's. at this appeal trotted off first and hurriedly, and the remainder followed in their wake. But long will all remember the beautiful landscape which they saw. It is not to be equalled in Canada by anything except the view obtained from the platform at Quebec.—To that it is in some respects superior."

CIRCUIT COURT.

In the case of Harvey vs. Marshall the Judge, in his charge, told the Jury that Mr. Marshall had no legal right to enter the dance hall and turn out the dancers as he did, but that they were the judges of the amount of damage inflicted, and a most respectable Special Jury estimated the damages at one cent. We have heard it said that costs will not follow this verdict unless the Judge certify, as the Police Act affords some such protection to Police Officers. Others think that the case is one which the Police Act can not affect, especially as Mr. Marshall did not prove that he acted as a policeman, and in what he considered the discharge of his duty.

On Thursday the prisoners Ryan and Burke were tried for a riot and a desperate assault on a soldier. On the return from a Pic-Nic a quarrel originating, no one explained how, arose between a number of civilians and some soldiers, and it was sworn that Burke beat one of the soldiers on the head with a heavily loaded whip handle, and that Ryan jumped on the man as he lay stunned by the beating. As it was evident that no previous concert or design to create a disturbance existed, the prisoners were acquitted of the riot, and found guilty of a common assault. The Solicitor General prosecuted, Messrs. Thomson and Doherty defended the prisoners.

Benjamin Nichols was convicted of obstructing James Alexander, a Constable, in the discharge of his duty, and acquitted on the more serious charge. Mr. Campbell defended Nichols. Sentence has not been pronounced in any of the cases.

Farrell vs. Kearney.—This was an action to recover balance of wages. The plaintiff was employed by the defendant as salesman at $5 a week. Some months after he was sent to Fredericton by the plaintiff to take charge of a business there. He said he could not go at $5 a week, as he would have to pay for his board there and keep his mother in St. John, and he was assured all would be made right. He was recalled to St. John to take charge of the business, which had fallen into confusion in the absence of the defendant, and he continued in the employment for nearly three years altogether, devoting himself most zealously to defendant's service and building up his business. He now claimed for these services $7 a week for the first year, $8 for the second, and $9 for the third, and a witness named Keogh, who was employed in the same establishment at $9 a week, swore that Farrell's services were much more valuable than his. On the other hand the defendant and his brother swore there was a positive hireing at £55 a year, and witnesses were called to show that another man in the same employment gets but £65 a year; that the cutter now employed who can act as salesman, and cutter, and buyer when necessary, gets only $7 a week, &c.

Verdict for the plaintiff $445.19.

Counsel for plaintiff, Mr. Campbell; for defendant, Mr. Wetmore and Mr. Doherty.

Clarke vs. Casey.—This was an action to determine, if we understood correctly, the ownership of the schooner "Iona," formerly owned by Mr. Duffy, and wrecked near Grand Manan, purchased there at a sale called by the master, and after lying there for a long time, brought back to St. John and purchased by the defendant Casey, and placed by him at Trentowsky's wharf; sold by Trentowsky, we believe, for wharfage, and bought by Clarke. It was alleged, we believe, that the sale was invalid, but the jury thought otherwise and found for the plaintiff. The law costs in the several suits about this vessel must in all be more than the vessel was ever worth.

The prisoners Burke and Ryan, convicted of assaulting a soldier on the return from a Pic Nic, were sentenced to three months' imprisonment in Gaol. Charles Wright, convicted of obtaining money under false pretences, was sent to the Penitentiary for 6 months, and Benjamin Nichols, convicted of obstructing a constable in the discharge of his duty, was sentenced to pay a fine of £10.

The Court then adjourned.

The Halifax Express, one of the papers that indulges in raptures and nothing but raptures about a Union of the Provinces, indulged on Friday last in one of the most absurd attempts at argument we have seen for some time. After describing the Manchester party, their peace policy, and their influence on the policy of the empire, the Express says :—

"In the existence of this party there is an element of danger to Colonial strength and prosperity. They, perhaps, wish us no harm particularly, but they wish to get quit of us, and would rejoice in the appearance of one sign after another of the gradual loosening of the bond. Now our feelings and wishes all lie the other way. Our desire is that the tie may become closer and firmer, and that our interests may be more and more identified. This, we believe, is to be brought about by the consolidation of a Union of the North American Provinces, and, we trust, that though difficulties may doubtless present themselves, we will never cease our efforts till these difficulties have been conquered, and we have made for ourselves peacefully yet patriotically a nationality, numbering four millions of people, and with a territory stretching from the Western shores of the Atlantic to the Northern point of Lake Superior. We would, then, even in a Colonial form, or in any form, possess a significance and a power which would be at once real and ever-growing, and secure us from the ambition and the menaces of a somewhat grasping neighbour. As separate Dependencies we are and can be nothing, and may have our rights and privileges bartered away one by one, without being consulted, and without being benefitted in return. We have seen in the case of Denmark how little consideration is shown for the weak. Had the whole Scalvonic race been knit together as one Kingdom, Schleswic would probably have been still Scalvonic. And so will it be with us."

And then it says, "the decisive step once taken, and the game is won." Can any one discover what all this means. Is it that if the Sclavonic race were united, England would have gone to war in behalf of Denmark, and that if these Provinces do not form a Legislative or Federal Union the connection with the Empire will be of no use to us, and the Yankees may any day walk in and devour us piecemeal without any fear of the interference of British fleet or army? This is surely too absurd to be openly maintained; yet this—or nothing—is what the article in the Express means.

The Tallahassee went into the Gulf of St. Lawrence and played the mischief amongst the American fishermen, destroying in one day some twenty-five or thirty of them. She will destroy a hundred or so, drive the others into harbour for safety, and so spoil their season's business, and then be off before the Federal cruisers reach the place. The Halifax Express says :—

"On Sunday last the schr. D. P. King passed a steamer off Port Hood answering to a description of the Confederate steamer Tallahassee. The probability is that it was the vessel named, as it is stated she procured the services of a pilot for the Eastern coast previous to leaving this port. In connection with this we notice in the Pictou Chronicle of yesterday, the following paragraph :—'Notices of the Tallahassee's ravages come in from all quarters. Quite a list of vessels seen about going down, and on fire, have been sent in by friendly correspondents.'"

The Albany Argus says no prelate ever carried away with him a more sincere love on the part of the public, than Bishop M'Closkey.

On Saturday we received at the Post Office the following letter :—

Canada West, Aug. 19, 1864.

SIR :—When reading the report of the sayings and doings of the *jolly* excursionists from Canada to the Lower Provinces, with a view to bringing about an union (?) I was much interested, and a little amused at a remark that fell from one of the speakers, who said that on the occasion of his visit to Toronto some time ago he had great difficulty in procuring a copy of a paper from the Eastern Provinces. I consider that Canadians, in view of the recent coquetting going on, and the prospect of an alliance (?) for "better for worse II" ought to cultivate the acquaintance now made.

I have been told, and, indeed, I have read (?) that in my native country when a young couple contemplated a matrimonial union, it was not unusual for the *patres familiæ* of the "high contracting parties" to meet and arrange preliminaries relating to pecuniary matters, and that differences have arisen (once the small item of a *bonie dhull*!) that exploded the young folk's bright dream of connubial bliss. This may or may not be true, I do not vouch for it; but I trust that the results arising from the visit of the concentrated essence of Canada's collective wisdom to your hospitable shore will be attended with mutual advantages to the inhabitants of each Province, and not end as did the Intercolonial Railway project.

I see by the organ of the Orangemen of Canada, (the Patriot, of Toronto, published by Mr. Beaty, who also publishes the Leader,) that the "Freeman" of St. John, N. B., is a "Romish paper," and that it is now favourable to incorporating the Orange order." This is very strange. However, my curiosity is excited; I am anxious to obtain a beter knowledge of you New Brunswickers, simply for my own satisfaction, and therefore request you will place my name on your list of subscribers to your weekly edition. I would enclose you my subscription for six months, but am not aware that Canada Bank Bills are current with you. You might insert a small paragraph saying what money Canadians should remit, as I do not see that our money order system extends to New Brunswick, as it does to Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland.

Yours,
IRISH CANADIAN.

The Patriot is entirely misinformed. In New Brunswick at present the Orangemen, who can form as many associations, lodges, &c., as they please, do not seek an act of Incorporation, and the policy of the Province is to refuse such acts to all secret societies. A few years ago the Legislature refused to renew the Charter of the Sons of Temperance, because it was a secret political society. Orangemen in New Brunswick assert that they seek no religious ascendancy, and have no wish to exclude Catholics from a fair share in the Government of the country, and sectarian feuds and quarrels happily are to be accounted amongst the things of the past, to be regretted, and, if possible, forgotten. At our elections Catholics vote for Orangemen, and Orangemen for Catholics, when they like the men. Traders in politics sometimes labour at election times to revive ill feelings, but their success is usually small.

Remittances in the paper of any of the principal Canadian Banks—say the Bank of Montreal or the Bank of British North America would answer very well. Canadian Bank paper passes here at a small discount.

It would but weary our readers to give even a summary of the reports from the Chicago Democratic Convention, especially as the telegraph will probably bring in news of the nomination in time for this paper. Amongst so many representatives of so many States there was necessarily much difference of opinion.—Some were for peace on any terms. Some preferred Guthrie as candidate, and some Seymour. The Woods of New York, for some reasons of their own, were working against M'Clellan, and even the Republicans were at work in their way. Senator Sprague, it was said, brought word that the Republicans would abandon Lincoln and nominate Mr. Adams, the Ambassador to England, as their candidate—this being done to satisfy those who are not Democrats, but who want to get rid of "Old Abe." The probability, it was generally admitted, was that M'Clellan would receive the nomination. A two-thirds vote was necessary for the selection of the candidate.

The Boston Post says of the Democratic party :—

"It is with inexpressible gratification that we can speak of the feeling entertained, in advance, towards this body—not merely by the Democrats, but by those who have never acted with the Democracy—who feel that, as national things are going, there is but one chance to save the country from the ruin ahead. It is no more than just to affirm that, outside of the Democratic party, the judgment is made up that the course of this Administration is straight onward to anarchy! Its friends will sing hosannas to the triumph of terrible desolating and devastating programme it is upon, when the Jews return to Jerusalem, and not before. The public mind is turned to something better for our land than eternal war—to Union with Peace; and it is in most candid men's mouths that the only solid ground for peace is the Constitution ordained by the Fathers.

"It is believed that these two words—Union and Peace—will comprhend the animus of the Convention. It will be as important as the Convention that gathered to frame the Constitution of 1787."

Many apprehend that the Lincoln party, having the army at their command, will attempt to control the elections by force, as they did the elections in Maryland and elsewhere. The formation of armed bodies called Loyal Leagues, and their threats, confirm this impression. The Democrats seem determined to resist force by force. In Indiana, in open meeting they passed the following resolutions :—

"First—That while it is the well-considered and inflexible purpose of the Democratic party of this State, acting in concert with all patriotic citizens who respect the purity of the ballot and desire the public good, to maintain by force, if need be, and at all hazards, the right of the people to free and fair elections, we condemn any attempt at resistance of the laws before constitutional remedies are exhausted, and earnestly advise all men to abide patiently the action of the chosen representatives of the Democratic party at Chicago, on the 29th of August, looking forward to the coming election for a peaceful and constitutional redress of grievances more effectual than violence.

"Second—In times of public peril like the present, and in view of what are believed to be well founded apprehensions of attempts on the part of those in authority to interfere by military power with the freedom of elections, patriotism and prudence alike demand that the constitutional right of the people to keep and bear arms as a necessary means of defence to a free State, should not be violated nor abandoned; and it is the right and duty of all good citizens to co-operate in open and lawful organisations for the protection of the freedom of elections, and for the preservation of peace and constitutional order and the rights of the people within the State, as well as for its defence against invasion, and we especially recommend the people in all their counties, township and election precincts, thorough organization for these ends."

M'Ginniss performed, on Monday and Tuesday, the due share of the task he had undertaken, and although he appeared to labour much in walking, it was expected that he would hold out for the week. Crowds watched his arrival on every trip, and accompanied him great part of the way. Last evening he walked very rapidly through Prince William-street, but soon after it was announced that he had "given up." He was entirely untrained, we believe, and left his work in Ruddock's Shipyard to attempt this great feat.

Great numbers went over from the city yesterday to attend the Pic Nic of the Carleton Presbyterian Church, which was held on Mr. McCarthy's grounds. The day was very fine, and everything passed off most agreeably.

The Church Witness is actually, really, positively dead. No notice of its intention to die was given this time, and no assistance to prolong its existence will now be accepted. It is dead, and although we ought to rejoice that such intolerance and bitterness and virulence found no favour with the majority of the members of the Church of England, and therefore did not pay, we must admit that we are sorry for it. Our sorrow we know is selfish; but then we will miss it so much. In any other paper published in this city we will look in vain for such articles, original and select, as we found weekly in the Witness.

Its demise was quite unexpected. It was suddenly announced in yesterday's—the last—number, as follows :—

"This is the last number of the 'Church Witness.' It has accomplished its work, and we may therefore discharge its funeral rites without regret. It was established exactly fourteen years ago to vindicate and maintain Evangelical Christianity, which at that time was in some danger. It has discharged this duty; it has proved, beyond dispute, that the Church of England is both Protestant and Evangelical, and therefore merits the warm, unfaltering attachment of her members. It has also proved the converse of this, namely that she does not, even in the remotest degree, afford any countenance to the views of the Sacramentarian or Romanizer."

Its work done?—but we will not disturb its ashes.

The Gleaner of the 27th, speaking of the crops in the neighborhood of Chatham says :—

"During the past fortnight a very large portion of the wheat in this neighborhood, has been cut and housed. It is an abundant yield free of wevel and smut. The long drought has stunted the oats, checked the growth of potatoes, and the after-grass. The heavy rain which fell so opportunely on Tuesday, it is hoped will effect a happy change and put a new dresss on our parched fields."

Muller, the unhappy wretch, had scarcely set his foot ashore ere he had his likeness taken by three or four photographers, and the special artists of as many pictorial weeklies!

Mr. H. B. Baldwin, messenger for Turner's Express, had a narrow escape on the Railway on Saturday. He attempted to jump upon the up train as it passed the down train at Wallace's but missed his hold, and was thrown violently to the ground, cutting his face severely, and bruising his body very much. No bones were broken. His legs laid upon the rail until the wheels were within two or three feet of passing over them, when he fortunately turned himself just in time to clear.—*News.*

DESERTION AND CAPTURE.—No little stir was occasioned in town this morning, by the arrival of Adjutant M'Murray, driving *a la* Jehu, having in charge two soldiers who had taken their departure from St. John about a week since. They were captured early this morning in the Harvey Settlement, and with them "a Yankee," the author and instigator of their desertion; but we are sorry to say that when within about 9 miles of Fredericton, near Gallop's, the latter quietly slipped his handcuffs, threw himself backwards out of the wagon and took to the bush; he was immediately pursued by two men of the Adjutant's party, who at last accounts were on the trail, while Mr. M'Murray returned to Fredericton with his remaining prisoners. It is a great pity "the Yankee" should escape; but if retaken he will doubtless be made an example to those who are systematically tampering with Her Majesty's troops in St. John and elsewhere.—*Reporter.*

The canal which Gen. Butler is engaged in cutting, will extend across a peninsula a quarter of a mile wide, made by an extraordinary bend in the James river at a point beginning seven miles below Drury's Bluff. This neck is called Dutch Gap, and the peninsula is known as Farrar's Island. Under the lee of that island have been stationed the Confederate gunboats, and at various points of the river's course about it are sunk the obstructions to the channel. To cut a canal through Dutch Gap will leave the Confederate fleet high and dry in the old river bed—suppose they choose or are forced to remain—and will open a new channel beyond the obstructions. It is said that above this point there are no obstacles except Fort Darling to the passage of the Federal fleet up to Richmond.

We learn from the Standard that on the 11th inst., Mr. Osburn, the manager, gave the employees of the N. B. & C. Railway Co. a holiday, and themselves and friends an excursion over the Railway to Dumbarton Station. Some two hundred persons availed themselves of the considerate kindness of Mr. Osburn, and, judging from the account given by Bro. Smith, who has a fine appreciation of such re-unions, the party enjoyed a splendid time, seeking pleasure and amusement in a variety of ways. At the station a dinner was prepared by direction of the manager, and, it is needless to add, done justice to by the company.—*Sentinel.*

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR.—His Excellency the Lieut. Governor of this Province has just paid Miramichi a short visit. He remained at Newcastle a day or two and put up at Fallon's Hotel, accompanied by Lord Newry, Captain Shuttleworth, Messrs. Wilson and Russell.—He next visited Chatham and put up at the Hon. J. M. Johnson's. On the morning of Monday last he inspected the Rifle Corps and expressed himself pleased with their appearance and discipline. His Excellency soon after took his departure for the Bay Chaleur.—*Col. Times.*

AERONAUTIC.—Prof. Lowe, the accomplished aeronaut has arrived in the city with the view of giving our citizens an exhibition in his profession, if sufficient inducement is held out to him. He is a gentleman of address and professional attainments. He is a member, we understand, of good standing in the Smithsonian Institute, and highly respected wherever known. A lecture by a gentleman of his scientific knowledge should be interesting to our citizens. An ascension at Fredericton during exhibition times would add much to the attractions at that time.—*Globe.*

We noticed a day or two ago on Walker's wharf, a splendid casting of a propeller wheel, from the Foundry of Fleming & Humbert, intended for the tug-boat "Lyon." The style in which this difficult piece of casting is executed reflects credit upon the manufacturers.—*News.*

The surgeons' reports show that our armies have suffered greatly from chills and fever which is induced by the miasma and change of climate to which they are exposed. They also find Ayer's Ague Cure is an effectual remedy for this distemper, and are urging the government to adopt it within the regulations. The Surgeon-General hesitates because it is put up in a proprietary form. However great that convenience to the public, he prefers the physicians of the army should give their own directions for the doses. Whatever professional pride may dictate, he knows as well as we do, that Dr. Ayer's Cure is an almost perfect antidote for the Ague, and that the soldiers should have the benefit of it, as well as the people.—*Washington (D. C.) Correspondent.*

Public speakers and singers will find Brown's Bronchial Troches beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech.—For Coughs and Colds the Troches are effectual.

TO KNOW IS TO APPROVE.—MRS. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dressing, are approved by thousands.—They are the preparations for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the Hair.—They are suited to both young and old. They arrest the fall and impart a healthful and natural color to the hair. Every Druggist sells them.

Brigham Young says the Devil is much of a gentleman in comparison with many who serve him. in one of his late sermons Brigham relates the following:—

"A gentleman said to me, 'I would like to establish a billiard table and a drinking saloon in your city; you must have such places here by and by, any how.' May be we will, and may be we will not; we shall see whether God Almighty will reign among his people, or whether the devil will. I shall keep such Christian institutions out of this city as long as I can."

We regret to learn that Mr. Wm. M'Keel's saw-mill, at Prince William, was consumed by fire on the evening of Thursday last. The property was partially insured in the Queen Office. —*Farmer.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

(By Telegraph to the Associated Press.)

Arrival of the "Europa."

HALIFAX, Aug. 31.

Europa left Liverpool at 10 on the morning of the 20th—Queenstown 21st,—arrived at Halifax at 8 a. m., 31st. Has 59 Halifax and 87 Boston passengers.

City of Washington arrived at Queenstown on the 19th.

Scotia passed Cape Clear at 2.30 p. m. 19th. The Borussia at Southampton on the evening of the 19th.

Political news continues meagre in the extreme. The London Times, in an editorial on Grant's assault on Petersburg, credits both sides with great valour, and winds up as follows :—"We from this distance, while we deplore the sabrifice, cannot but admire the heroism which for three months together has animated the combatants in this deadly grapple. We cannot but believe that American character must gain from the moral qualities which have been called into action, but as enough has been done for this as for other purposes, we should rejoice to see the belligerents operating with mutual respect. Whatever may be the clamour in streets or churches of New York, we may depend upon it, no man of Grant's army thinks meanly or maliciously of his Southern adversaries. War, among its other lessons, teaches foes to respect each other, and we sincerely wish that the feelings which must thus have been generated, may lead before long to reconciliation and peace."

The "Index," the London organ of the rebels says :—"We are able to say with all calmness and soberness, that the prospects of a speedy peace were never so promising, so almost absolutely certain. It is our sincere belief that unless some great disaster befall the Confederate arms before the 29th of this month, the Democratic party then assembling in convention at Chicago, will nominate a peace candidate for the Presidency, and within three months thereafter, there will be an armistice; if any selfish hope of exhausting both American belligerents has animated the policy of Europe, that policy will have its just reward.—Neither has lost the restorative energies of youth; both have only just learned their own strength; debt-burdened and bled as they may be, the day they make honorable peace with amity and identical foreign policy, the twin confederations will be physically and morally stronger than ever they were or could have been under the undivided Union, with its materialistic tendencies and its external strength neutralized by an internal sectional balance of power."

Belfast riots subsided on the 18th. There was a slight outbreak that day when remains of one of the rioters were removed for burial, but presence of military prevented anything serious; subsequently tranquility prevailed throughout town, and military and constabulary were being withdrawn. On Friday, 19th, however, rioting was resumed with unabated fury. Four constables and about a dozen civilians received gunshot wounds, some serious.—An influential meeting was held, attended by both Protestant and Catholic gentlemen, and deputations were appointed to visit the disturbed districts and reason with the rioters.—The town was patrolled by the military.

Some disturbances occurred at Cork. Mob paraded the streets, but the military fired a volley of blank cartridges and the mob immediately scattered and fled. Slight rioting also occurred at Dundalk and Newry.

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase of cash on hand over three and a half million francs.

The King of Spain continued the guest of Napoleon, and in absence of all political excitement papers indulged in various speculation upon event, some predicting closer alliance of France and Spain.

Fire at Limoges destroyed 200 houses.

Bourse flat and lower—66.35.

DANISH QUESTION.

Nothing new in Danish question. Some citizens of Schleswig were agitating for popular vote after conclusion of peace.

Official Vienna Gazette says the approaching visit of the King of Prussia to Vienna is one of the most essential guarantees for peace of Europe.

SWITZERLAND.

The International Congress was sitting at Geneva for the purpose of making a better provision for wounded in wars, and those in attendance on them.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

English funds on the 19th flat.

Consols declined one-eighth, but closed steadily. Demand for discount moderate. Rates unchanged.

Prospectus issued for constructing a Railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico and Puebla, with a capital of £5,400,000 sterling.

Cotton buoyant—advanced ¼d. a ⅛d.; advance only partially maintained.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Corn easier. Provisions dull. Consols 89 a 89¼.

LATEST.

QUEENSTOWN, 21st.—Paris Bourse firm.—Rentes 66.45.

ALEXANDRIA, 20th.—Charles Hale, American Consul General, arrived on the 17th, and was cordially welcomed. Honourable settlement of difficulty speedily expected.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived.—Atkinson, Clara Wheeler, and Juno.

Sailed.—Yuba.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.

New York, 25th.—Early on Monday morning the rebels disappeared from the front of the 2th and 9th corps on the Weldon road, having apparently found the Federal position too strong to carry. Forty miles of the road had been destroyed and the Federal advance is within two miles of Petersburg.

The reported wounding of Gen. A. P. Hill and Fitz Hugh Lee in Sunday's battle is incorrect.

At four o'clock, on Sunday morning, Gen. Forrest, with three thousand rebel cavalry, dashed into Memphis, Tenn., and came near capturing the principal Federals officers in command. The Federal troops speedily rallied and drove them from the city. The rebels had no time to secure much plunder.

Gold 254¼.

New York, 25th, p. m.—Advices from Sherman state that his army is advancing pickets and making a regular siege of Atlanta.

From before Petersburg the news is that Warren is advancing his lines close to the City, and retaining full possession of Weldon road.

Large numbers of deserters daily come into the Federal lines. They say that Peretsburg has but six days' provisions.

It is believed that Lee will make another attempt to regain the Weldon road, which may bring on a general battle.

Despsches from the Shenandoah state that Sheridan is strongly fortified, either to defend Maryland and Washington, or to pursue Early if he retreats.

Grant's activity has undoubtedly paralyzed Early's offensive movements for the present.

Late Richmond papers deplore the loss of Weldon road.

BOSTON, Aug 26.

New York, 26th.—Muller charged with murdering an Englishman in a railway car, was arrested on board ship Victoria yesterday.

The watch and hat of the murdered man were found in his trunk.

Negro soldiers are to be paid the same wages bounty and clothing as white soldiers, in accordance with the late declaration of the Attorney General.

A Washington despatch say there is no ground for the rumor so assiduously reported from here that the President proposes to send Peace Commissioners to the Rebels.

The rumours that an armistice has been or is to be proposed, are without foundation.

BOSTON, Aug. 26th.

NEW YORK, 26th, p. m.—Reports from the seat of war to day are quite meagre.

Mobile dates are to the 18th. The Rebels had sunk the steamer Nashville across the channel, making it impossible for Federal fleet to approach the city until the obstruction was removed. Fort Morgan was continuously shelled by the fleet and land forces.

A Report from New Orleans states that a riot had occurred in opposition to the draft, and that 400 citizens had been killed by the military. The report needs confirmation.

Heavy skirmishing is of daily occurrence between Sheridan and Early near Harper's Ferry.

Richmond papers state that the Lynchburg Railroad is in great danger of destruction by the Federals.

Murder in the Globe Hotel.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.

About a quarter past one o'clock this afternoon while two sailors were in the bar-room of the Globe Hotel, corner of Commercial and Hanover-streets, a third party named John Longworth entered the room and exclaiming "I can lick any man in the house," threw one of his arms around the neck of George Thring. Thring immediately pushed the intruder aside, saying "keep away from me." At the same moment Longworth drew his sheath knife and stabbed Thring in his left breast, inflicting a wound which caused almost instant death.

Longworth was arrested and committed to the lock-up to await examination.

Thring was a St. John Pilot, about 36 years of age, and leaves a widow but no children.

Coroner Moore took charge of the body and will hold an Inquest.

Longworth is a sailor and about the same age as his victim. The parties are said to be strangers and no difficulty is known to have previously occurred between them.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.

New York, 27th,—The number of prisoners since opening of this present campaign is estimated at 15,000.

A force of Confederates attempted to cross into Maryland yesteraay but were forced back.

A fight occurred between a force of Union troops on a reconnaisance and a large skirmish force of the enemy on Thursday near Leetown, Virginia.

The latter fell back on what proved to be the main body of Early's Corps, when the Union troops retired with a loss of 150 killed and wounded.

It is conceded on all hands at Chicago that McClellan will receive the nomination.

The Army of the Potomac still holds the Weldon Railroad, and a force has been sent towards the Danville Road.

Gold closed in New York yesterday, p. m., at 253½.

New York, 27th, p. m.—On Thursday a desperate assault was made on a division of the 2nd corps at Reams' Station on the Weldon Railroad, which fell back with the loss of three batteries, but reinforcements arriving they regained the ground lost, and it is said recaptured the guns.

A sortie on Butler's command was repulsed on Thursday.

Kilpatrick has made