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, June 30, 1865.

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

The statement of the London *Morning Post* that the Canadian mission would succeed threw some of the friends of Confederation into ecstacies; but a careful consideration of that statement showed that even though the arrangement it described were carried out, the success would, after all, be very like a failure. The Canadian opposition papers say that the Delegates have failed to accomplish anything. One of them goes so far as to state that a leading member of the Imperial Cabinet has declared that "these fellows (the Delegates) only want money to keep themselves in office and they shall not have it." The Montreal *Gazette*, which Mr. M'Gee keeps well informed, almost admitted that the mission is a total failure, but then finding it had admitted too much, it endeavour-d to quality its admission in a very lame way. When the Delegates from the Lower Provinces get home and show the Colonial Minister that the overwhelming majority of the people, not only of New Brunswick but also of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island are absolutely opposed to this scheme, and that they can neither be coaxed nor coerced into accepting it, then the scheme will get the *coup de grace*; and the discomfited schemers will have to return and try to satisfy as best they can their mercenaries who have so fondly calculated on pocketing the larger part of the English millions which they hoped the Imperial Government would enable them to get hold of in order to promote Confederation.

Some days ago the *Scottish American Journal* said:—

"We believe the chief difficulty in the negotiations is with Mr. Gladstone, who has charge of the public purse, and who naturally fights shy of committing himself to any scheme for defensive works, for railroads, or for anything else within the Provinces that may be made the subject of future Parliamentary discussion.

We are assured that the delegates press strongly to have the amount that Canada may borrow for the erection of fortifications in the Western sections of the Province *guaranteed* by the Home Government. The delegates think it is unfair that Canada should be asked to undertake quasi Imperal works by borrowing on her own account to an extent sure to effect the value of her securities very unfavorably. And it is really nothing more than just, so long as there is a connection kept up with the Mother Country, that the latter should at least back up the credit of the Provinces in all expenditures of a military character—out-side of the maintenance of a Provincial Volunteer Force."

The Montreal *Gazette* admits that nothing will be done until after the elections now at hand. The present Imperial Government have no objection to Confederation; but they see in Confederation a means of relieving the Empire from responsibility—of putting these Provinces in such a position that the connection may be finally severed at any moment without more dishonour than even the present Mongrel-Whig Government would wish to bear; but they have no idea of allowing it to become a pretext for making the Imperial Government guarantors of a Provincial debt which the Provinces themselves never could pay.

The Canadian mission, we believe, will utterly fail.

This was in type when news came that the negotiations were concluded. As far as can be ascertained the Canadians did not get a promise of a guarantee for the $50,000,000 which they sought, and Confederation seems to have passed quite out of sight. Our Delegates will be pleased to find that part of their work was almost done even before they had left the Province.

The *Canadian News* of June 8th, an English paper paid by this Province for misrepresenting it, gives the latest news about the Canadian delegates. It tells us that a most hopeful spirit prevails amongst the delegates, and that is all they have to say, after all their interviews and dinners and all that. "A hopeful Spirit!!!"

"We have no desire to anticipate, even by a single surmise, the results of the present important negotiations between the Imperial and Canadian authorities. It is enough for us to know at present and to be able to state *positively that a most hopeful spirit prevails among the delegates as to the satisfactory issue of their extraordinary mission.* This, we think, ought to be a subject of *national* as well as of *official congratulation*—a feeling to be shared by every thoughtful British subject, whether here, at home or in our North American Colonies; for, although this North American question may or may not go forward to the exact solution we or they may most desire for it, yet *forward it must go.* The intolerable uncertainty of the last few months must end one way or another during the next few weeks; and we, of course, hope and believe it will end in that way most *beneficial at once to the Provinces and to England*, viz., by a still closer connection between the mother-country and her colonies. That this happy result may come to pass, it will be necessary, *besides political* union among themselves and a well-digested system of public defence, that the several provinces should enlarge and revise their land and settlement policy—that important portion of their policy which deals with the attraction, reception and retention of emigrants. Without reflecting in any degree on the past, there can be no question that great improvements in this department of administration remain open to Canada and her sister colonies. It is, moreover, a subject-matter wholly within provincial *purview*."

The London correspondent of *Saunders' News Letter*, a Dublin paper, says:—

"The deputation of Canadian Legislators appointed to confer with Her Majesty's Government on the defence of the colony against the possible aggression of the Yankees are, I have reason to believe, much dissatisfied at their reception, and at the non-success of their mission. They complain (and not without some show of reason) that they have been treated with but scant personal consideration and that, so far as Lord Palmerston is concerned, they have not yet been favored with an interview with the noble lord, although they have now been in London some weeks. The Premier has, in fact, thrown them upon the Colonial Minister; and as you well know, the pensive Cardwell is not precisely the sort of person, to entertain a number of colonial gentlemen, with ravenous appetitites after their sea voyage, and elated with change of air and scene. The fact appears to be that the Government are "trimming" with the Canadian Legislature, and are evidently afraid to tell them what they mean to do, lest the Yankees should take offence. Eminently Whiggish this; but by no means fair or ingenuous. If the Canadians are to be left to their own devices, it would be far better to tell them at once; but if they are to be bamboozled into the belief that, if the Yankees really mean to annex them we really mean to go to war to prevent it, a grave injustice will be done, and we shall have to answer to history for a great political crime. No one knows better than Lord Palmerston that Canada cannot be defended, except by a long and exhaustive war, to which the people of England are not disposed to commit themselves.

The organ of the Nova Scotia Government after stating that the Attorney General and Provincial Secretary, of that Province, have been sent to England, as Delegates, goes on to say:—

"As we before stated, the Provincial Secretary was in consequence of a communication from the International Contract Company, recently deputed to visit Fredericton, for the purpose of arranging joint action between these Provinces, touching the railway connection from Truro to Moncton. It was there decided that the contract for that work could be much better arranged with the principals in London than with any agent they could send to this country; and the Hon. A. J. Smith, the leader of the Government of New Brunswick, and the Hon. Mr. Allan, the Attorney General, are to accompany our delegation. The New Brunswick delegates are charged, we understand, with communications to the Imperial Government on the question of the proposed Confederation of these Provinces. With that portion of their mission our delegates have of course nothing to do, as our Legislature, for reasons previously explained, have not yet been called upon to express any opinion on that question. We are gratified to learn that the delegates from this Province have been especially charged to accomplish, if possible, the construction of both lines of Railway, on the best terms they can obtain, within the stipulations of the act of the last session.

We sincerely trust they may be successful, as we look forward with the utmost confidence to the immense advantage to this Province of the completion of the railway system long since proposed, stretching from Annapolis to Pictou, and from Truro to New Brunswick, the United States, and Canada. Until that work is completed we must fail to realize the great advantages which must result from rapid, easy, and cheap inter-communication between the most fertils and populous sections of our country, and connection of the whole with the rest of this continent; for no one can doubt that when the railway is completed from Halifax to St. John, and but one short link remaining to connect London, and New York, and Montreal by the shortest possible route, that link must necessarily be constructed without delay, as a matter of course. We include Montreal, because that city and the whole of Central and Western Canada is brought nearer to Halifax by a line intersecting Portland than by the Quebec line. We understand that the delegates from this Province are charged to communicate with the Imperial Government upon the subjects of the Reciprocity Treaty, and the protection of our fishermen, in case of its abrogation, and also respecting the exactions levied from our fishermen on the coast of Labrador. It will be remembered that the duty of dealing with these questions was earnestly enforced upon the Government by the Legislature at the past session, in adopting the reports of the committees on Trade and Manufactures and on the Fisheries. The negotiation for the sale of debentures of sufficient amount to complete the railway to Pictou will also engage the attention of the delegates from our Government."

The *Globe* says:—

"The *Freeman* can scarcely find an objection to the contract, entered into by the Railway Company of this city with the E. & N. A. Railway Company of Maine, for the construction of the road."

And again:—

"The fact that the *Freeman* is doing all in its power to shake confidence in the Company represented by the Hon. Mr. Poor, is no proof whatever of that Company's inability to do the work. The *Freeman*, however, seems to make the mistake of assuming that somebody is anxious to have the Company commence whether they are able to finish or not. Now, we believe that no such feeling exists."

All we have ever said of the Company is that it has no money, and that before it asked the Common Council to do anything to promote its scheme, it should show that it would be able to do the work. All we have to say of the contract is that is a mere soap bubble with which the schemers think to amuse the children in the Company and out of it. As yet not even a single dollar has been paid in by any one.

The *Journal* says that the contract has been written and signed. It does not say by whom, but we strongly suspect that Mr. Poor is the whole of the one part of this great contract. Of course he signs as President of the imaginary E. & N. A. Railway Company of Maine.

When we see satisfactory evidence that stock to the extent say of a million dollars at least has been subscribed, and that even twenty-five per cent. of that amount has been paid up, we will begin to believe that the Company which undertakes to build a Railroad all the way from Bangor to St. John, has some grounds for asserting that it can perform that great work; but while we can see nothing but proposals to raise stock and loans; while one of the most devoted supporters of the Company can only say that the Maine Company will help the New Brunswick, and the New Brunswick the Maine Company in the operation generally known as kite flying, our contemporaries must pardon us if we can not believe their shams to be realities.

The emigration from Lower Canada to the United States is greater than ever. In the Eastern Townships whole districts are almost depopulated. The local taxation is very high, some farmers having to pay $50 to $60 taxes to the Municipality. The different papers give different reasons for this deplorable emigration, but all agree that it is going on. None of them seem to have discovered that the loss of Confederation is the cause. Our New Brunswick journalists who find that to be the immediate cause of every evil, and particularly of the emigration which they say has taken place from New Brunswick, should enlighten the Canadians.

The St. John advocates of the Company Scheme must be desperate, when they seek aid and comfort, in the North Shore hostility to Western Extension. The *Journal* is not afraid or ashamed to say:—

"The *Gleaner* points out how injurious to the Government is such a policy as that of Mr. Anglin. Our Northern contemporary does not name that gentleman, but it shows very clearly that he is in bad political company."

Dr. Honeyman writes from Dublin praising his own efforts to display the products of Nova Scotia at the Exhibition, and describing the results of those efforts; but he says:—

Little has as yet been said by the press regarding our colonial display, and a strange confusion of countries and products has already appeared in what has been reported. This is not much to be wondered at, when we find the products of Natal, in the centre of Canada, Vancouver's Island in closest proximity to the Mauritius, the products of Japan besides those of Victoria; and if Mr. Simmonds' scheme had been carried out in reference to the front of our own court, we might reasonably have expected to find the newspapers ascribing to Nova Scotia the growth of the sugar cane, coffee, &c. When I get time I shall see that correct information with reference to our Provincial representation is diffused by the press.

The St. Stephens Branch Railroad is progressing rapidly it is said. Several gangs are at work, and as there are no heavy cuttings or large bridges, the road may be in working order by the end of next Summer. In Woodstock the *Acadian* says much opposition to their Railway efforts is given by those from whom it was least to be expected.

The steamer *Montreal* did not reach her wharf until this morning. She was enveloped in fog the whole distance from Portland. On leaving that port she ran down a wood laden schooner entering the harbour. The schooner fill d immediately. Nobody was hurt however. The *New York* will take her place on the route commencing on Monday next.—*Globe.*

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

[From Chalener's Wood Circular.]

AMERICAN PINE TIMBER.—158 logs, ex "Timour," from St. John, N. B., of inferior quality, and 14 inches average, have been sold by Auction at an average of 1s 3d 7-16 per foot. Fresh Imports, of good quality and large sizes, would realize high prices on arrival.

BIRCH.—The Stocks of all kinds are light, and large sizes are much inquired for. The only import during the month has been 524 logs, ex "Timour," from St John, 14 inches average, which were sold by Auction at an average of 1s 3d 9-16 per foot.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA DEALS.—There is but little change to note, and the Auction Sales during the month, which have all been performed in the South Market, have been as follows, viz.:—

Ex "Mirella," from St. John, N. B., about 13,000 pieces Spruce Deals, at from £7 to £8 7s 6d, averaging £7 14 per standard; ex do., from St. John, N. B., about 9,000 pieces Pine Deals, at from £6 17s 6d to £9 10s, averaging £7 15s per standard; ex "Timour," from St. John, N. B., about 19,000 pieces Spruce Deals, at from £6 7s 6d to £8 7s 6d, averaging £7 12s 6d; ex "Nereid," from St. John, N. B., about 18,000 pieces Spruce Deals, at from £6 10s to £8 2s 6d, averaging £7 13s 6d per standard; ex "Alexander," from St. John, N. B., about 11,500 pieces Spruce Deals, (chiefly short lengths) at from £6 10s to £8 12s 6d, averaging £7 6s per standard; ex "Alexander Marshall," from St. John, N. B., about 24,000 pieces Spruce Deals, (chiefly short lengths) at from £6 12s 6d to £8 5s, averaging £7 6s per standard; ex do., from St. John, N. B., about 5,000 pieces Pine Deals, at from £6 12s 6d to £8 15s, averaging £7 12s per standard.

COMPLETION OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The manufacture of the telegraphic cable which, it is hoped, is ere long to link more closely together England and America, was completed on the 5th inst. It is 2,300 nautical miles in length, or about 2,600 miles long.—The electric conductor—that is, of course, the centre of the cable—is composed of seven fine copper wires, spun into a strand, and covered with a patent compound; around this are four layers of gutta percha, each about the thickness of a shilling, each insulated again with the same compound. Around this is twisted a kind of packing of hemp; and finally eleven strong iron wire strands, each enclosed with tarred hemp, are twisted around the core as a means of protecting it: so that there are 25,000 miles of copper wire in the conductor, about 35,000 miles of iron wire on the outside covering, and upwards of 400,000 miles of strands of hemp used in covering the iron wires, which hemp, it has been properly said, would reach twenty-four times around the world.

The cable has been manufactured at the rate of between fifteen and seventeen miles a-day, complete, and as much as 173 miles a-day have been encircled by the iron wire and hemp, and throughout the whole of the work the cable has been subjected to a continuous electrical test with the most satisfactory results.—Elect ometers of the most delicate and beautiful description have been used, and the register has shown a uniform degree of conducting power and of loss of electric current. The cable is calculated to be capable of bearing a strain of 7 3-4 tons, and will bear eleven miles of its own length suspended in water. As it has been manufactured it has been jointed up in lengths of 700 or 800 miles, and shipped into the three tanks filled with water on board the Great Eastern, and even there a constant testing is going on which will be continued till the cable is hidden in the waters of the Atlantic.

It is thought desirable by Capt. Anderson, who is to command the Great Eastern, that she should start on the 23rd of June, as then long days, moonlight nights, and fair weather, may be looked for. The paying-out machine moves readily with a strain of 220lbs., and is worked by an endless band at present, and will continue to be so worked for a fortnight before it is put on board the Great Eastern, so that it may be got into the most complete working order. The dyanometer for testing the strain on the cable is the same as those universally used of late in laying submarine telegraphs, but is vastly more sensitive. The shore ends of the cable are much stronger than the rest of the cable, weighing no less than eighteen tons per mile.—*English paper.*

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON THE REV. A. D. WAGNER.—The borough magistrates of Brighton were occupied on Monday in hearing a charge preferred against three men named James Horsee, Henry Chatfield, and William Braizier, sweeps, of having assaulted the Rev. Arthur D. Wagner, perpetual curate of St. Paul's, Brighton, and Sir Thomas Barrett Lennard.—From the evidence produced in the case it appeared that the Rev. A. Wagner was proceeding up North-street about half-past five o'clock on Sunday afternoon, when the prisoner and some of their friends shouted and hooted at him; and Braizier came across the road to him. He caught hold of the rev. gentleman's arms, saying, "Here's a gentleman wants to speak to you t'other side," began pulling him across the road. Mr. Wagner shook himself free, and swung his walking-stick round, catching Braizier on the leg, who immediately knocked him down. The disturbance attracted the attention of Sir Thomas Lennard, who was walking up the street, and Sir Thomas seeing Hersee leave his companion to make at Mr. Wagner, went to the latter's assistance, not because he was acquainted with him, but from his English love of fair play. Sir Thomas struck Hersee to keep him off, and Hersee turned his attention to the hon. baronet, but got the worst of it, and, finding he could not "touch" Sir Thomas, again assailed Mr. Wagner, who had been knocked down once or twice again by Brazier. As Sir Thomas was walking away guarding Mr. Wagner from the attacks made upon him, Braizier seized Sir Thomas from behind, and getting his head in a chancery," Hersee again turned upon Sir Thomas and struck him severe blows on the face, the left side of which was dreadfully swollen and contused, and a long deep gash was inflicted under the eye. The hon. baronet got himself free, and with the assistance of a policeman and the bystanders, several of whom were now collected round, Braizier and Hersee were secured, but with great difficulty, the legs of the latter having to be tied with cords to prevent him from doing mischief with his feet. The magistrates sentenced Braizier and Hersee to two months' hard labour each, and fined Chatfield 20s and costs, in default of payment to be committed for a month.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—Occurred here last evening. A number of young men belonging to the Band of the 16th Regt. were bathing in the River from a raft a short distance above Government House, when one of them named Loxly was seen to throw up his arms suddenly and struggle as if drowning. A comrade went to his assistance, and drew him to the raft, but was unable to get himself and the drowning man out of the water, and both sank together; both came to the surface, and Loxly sank again almost immediately, nor was the body recovered until it had lain some twenty minutes in the water. Every exertion was put forth by Sergt. Watt of the Military hospital, and Dr. Gregory who arrived shortly after the accident, to resuscitate the body proved unavailing. This is the fifth or sixth accident of the kind which has occurred in the same place; it appears that the River in this vicinity abounds with cold springs, and the sudden change from tepid to cold water occasions cramps, which render the swimmer instantly incapable of exertion.

The verdict of the Coroner's Inquest before Dr. Dow, was—"Accidentally drowned while bathing in the River St. John."

The comrades of poor Loxly are deeply affected by this sad event.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

We have received from McMillan & Co. Harper's Magazine for July. The illustrated articles are Prison Life in Charleston, Washoe revisited, and a Railroad adventure. Armadale and Our Mutual Friend are continued.

Mr. Guthrie, the popular proprietor of the Waverly House, has leased the Rotliksy House, where he is now prepared to accommodate Pic Nic, Wedding, Ball, and Supper Parties, &c., &c.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

The mid-summer semi-annual visitation and examination of the public Grammar School took place on Monday and Tuesday last, in the presence of several members of the Board, and a number of visitors. The examination in all the various branches taught in the School were conducted in the most able and thorough manner by the following gentlemen, acting as examiners at the request of the Board, namely, James Sinclair, Esq., M. D., W. P. Dole, Esq., and the Revs. G. Schofield, W. Alves and G. J. Caie. These gentlemen were present most of the time each day, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and devoted themselves to the somewhat arduous task they had gratuitously undertaken, with unwearying care and attention. At the close of their labours they severally, with the exception of Mr. Alves, who was not present just then, addressed the masters and the boys in the most complimentary terms on the result of the two days' work, specially remarking the thoroughness of the pupils, not in particular branches only, but in *all* the branches; the entire absence of all sham and superficiality; and the self-reliance manifested, arising from their complete acquaintance with what they professed to know, and their fearlessness of any questions, no matter how searching. Mr. Caie said, among other things, that he had prepared several lads in the Old Country for passing the examinations now made of candidates for the army and navy, and had been present at such examinations, but he had never seen a more searching examination, or one more successfully passed by the pupils than that which he had taken part in; and further, that he felt certain he could select ten or a dozen boys from the school who would distinguish themselves in those examinations, and come out high on the lists. Such testimony is of the very highest order, and must be exceedingly gratifying to the Board under whose management the school has reached so satisfactory a condition, and more especially to Dr. Hutchison and Mr. Manning, by whose ability and energy it is that such a result has been attained. The branches of study contained in the programme for the last six months are of the usual kind for such an institution, including Greek, Latin and French, Euclid, Algebra, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, History, Reading, Writing and Composition.

At the conclusion the following rewards were distributed on behalf of the Board and the Masters, by Dr. Donald, who said in doing so that he had attended at the examinations of the school, and that, though many of them had been very good, he could not recall one equal to that though which the pupils had just passed:

To Wm. M'Farlane—Dux of the school—THE ALBERT MEDAL, (by the Board) together with $12 in books or money, at the option of the receiver of the medal, for Latin, Greek, Euclid, Geography, History, and Composition; and Mr. Manning's Medal for greatest improvement in English Branches.

Thomas B. Fielders—Dr. Hutchison's Medal (silver) for greatest improvement in Latin and Greek.

Charles McDonald—Latin, Greek and Algebra.

Samuel L. T. Carvill—Virgil, 1st Division, J. H. Cray.

Wm. Hatheway and Frank Scovil—Pares—Virgil, 2nd Division.

Wm. McLean—1st Prize, Algebra.

Henry Warlock—Latin, French, and 2nd Algebra.

Clarence Treadwell—1st Delectus.

Robert Cotter—1st Arithmetic and Euclid.

J. Lloyd—2nd Delectus and English Grammar.

J. W. Gilmor—1st Arithmetic, 3rd Euclid, and Writing.

William Gerow—3rd Delectus.

Craven Betts—Latin Grammar, 2nd Geography and History.

George Jenkins—3rd Algebra.

Robert Duncan—1st English Grammar.

George Cotter—3rd Arithmetic.

Robert Cameron—3rd Geography and History.

Charles Masters—General proficiency.

Collins Lloyd—3rd English Grammar.

Charles Street—French.

J. Allison—4th English Grammar.

Wm. Shives and George Donald—Pares—in Junior Arithmetic Class.

With the exception of the medals specified, all the above prizes consisted of books, many of which were of a very valuable character.—It was announced that the holidays would continue to the first Monday in August. Amidst hearty cheers for Mrs. Allison, to whose kindness they were a second time indebted for some very acceptable refreshments, and also for their masters, the boys rushed away to realize the motto given them by Mr. Caie—*Dulce est desipere in loco.*

THE PRESIDENT VISITED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA DELEGATION.

WASHINGTON June 24.—The South Carolina delegation had an interview with the President this afternoon by appointment. The President said it was his intention to talk plainly, so there might be no misunderstanding; therefore it were better they should look each other full in the face, and not imitate the ancient augurs, who, when they met one another, would smile at their success in deceiving the people. He said if this Union was to be preserved, it must be on the principle of fraternity, both the Northern and southern States maintaining certain relations to the Government. A State cannot go out of the Union, and therefore none of them having gone out, we must deal with the question of restoration, and not reconstruction. He suspected he was a better State rights man than some of those now present.

Mr. Holmes—You always so claimed to be. [Laughter.]

The President replied that he always thought that slavery could not be sustained outside of the Constitution of the United States, and that wherever the experiment was made it would be lost. Whether it could or could not, he was for the Union, and if slavery set itself up to control the Government, the Government must triumph and slavery perish. The institution of slavery made the issue, and we might as well meet it like wise, patriotic and honest men.—All institutions must be subordinate to the Government, and slavery has given way. He could not, if he would, remand it to its former status. He knew that some whom he now addressed looked upon him as a great people's man and a radical, but however unpleasant it might be to them, he had no hesitation in saying that before and after he entered public life he was opposed to monopolies, and perpetuities and entails. For this he used to be denounced as a demagogue. We had a monopoly South in slaves. Though he had bought and held slaves, he had never sold one.

From Magna Charta we had derived our ideas of freedom of speech, liberty of the press, and freedom from unreasonable searches—that private property should not be taken for public uses without just compensation. He had these notions fixed in his mind, and was therefore opposed to class legislation. Being providentially brought to his present condition, he intended to exert the power and influence of the Government so as to place in power the popular heart of this nation. He proceeded on the principle that the great masses are not the mushrooms about the stump which wet weather supplies. He believed that this nation was sent on a great mission—to afford an example of freedom and substantial happiness to all the powers of earth.

The Constitution of the United States, in speaking of persons to be chosen as representatives in Congress, says that the electors in each State shall have the qualification requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. Here we find a resting place. This was the point at which the rebellion commenced. All the States were in the Union, moving in harmony, but a portion of them rebelled and to some extent suspended and paralyzed the operations of their government.

There is a constitutional obligation resting upon the United States Government to put down rebellion, suppress insurrection and to repel invasion. The slaves went into the war as slaves and came out freemen of color. The friction of the rebellion has rubbed out the nature and character of slavery.

The loyal men, who were compelled to bow and submit to the rebellion, should, now that the rebellion isended, stand equal to loyal men everywhere; hence the wish for restoration and the trying to get back the States to the point in which they formerly moved in perfect harmony. He did not intend to serve any particular claim or interest. He would say to the delegation that slavery is gone as an institution. There was no hope that the people of South Carolina would be admitted into the Senate or the House of Representatives until they had afforded evidence by their conduct of this truth.

The policy, now that this rebellion is suppressed, is not to restore the State government through military rule, but by the people.—While the war has emancipated the slaves it has emancipated a larger number of white men.

He would talk plain, as the delegation had said that was what they desired. He could go to men who had owned fifty or a hundred slaves and who did not care as much for the poor white man as they did for the negro.—Those who own the land have the capital to employ help, and therefore some of our Northern friends are deceived when they, living afar off, think they can exercise a greater control over the freedmen than the Southern men, who have been reared where the institution of slavery has prevailed. Now, he did not want the late slaveholders to control the negro vote against white men. Let each State judge of the depository of its own political power. He was for emancipation. He was for emancipating the white man as well as the black.

Mr. Holmes asked; "Is that not altogether accomplished?"

The President replied that he did not think the question fully settled. The question as to whether the black man shall be engrafted in the Constitution will be settled as we go along.

He would not disguise the fact that while he had been persecuted and denounced at the South as a traitor, he loved the great mass of the Southern people. He opposed the rebellion at its breaking out, and fought it everywhere, and now wanted the principles of the Government carried out and maintained.

Mr. Holmes interrupted by saying: "We want to get back to the same position as you describe, as we are without law. No courts are open, and you have the power to assist us."

The President replied that the Government cannot go on unless it is based on right. The people of South Carolina must have a convention, and amend their Constitution by abolishing slavery, and this must be done in good faith, and the convention or Legislature must adopt the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which prohibits and excludes slavery everywhere.

One of the delegates said: "We are most anxious for civil rule, for we have had more than enough of military despotism."

The President resuming, said that, as the executive, he could only take the initiatory steps to enable them to do the things, which it was incumbent upon them to perform.

Another of the delegates remarked that it was assumed in some parts of this country that in consequence of the rebellion the Southern States had forfeited their rights as members of the Confederacy, and that if restored it could only be on certain conditions, one of which was that slavery shall be abolished. This could be done only through a convention.

The President repeated that the friction of the rebellion had rubbed slavery out, but it would be better so to declare by law, as one of the delegates had just remarked that as the Constitution of South Carolina, did not establish slavery it were better to insert a clause antagonistic to slavery.

An accident of a melancholy nature which proved fatal to one of the parties, occurred on Wednesday afternoon, 14th inst., off Baccaro Lighthouse. A fishing boat containing three persons, viz: Mr. James Nickerson, of the Pond, Port Latour, and his two sons, coming in from off the fishing grounds, when off Baccaro Lighthouse, was struck by a whirlwind which sunk the boat. Mr. Nickerson seized an oar, and one of the sons the mast which fortunately was out of the water a few feet. The other son, named Richard Dawson, sprang from the boat, but not knowing how to swim, unfortunately sank to the bottom and was drowned. Had it not been for two of Mr. John Connel's sons, who providentially were at home that day, and seeing the accident, put off in a skiff and rescued the others they also, in all probability, would have been drowned. The young man who perished was a fine, intelligent, active lad, about 18 years of age, and highly esteemed by all who were acquainted with him. The body was recovered the same evening.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—Some young lads out rambling in the woods near Horse-shoe Island, North West Arm, on Friday afternoon last, were caught in a shower of rain, and ran into the bushes on the side of the road for shelter. To their surprise they came upon what they supposed to be a young woman lying asleep on the ground, but on further examination it was found that she was dead. The information was communicated to the proper authorities, and the body brought to town on Saturday morning. Every attempt at identification of the remains has failed. The deceased was very poorly dressed, and appearances would indicate that the body had lain where it was found for two or three days. The fingers of the left hand were eaten off, whether by dogs or not it is impossible to tell.—*Halifax paper.*

ONE BOTTLE DID IT.—That is the expression of many who have had their grey hair restored to its natural color, and their bald spot covered with hair, after using one bottle of Mr. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing. It is not a dye—it can do no harm. Every one who has used these preparations speak loud in their praise. If you wish to restore your hair in youth and retain it through life, without delay procure these preparations. All druggists keep them.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for Pulmonary and Asthmathic Disorders, have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them. Those who are suffering from coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, &c., should try the Troches—a simple remedy which is in almost every case effectual.

LAUNCH.—The steamer "Empress," which is destined to take the place of the "Emperor" on the Windsor route, was launched yesterday at 3 p. m., from the shipyard opposite Navy Island. She was towed over to this side and placed in York Point Slip where she now lies to receive her machinery.

During the performance of Meyerbeer's Prophete, in the Russian Theatre, at Madrid, recently, just as Jean de Leyden, the prophet, was singing a shriek was heard, and a man fell headlong on the stage, without any one being able to see whence he came. After a short interruption of the performance, the manager came forward and stated that the man who had fallen was a scene-shifter, whom a comrade had stabbed to the heart, and killed on the spot.—In the confusion the murderer escaped.

A young man named James Best was drowned at Southampton on Friday evening last, while bathing in the river.

Mr. William McKorcandale was drowned on Friday last, while engaged in hauling logs from off the bars near the Mactaquac. It appears the horses accidentally got into deep water, and himself and one of the animals was carried down the stream, out of the reach of assistance. The horse was also drowned.—*Fredericton Farmer.*

It has been the subject of frequent remark that several of our most successful Generals make very few speeches and very brief ones.—*Prov. Journal.*

It has been the subject of equally frequent remark, that most of our talking Generals make poor fighters.—*N. Y. Express*

(To the Editor of the Globe.)

SIR,—My attention has been called to a paragraph in your last paper, relating to a melancholy accident to my little girl on Brown's Wharf, and, as the facts are erroneously stated, I trust you will allow me to correct the same in your columns.

I have had charge of the wharf and live on it, (having done so for several years past,) and my children are accustomed to play about the place. The day before the accident, the plank through which my little girl fell was perfectly safe, but during the night or early in the morning it was started, probably by a heavy laden coal wagon going over it, and my child going out early, before I had observed the state of the plank, unfortunately stepped on it and fell through.—No blame can in any way be imputed to the owner or occupants of the wharf.

His
MICHAEL + SULLIVAN,
Witness, having been first read over and signed,
THOS. G. BARR.

St. John, N. B., 27th June, 1865.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the "Damascus."

PORT AUX BASQUE, June 25.

"Damascus" left Liverpool at 2.30 p. m., 15th, Londonderry, 16th.

"Hansa" arrived at Southampton on the afternoon of the 14th; "Kangaroo" passed Crookhaven at midnight on the 14th.

The news is meagre.

Official correspondence between British and American Governments on assassination of Mr. Lincoln is published. Russell's letters convey sincere expressions of regret on behalf of Queen and Parliament and people. Acting Secretary Hunter expresses lively feelings of satisfaction and grateful appreciation with which government and people of America receive such emphatic and earnest manifestations of friendship and sympathy from a great and kindred nation.

London *Times* publishes a letter from its well known correspondent "Historicus," the burden of which is that the North has no right to treat vanquished as any thing else but men whom they have fairly beaten in battle, and writes strongly urging policy of mercy.

Satterthwaite's Circular of evening 14th reports fair business in American securities; the fortnightly account, now in course of settlements, has developed a short supply of U. S. bonds, consequent on shipment to New York and continent, causing advance of one per cent. Closing quotations Five Twenties being 68 1-4 to 68 1-2.

Prospect of stock bonus in August, in addition to ordinary cash dividend, has brought in numerous buyers of Illinois, and an advance to 78 is established. Erie's were largely sold at beginning of week, and have reached to rather over last week's quotations.

In the House of Commons on 14th, the bill providing for the abolition of the tests required of applicants for degree of M. A. at Oxford University, was debated and passed a second reading by 206 to 190. This is expected to be the last important division of the present Parliament.

Bishop of Chester died on 15th.

FRANCE.

Moniteur of 15th says that the rumor that government is preparing to send large reinforcements to Mexico is entirely inaccurate.

Military Budget was under discussion in Corps Legislative. Gen. Allard announced that Senatus Consultum would shortly be presented to Chamber to regulate naturalization in Algeria.

Preparations are making at Toulon for trial of new electric infernal machine, by which it is stated iron-clad vessels can be instantaneously destroyed.

Bourse firmer—67 a 37.

PRUSSIA.

In Prussian Upper Chamber, proposition was carried by a large majority against ministers, that government should bring forward bill providing that members of Diet uttering imperious calumnies during debate, should be liable to punishment by the general laws of the land.

SPAIN.

Reports have been current that Saragossa, Valencia and Catalonia had been placed in a state of siege.

A royal decree orders General Prim to return to Madrid.

AUSTRIA.

Negotiations for commercial treaty between Austria and England failed.

INDIA.

Calcutta, June 12.—Markets improving.

Bombay, June 9.—Cotton shipments since May 24th amounted to 70,000 bales. 13th.—Stock of cotton small and inferior.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Bank of England on 15th reduced rate of discount from 3 1-2 to 3 per cent.

Consols steady and firm.

Messrs. Levick & Co., iron masters and merchants, London and Mouthshire, suspended, about £350,000. Cause—large shipments of iron rails to America, which were chiefly paid for in securities not readily negotiable.

"Damascus" had 20 cabin and 263 steerage passengers.

BOSTON, June 22.

NEW YORK, 22nd.—Havana dates are to the 7th inst.

The rebel Gen. Slaughter had arrived there.

John C. Breckenridge arrived at Cardenas on the 11th in an open boat and from that point was accompanied by a Spanish officer sent by the Governor of Cardenas to present him to the Captain-General of Havana.

The President has appointed Lewis E. Parsons Provisional Governor of Alabama.

The wife of Secretary Seward died in Washington yesterday.

Returning regiments are being received all over the country with every demonstration of hearty welcome.

The rebel Gen. Jeff. Thompson in his farewell address to his troops says:—"The fact is evident that as an independent nation we are badly whipped. Let each man determine when he leaves this place that he will go to his home, there to remain and work night and day to repair the damage that he has done by the war, and never go off his farm except to go to mill, and if there are private quarrels between himself and neighbors he had better pack up and hunt another neighborhood, and if not willing to submit to the laws of the United States he had better leave the country."

The *Times'* Washington despatch says among the petitions for pardon to-day were Gen Ewell, Ex. Gov. Aikin, of South Carolina, Trenholm and Gen. Echols. The latter is charged with inhumanly hanging 5 citizens of Virginia for being Unionists.

Gold 141.

BOSTON, June 23.

N. Y., 23rd.—Late advices from New Orleans represent trade reviving since the removal of restrictions.

Great destitution is said to prevail in the South, beyond rail and water communication.

It was reported that Beauregard had been arrested and sent to Washington.

The latest information from Mexico says the Empire is waning fast. The Emperor Maximilian is a mere puppet in the hand of Marshal Bazaine. The Empress displays more firmness and decision of character than her husband, and exerts great control over him. French troops only are reliable, and look to Bazaine for orders. The Mexicans in the Imperial service will rebel at the first opportunity.

Gold 141¾.

N. Y., 23rd.—The Lynchburg (Va.) *Republican* says the brother of Mosby inquired at the Provost Marshal's office whether the notorious guerilla would be paroled if he surrendered himself, and was answered in the affirmative. Mosby then presented himself, but in the meantime an order to arrest him arrived. The Provost Marshal was in honor obliged to let him go, ordering him to leave Lynchburg *instanter*, which he did.

Preparations have commenced for mustering out the armies of Meade, Hancock and Logan—be ween 40,000 and 50,000 men. About 25,000 come out of the Army of the Potomac.

Gold 141.

BOSTON, June 24.

NEW YORK, 24th.—It is announced officially that Kirby Smith has signed the terms of surrender agreed upon at New Orleans, and that the United States authority is restored in Texas the important posts being garrisoned by our troops.

The President has issued a proclamation raising the blockade of the Texas ports.—That closes the work of the blockading squadron.

A terrible accident occurred on Thursday, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, in Indiana. Seventeen persons were killed and one hundred and fifty wounded.

Rear-Admiral Dupont died in Philadelphia yesterday, after an hour's illness.

The *Herald's* Washington despatch says, the following rebel Generals have applied for pardon, Barton, Fraser, J. B. Smith, Corse, Gordon, Vaughn, J. R. Jones, Martindale and Dubose; also the rebel Commodore, John R. Tucker.—No persons above the rank of Captain are being released at present.

It is believed that Mr. Seward is opposed to a new Reciprocity Treaty, and that R. J. Walker is also, on the ground that if it is not made annexation will follow.

The Mexican imprialists at Matamoras are much exercised in mind, regarding the appearance of so many United States troops.

The steamship "Golden Rule," from Aspinwall for New York, was wrecked on Rouse's Reef, all on board saved.

Gold 142¼.

BOSTON, June 26.

Steamship "City of Boston" arrived Saturday evening with Liverpool dates to 17th.

The English armor-plated fle