

United States.

BY TELEGRAPH TO JOURNAL READING ROOM.

NEW YORK, 16.

Nothing important from Washington or South to-day. Military movement continue on imposing scale. Stock market shows little change. Breadstuffs quiet. Super state flour 4.95 @ 5 10. Extra 5.15 to 5.25.

BOSTON, May 18.

Washington despatches state emphatically that no foreign Government will recognize or encourage the rebel Confederacy. 15,000 Federal troops are concentrating at Fort Monroe, supposed for purpose retaking Gosport navy yard and advance on Richmond. Charleston harbour is under close blockade, and all the rebel ports will be within six days.

FREDERICK, May 18.

Blockade of Southern ports will be complete within 10 days. Three British vessels have been stopped entering Charleston by Frigate Niagara. Steam mail service is suspended from to-day. Concentration of 15,000 troops at Fort Monroe is rapidly progressing, looking to demonstration on Norfolk and Richmond, reinforcements for that purpose left Boston to-day in steamer Cambridge.

It is believed that large masses of Western troops at Cairo are intended to proceed down Mississippi and take possession of New Orleans. 14 New Regiments from New York, and 15 from Pennsylvania, have been accepted by Government, Massachusetts has sent 4 Regiments to the war, has four in reserve waiting orders, and has voted three million for the state, and 7 million for Federal Government, and raised one million from private sources for families of Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, May 20.

Federal troops now enlisted number 120,000 men. Two large camps are to be formed, one at Gettysburg, Pa., designed for forward movement on Southern frontier. Indications are that Harper's Ferry, Norfolk and Richmond will soon be attacked. Large force at West will aid Unionists of Kentucky and Tennessee. Massachusetts Banks have agreed to loan millions for War, making total of 16 millions.

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Boston, May 21st, 1861.

Postmaster General has ordered stoppage of all steamships mails on the coast, and all steamboat mails on the Rivers having any connection with the rebels states. Two Government vessels have destroyed a rebel battery at Sewell Point, Mouth Elizabeth River; reported great dissatisfaction exists among rebel troops at Harper's Ferry. Ship "General Parkhill" from Liverpool for Charleston was seized while attempting to run blockade at Charleston, and brought to Philadelphia in charge of prize crew from frigate Niagara. Government has seized all messages received during twelve last months in principal telegraph offices of free states for purpose of tracing secret operations of rebels.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERANA.

ST. JOHN'S N. F., May 14. The steamship Perana from Galway, with dates to the morning of the 7th, arrived at 3 P. M. on Tuesday.

BRITAIN.

In the Commons, Lord John Russell made an important statement relative to American affairs. As to Federal Government committing infringement of international law by collecting duties from foreign ships before breaking bulk, law officers said so much depended on circumstances, that no definite instructions had been sent cruisers; he believed the collection to be practicable. Relative to the blockade, he said it could only be recognized when it was effective. Regarding letters of marque, the Government were of opinion that Southern Confederacy must be recognized as belligerent. Other important questions still under consideration.

Resolution abolishing paper duty adopted; D'Havilland reserving right of taking the opinion of the House at future stage.

Insurances were being affected on California gold from Panama to London; consignments being diverted from New York. No improvement of importance in funds. Business on Stock Exchange inactive. Consols closed, Monday evening, 91 1/2.

FRANCE.

Paris Monday evening despatches from south say continued frost have jeopardised spring crops. Bourse very firm. Rents closing 69 @ 50.

BRUSSIA.

In the Prussian Chambers Baron Schetz denounces Palmerston's recent language towards Prussia, said Prussia would not sacrifice independence for the friendship of any power.

and perfected in the lower House, having put its negative upon a considerable number of important and much needed Bills sent up for its concurrence. Before we can arrive at the amount of labor accomplished in the House we must add to the Bills which became law those which though considered and discussed were either passed, and rejected in the Council, or broke down in the House itself. We have taken some pains to examine the Journals, and present the following list, not as including all the important Bills introduced, but all those which were pressed on the attention of the House. The list may be in some respect defective, but we think not very much so.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC BILLS WHICH BECAME LAW.

- Introduced by Government or its supporters, 23 members in all. Two formal Appropriation Bills. Savings Banks Bill. Goal Limits Extension Bill. Passengers Bill. Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill. Post Office Bill. Grammar and Superior School Bill. Coroner's Inquests Bill. Municipalities Bill. Aliens Naturalization Bill.

Introduced by Opposition, 17 members in all.

- Solemnization of Marriage Bill. Prevention carrying Deadly weapons Bill. Proceedings against Members of Assembly Bill. Municipalities Bill. (One half of it introduced in committee by Mr. Allen.) Wild Lands Tax Bill. Pilots Bill.

IMPORTANT BILLS INTRODUCED AND CONSIDERED, WHICH DID NOT BECOME LAW.

- By Government and its supporters. Mitchell. Lumber Licenses. (passed House). End. Homestead Exemption. (Lost in House). Abolition Death Penalty in certain cases. (Lost in House.) Abolition Property Qualification members Assembly. (Lost in House.) Registration Crown Grants. (Lost in Council.) Alien's Disabilities abolition. (Lost in House.) Brown. Highways Law Consolidation. (Returned from Council amended—and disagreed to by House.) Lewis. Increase Civil Jurisdiction Justices of the Peace. (Lost in House.) Tapley. Setting Dead Falls, &c. (Lost in Council.)

By members of Opposition.

- Gray. St. John Criminal Court. (Rejected by Legislative Council.) Lawrence. Joint Stock Companies Incorporation. (Rejected by Legislative Council.) Wilnot. Insurance Lives benefit married Women. (Rejected by Legislative Council.) Williston. Mill Reserves. (Lost in House.) M-Phelin. Judges Fees Abolition. do. Increase of Representation, do. Gray. Judges Disqualification, St. John. (Lost in House.) Claims against Province Adjudication. (Lost in House.) Williston. Insolvent Confined Debtors. (Lost in House.) Kerr. Support and Settlement Poor. (Rejected by Legislative Council.) Allen. Revive and Continue Chandler's Insolvent Debtor's Act. (Lost in Council.)

The public will readily understand why measures, even of a non-partisan character, introduced by an opposition and of course a minority, should not stand an equal chance of passing with non-partisan measures introduced by Government supporters, who form the majority. A member of the dominant party is apt to give the Bill of one of his fellows the benefit of any slight doubt which he may entertain about its propriety; and to throw the same doubt into the scale against the Bill of a political opponent. This is a very pardonable manifestation of human nature.

It appears that of the Public Bills passed into law twenty three members on the Government side of the House introduced eleven; and that seventeen members of the Opposition introduced six.

It appears that of other important public Bills pressed upon the attention of the House, but either lost in it or, in the Legislative Council, twenty three members on the Government side introduced seven; and that seventeen members of the Opposition introduced ten. Of the seven former but three passed the House. And it must be remarked that of the seven former no less than four proceeded from Mr. End, who loses no opportunity to inform his fellow members that he belongs to no party whatever, though we have put him down with the Government for the reason that he is almost invariably with them when they get into difficulty.

So much for the number of Bills introduced by the Government and opposition sides of the House respectively. But as mere number is not a reliable test as to importance or value, let us take a brief glance at the character of some of the most prominent of these measures.

First, as to the Acts passed which were introduced by the Government side of the House.

The two appropriation Bills are an annual necessity, and there is nothing to be said of them. The Savings Bank Bill, increasing the aggregate amount to be deposited in these institutions, &c., is a measure of some, though not great importance. The same may be said of the Passengers Bill of the Goal Limits Extension Bill; of the Coroner's Inquests Bill; of the Municipalities Bill; of the Grammar and Superior School Bill; the Post Office Bill; of the Matrimonial causes Bill; and of the Aliens Bill. In fact there is not one among them all of more than a comparatively minor importance—not one which will greatly affect the Province for weal or woe.

On the part of the Opposition, Mr. Lawrence's Bill to impose a tax on unimproved granted lands, to provide a fund for opening of roads and building bridges in the Parishes in which the lands lie, now the law of the land, is of mere importance than all the Government measures of the session; than all the Government measures of the last four sessions. Its object is to prevent future monopolies of Crown Lands by speculators—to break up land monopolies at present existing—to relieve the pioneers of our Province from making roads for and improving the lands of wealthy and non-improving non-residents—to promote the settlement of the country.

The only important public, liberal and progressive measure of the last session was initiated and carried through by a member of the Opposition.

Next compare together the Bills introduced by Government and Opposition which did not become law, and observe the vast difference in their character. The Bill to provide a general incorporation for Joint Stock Companies is one of the wisest measures which has ever been offered to the consideration of an Legislature. It will cut off nearly one half of our legislation, convenience the public, and save a large sum annually to the Province. This measure was loudly called for, and would have come gracefully from the hands of the Government; but it had to come from the Opposition. We have not space to dwell upon the several Bills introduced; but refer the reader to the list given above drawing attention to Mr. Gray's Bill to have claims against the Province adjudicated upon by the Courts of Law; Mr. Kerr's for the settlement and support of the Poor; Mr. M-Phelin's for an increase of the representation.

For the present we shall rest here our reply to the Globe's question as to what the Opposition did at the last session.

ELECTION DAY.—By his proclamation, Sheriff Dibblee has fixed the times for holding the election in this County thus:—Nomination, June 3d; Polling, June 8th; Declaration, June 10th.

The arrangement strikes us as exceedingly injudicious: The Spring is a late one for farming purposes; and yet the 3d and 8th will occur in the most hurried period of the Spring work.— Besides this it allows the people a very insufficient length of time to consider the very important matter in which they are to engage. The return is not required until June 23rd. Why, then, in heaven's name, is Sheriff Dibblee in such unseemly haste? He might have postponed the polling day till the 15th or 20th with perfect propriety, and much to the convenience of every person in the County, except a very few, whose interest it is that the people should not have time for reflection upon the momentous question which they have to decide at the polls.

ST. ANDREWS RAILROAD.—Our readers in this quarter will be gratified to hear that there is now a good prospect of the work on the St. Andrews Railroad being resumed. From good authority we learn that a large sum has been raised by stockholders, and that the debts are in course of being paid off. All the excursions against the Company which were in the hands of Sheriff Jones of Charlotte have been satisfied. Mr. Osburn, the Manager, expects that the contractors will resume operations in the course of a week or two; and looks to having the Road finished and working to within twelve miles of Woodstock by the close of this season.

During the past winter the Road did a good business in the freighting of lumber and wood downwards. At present although there is a regular through train for three times a week, on the alternate days a freight train runs up the line to carry down lumber.

ACCIDENT.—A very sad accident occurred in this town on Saturday last. Mr. Samuel Armstrong, who lived in the lower part of this Parish, was assisting to lower a cask of fish from the street into the cellar of the shop of Yvart & Stephenson, standing back and leaning over it, when the cask, a heavy one, dropped forward and downward one step, catching Mr. Armstrong's head between it and the beam above, and crushing it fearfully. He lived only a very few minutes. He leaves several young children who are motherless as well as fatherless.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSELLORS.—The Royal Gazette announces the appointment to our House of Peers of Peter Mitchell and Charles Perley. Of the former appointment very much might be said; but we have neither space nor inclination to utter a word about it. Of the latter we shall merely say at present that we wish that the people may like it; we don't.

THE RAILROAD.—The Railroad between St. John and Shediac is doing an immense business.

In the way of freight and passengers—mostly with the "North Shore." We understand that there were upwards of 14 cars filled with freight, passed over the line one trip this week, most of the freight being for the Northern Counties and P. E. Island. During the month of April, just passed, more business was done on the road than during any previous month since it has been built. Notwithstanding the severity of the past winter the road is in most excellent order, in fact scarcely any repairs are required. The bridges, viaducts, culverts, embankments, are firm as they were last summer. The wonder with many persons is, when all the passengers (the cars being almost filled each trip) are going to, or coming from. Most of them are "new faces"—not persons we are accustomed to meet in the streets of St. John. They hail from the North, from the Island and other distant parts, most of whom, had it not been for this railroad, would not perhaps, have come this way.—News.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.—The Ship Argentinus, McDavid, Master, arrived yesterday with 121 passengers, after a fine run of 32 days from Londonderry. The vessel is in good condition, and the passengers appear to be hale and hearty looking people. No deaths occurred during the voyage. Three or four families numbering in all about 40 persons will proceed to their friends at Sussex Vale, and settle on the Wilderness Lands in that fertile locality. All of these Emigrants who desire work will find it immediately, many of the females having been applied for at the Emigration office, by parties who require their services, and the men will be taken up at once as farm labourers, etc.—Colonial Empire.

MEETING OF MECHANICS.—The Secretary of the Board of Agriculture called a meeting of the Mechanics of St. John, to take place in Smith's Building last evening at 8 o'clock. The object was to make arrangements for transmitting samples of mechanical skill to the Exhibition to be held in London. Mr. J. G. Stevens, the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Agriculture occupied the Chair.

The Hon. A. E. Botsford addressed the meeting, and was followed by the Secretary. The attendance was small, but the trades were tolerably well represented. Had a notice of the meeting been published in the morning papers, large numbers would have attended the meeting.—Globe.

FIRES IN KING'S COUNTY.—On Monday last, the dwelling house of Mr. Isaac B. Raymond, Norton, was totally destroyed by fire. There was no insurance on the property. Mr. R's loss was over £400.

The residence of Mr. Charles Dixon, situated near the same vicinity, together with outhouses, was destroyed by fire on Saturday last. There was no insurance and Mr. D's loss will be about £500. Both of the above houses were recently constructed.—Nbr.

The American Steamer yesterday afternoon had a large number of passengers; among them were some families from the United States, who contemplate settling in this province. There were also a few emigrants from the "old country," who lately arrived at New York, and came on directly to St. John, the unsettled state of affairs in that City not rendering it a very desirable place of residence at present Colonial Empire.

A fine Company of the 62nd Regt., to be followed by another in a few days, arrived from Halifax on Thursday evening. These are to replace a similar number of the 63rd, removed a few days since for causes which which we then alluded to.—Reporter.

THE REV. WILLIAM DONALD, D. D.—We no notice with sincere pleasure, that the degree of D. D. has been conferred upon the Rev. Wm. Donald, of St. Andrew's Church, by the University of Queen's College, Canada.—Colonial Presbyterian.

The number of causes entered this Circuit is very large. There are 54 Remanets and 172 new causes, of which 88 are set apart as a Special docket. The criminal business is unusually light.—Freeman.

It is currently reported that Dr. Jack has been offered the situation of President of the University.—Standard.

The trial of Sherrick and Jane Ward, two of the persons accused of the murder of Mr. Hogan, terminated at Toronto on the 30th ult., in a verdict of acquittal.

In less than a quarter of a century Australia has increased from 180,000 to 520,000 persons, and in ten years has exported 23,000,000 ounces of gold.

A severe snow storm was recently experienced on the River de Loup station of the Grand Trunk Railway Line. The snow fell to the depth of 18 inches.

During the present Session of the Legislature of P. E. Island, a Bill was passed, making the Legislative Council Elective.

Captain Thomas, formerly of the steamship Glasgow, commands the Great Eastern.

New Advertis

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT FURS OF THE COUNTY OF GENTLEMEN.—You are invited and proper person interested in the fair services of Carleton is my home. It has been for nearly thirty years. During that period I have acted in a endeavoring to advance the interests of the County. My every charge of such duties, is before your inspection; and from the my I have nothing to conceal. "accounts," no "acts" of mine referred for further consideration. Gentlemen, I am a Liberal such is my motto, ever has been "Equal rights" and "Equal classes of Her Majesty's Subjects." Should I have the honor to be of your representatives I pledge my best endeavours to advance the interests of Carleton but also the at large; for I hold that while Representative to give special wants of his constituents, he is pursue such a course of policy serve the interests of the County reference to sectional influence.

All measures tending to that have my warmest support, or party they may. Gentlemen, I am no aspirer seek for none—I expect none. most confidently rely that you be strictly and watchfully that I will never sacrifice principle yet for honor.

I will give you my views I Hastings on the various topics the present position and affairs. Expecting to meet you there I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your Obedient Servant WILLIAM HASTINGS.

Woodstock, May 20, 1861.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CARLETON

A writ having been issued to bers for this County to serve y Assembly, you are now call your representatives. Having been solicited by independent electors of this C candidate for your suffrages, present myself before you a election.

Gentlemen, if you think you may rely on my endeavours interests to the utmost of my I am in it that the source of in the people, and those to who should be accountable to the representative should hold his office he has the confidence of his constituents. The most of you are acquainted I hope to meet you at the I more fully explain my views I have the honor to be, Your Obedient Servant LEONARD.

Woodstock, May 20, 1861.

TO THE ELECTORS OF VICTORIA

GENTLEMEN.—At the solicitation representing every section of you my services as a candidate ation, on which occasion you will be cepting or rejecting me. In coming forward as a candidate have done so at not a little self-assured that those who have for years the present step will now come my earnest support. I cannot feel success. However, Gentlemen, opportunity of proving their sincerity. Gentlemen, you are all aware of ex. are as in political matters; you a scale of rapidly acquiring suffrage to the interests of this country. choice of the constituency, depend my study to advance the welfare "Victoria," irrespective of local not be governed by any local feel best, as it ever has been, that and equal chance with me, unimpairing, and untrammelled by pledges.

On one point, Gentlemen, I wish to say. I am determinedly opposed non-residents. I was reared in better acquainted with your way your rights and privileges. And you will find in me an earnest should you elect me as your representative. Gentlemen, I have many things hear on Nomination Day, and which I shall be permitted to add tize allow me to subscribe myself. Your obedient Servant.

Grand Falls, N. B. May 16, 1861.

Notice

A Special Meeting of the of the County of Carleton County Court House on of June next ensuing, for tending matters in connection appropriations for the current year.

Wakefield, May 21st, 1861.