

TERMS OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL: Per annum, \$1.50, cash payment in advance. If paid within 6 months, \$1.25, and if paid within 12 months, \$1.00. Advertisements must be handed in on Thursday.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1861.

British Feeling toward the North.

We have received from a friend, whom we highly respect, living near Boston, living in sight of Bunker Hill and almost in sight of Faneuil Hall, one who though born and reared in this Province has, during a residence of a number of years, learned, what few New-Brunswickians learn, to think more highly of the government, usages and general principles which obtain in the United States, than of those which a majority of New Brunswickers are, we think justly, proud of, a letter, not for publication, endeavoring to show that we in the views we expressed three weeks since in reply to the *Houlton Times*, and the *English Government*, and press, and people are wrong. We think our friend is particularly wrong in saying that Russell takes particular pains to "paint the dark side of American affairs;" and although it is true he was not actually at the battle of Bull Run yet, it is evident, that his account of the same was gathered from the most reliable sources, for it has been confirmed over and over by private officers, and Generals who were there. The fact is, Mr. Russell seems well versed in military tactics, and learned by his experience at the Crimea, whence his observations, reflecting on General, officers and the British Government, were more severe than anything he has written with reference to Bull Run, wherein the strength and weakness of an army consists. How is it friend if, as you assert, the *London Times* be an organ of Government, and Mr. Russell a mere organ for the *London Times*, that he and the *Times* were so severe on the Government at the time of the Russian war? The *London Times* is the organ of no Government but it is an engine which it utters the desires or decisions of the popular will, affect the Government and insures its respect; and when our friend imagines that the *London Times*, all the papers in England, with one or two exceptions, and many of the presses in the Provinces are dead opposed to the North, or to the Union and stability of the United States, he labors under an error of opinion sustained by no reliable record. On the contrary, it has ever been difficult to find the exception to the rule in the press, which has not in England and the Colonies been anxious ever to keep foremost those considerations, which make the interests of the two nations one and identical. We do not remember ever having, in print, expressed the idea that a limited monarchy was desired by citizens of the United States; but we do, now, say that we believe a great change has come over the minds of thousands of Americans on this question, as they see on the one hand, their long-boasted system, all but exploded by its first trial, and on the other the limited monarchical system of England as strong, as popular, and as promising to day, having come through unnumbered trials, internal commotions, and foreign wars as it ever was. Our friend may abhor the idea of a limited monarchy; may he not wake up some morning and find his adopted country under a military dictatorship. How much excitement; how much fuel added to the political fire of the day would be necessary to secure for Fremont a popular vote for such a position. But our friend is particularly surprised and exercised at the idea which we entertain, that the press of England or the Colonies is more free than that of the United States. He cannot get round the fact, however, that *no* *have* destroyed printing offices—the local, or national authority being either powerless or undisposed to prevent it—and that in other cases papers have been suspended by the direct interference of Government officers; and he cannot point out the instance where in modern times, such a thing has occurred in Britain. The British press and the British people are amenable to the laws of the land, and the properly constituted authorities must, in every instance, adjudicate upon the offence, against such, before the offender is punished. If the people are, as we are told, so intelligent, so worthy of the democratic powers vested in them, and so capable of fulfilling their duty, what danger is to be apprehended from the free discussion through the press, of the topics of the day. Is the reason, if reason there be, not found in some weakness in the very form of Government.

Our friend is wrong in supposing that the press of England is *bridled*, as regards the Queen and Royal Family, and if he will only reflect for a moment he will remember that the most odious freedom is exercised in discussing the official, and even private conduct of those in authority. But he must likewise remember that the Queen of England has really less political power than has the President of the United States. So far as the discussion of the official acts of our Colonial Governors are concerned, the press is not very careful in its observations, and when our friend talks of a Governor calling the military out to protect him against attacks, he advances an idea novel, and one which would scarcely be entertained by any such officer. We talk of our Governors in their official capacity just as we please, and just as we think they deserve. The *English Government* has never, so far as we know, expressed an opinion of American slavery, though in the past she has given evidence—tangible evidence—of her acknowledgement of the principles inculcated in the Constitution of the United States, but so fully ignored in practice, that "every man should be free." Says our correspondent, "I believe she stands in the dark ready at any moment to plunge the dagger into the heart of the American government;" and then he warns her, (England) of her former defeat on American soil, as being the fate which would attend any other belated attempt on the States. Certainly, in view of late past events the spirit of brag may well be indulged in. We hope, with our correspondent, that the Republic will come out of this trouble purified; that she will become what she never has been, in reality, "the home of the free." We appreciate those things which are a glory to the United States. Free Education is one of them; but no thanks to the Government, the people ordain that it shall be so. Our people may, if they will, ordain the same thing. True, as our correspondent says, every man's son may receive (in Massachusetts) education to fit him for any office in the gift of the people; but it were not equally true that the people showed an appreciation of these advantages by more generally accepting them, and by elevating to official trusts those who, by their education, habits and talent were most strongly recommended.

Our correspondent is a New Brunswick boy; we wish he had studied more closely our Provincial Constitution, and then he would not have instituted a comparison, unfavorable to us, between the latter and the United States, as regards our freedom. We recommend him to study the low yet queenly growth of the British nation, gathering strength

from its reverses and freshness from the war of elements intended to destroy it—Study the unusual protection afforded to all classes of society from individual or mob violence—The person and dignity of the Queen is safe in the keeping of the people, and in which all feel interested—Study these, and then with the same spirit study the form of government, its tendencies, its occupants, as existing in the United States, and say which is best.

To and at the Exhibition.

The good steamer *Tobique*, Capt. John T. Allan, affording a safe, speedy and desirable means of transit we, in common with a select company, took passage by her on Saturday for the great Provincial Exhibition. We give a record en route. The day is not such a one as we are wont to regard as a specimen of a New Brunswick September day, as a rather "heavy wet" prevails. But we must not forget that September is truly in its "ere and yon-for leaf" and, October with its many premonitions of winter is at hand. Among our company are the sharpshooters of our Woodstock Rifle Company intending, if they can, to secure the prize at Sussex. We are also favored with the presence of two Portland, Me., gentlemen viz, Mr. Hersey and Capt. Coyle, the first the President of the International Steam Boat Company the latter, the general agent for the same at Portland. They are in the Province looking after the interests of their company. By the way we learn incidentally that it is probable that, next spring there will be a new, fast and superior passenger boat put on the river between St. John and Fredericton—one in every way suited to meet the wants of the travelling public, and offer inducements to summer tourists to regale their eyes by an acquaintance with the beautiful scenery which is so profusely afforded by nature, on and along the river from St. John to Canada. The new boat is to be commanded by a gentleman who, years since, earned the reputation of being the most popular captain on the river. The Fredericton and Woodstock boats, although of an unpropitious character, are far better fitted for their route than are those which ply below Fredericton.

These gentlemen whom we have named, express themselves delighted with their visit, this being the first time they have ever been so far into the interior of the country, and they are particularly charmed, as who is not, with the general appearance of the country just now. It is a panoramic view, magnificent in the extreme, which passes before us. It is not "distance which lends enchantment to the view," but the islands and river banks in the foreground, as well as the mountains and uplands in the distance are all arrayed in autumn's kindly garb of "purple and of gold."

It is pleasing to know that the desirable traits of our country's character are being discovered at last, and that the emigrant is seeking a home in our wilds, and the transit and pleasure seekers, finding food for their various tastes on our rivers and lakes, at our water falls and other scenes of grandeur and beauty. But a chat about our country, its prospects and incidental subjects, the first installment of our journey draws to an end, as Fredericton, "loveliest city of the plain," appears in sight.

[To be continued.]

The Tea meeting at Orange Hall, Wednesday evening last, passed off in a manner perfectly satisfactory to those concerned in the arrangements thereof, and highly pleasing to the large number of guests who partook in the festivities of the occasion. The Ladies, with their usual liberality, had provided everything necessary to the comfort of the inner man, and, to use a stereotyped expression, the tables "literally groined" with edibles beautiful to the sight and pleasing to the taste. Hon. Charles Connell occupied the chair, and after some interesting remarks, introduced the following gentlemen who severally addressed the company—Rev. Messrs. Sutherland, Harvey, Downie, Smith, Blackney and Spurr—in short, pointed and humorous strains. The Rev. Gentleman for whose benefit this affair was undertaken received many a rub from the various speakers, in connection with the fact that he has travelled the path of life, thus far, *alone*; one speaker after very happily describing the different methods resorted to for catching salmon, suggested that perhaps on that very evening a bait had been thrown out, and the *Salmon* harpooned. The speeches were pleasantly interspersed with music and singing by the Miss Joiners, and singing by Mr. McInnis and Lady. The receipts of the evening we understand amounted to eighty dollars. About ten o'clock, after a vote of thanks had been given to the Ladies, and to the Chair, and the national anthem sung by the whole audience, the company dispersed, evidently better pleased with themselves and with more kindly feelings engendered towards each other, than when they met. As for ourselves, we have a high opinion of these social gatherings, and can only express the wish that when another affair of the kind takes place, "may we be there to see."

There will be a public Temperance meeting held in Clarke's school house, Lower Wakefield, on Tuesday evening, 8th inst., commencing at 7 o'clock.

We are again under obligations to Messrs. Vanwart and Stephenson, agents for "Tobin's Express," for late Boston papers.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE for October is at hand, and we can only add that in the present number, the already well deserved character which this popular magazine has established, is fully sustained.

We have received the first number of a new paper published in Sussex, King's County, by J. R. & J. C. McCready. It is called the *Sussex Banner*, and presents a creditable appearance.

In a letter of Russell's, dated the 16th of August, he occupies a little over a column in the *London Times*, defending himself against the charge made against him by both the Union men and Secessionists. He says:—

"An outcry has come from the South, I hear, against me for communicating to the enemy—i.e., the North—intelligence which I was enabled to acquire in my capacity as neutral. I was the special correspondent of a newspaper published a long way off, and that I distinctly stated to every officer who commanded I visited, on both sides, that I was going to publish so much of what I saw as appeared to me likely to interest the readers of the journal I represented. I went so far as to say to more than one man, 'Mind! what I write will come back in a month or six weeks.' I saw everything but I was far from publishing everything. I did more than could have been expected from me, for I did not enter into details, which would have been far more injurious to the South than the general statements I made in reference to the condition and position of their men and batteries."

If any man living can prove that before I left New York I had expressed anything but wonder at the apathy and calm which existed there, I ever said a word in approbation of slavery, or expressed any opinion on either side in opposition to what I acquired in my capacity as neutral, I was the special correspondent of a newspaper published a long way off, and that I distinctly stated to every officer who commanded I visited, on both sides, that I was going to publish so much of what I saw as appeared to me likely to interest the readers of the journal I represented. I went so far as to say to more than one man, 'Mind! what I write will come back in a month or six weeks.' I saw everything but I was far from publishing everything. I did more than could have been expected from me, for I did not enter into details, which would have been far more injurious to the South than the general statements I made in reference to the condition and position of their men and batteries."

City (two of them having come from St. Louis), with, in all, 6000 men on their way, by river, to reinforce Col. Mulligan. And finally, in addition to these formidable reinforcements, they state that General Lane was approaching Lexington from the West, and would assist in surrounding the captured Price while he was trying to escape. From these statements, perfectly authentic and reliable, except as to Lane's movements—it is evident that Fremont had 12,000 men in motion to relieve Col. Mulligan, and this was a force abundantly adequate to the work. But why didn't he do it?—Sturges' 6000 men never reached the river opposite to Lexington, and they had done so, they would have been impotent, because the rebels had seized all the river craft, and they would have had command of no boats with which to cross. The river expedition of 6000 men has not been heard from, but it is reported that they found batteries of the enemy under Thos. Harris at Arrow Rock, and that they were not, therefore, but they were not in the right place, and he was not able to get them in the right place, in the right time, to do the work needed. Why? There's the rub. It is for a General to foresee the difficulties of his position and master them. He cannot plead the error of the enemy that he knew his plans. General Price, from the week of the battle near Springfield. He invested Lexington on Monday, commenced his attack on Tuesday, and not till Friday afternoon did the faithful Union Army surrender. The loss of Lexington is a gigantic crime, we care not at whose door it lies.

MR. RUSSELL'S LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

COMMENTS OF SECRETARY SEWARD.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 21st Sept.

Many intelligent and patriotic citizens have applied to me by memorial, asking the attention of the Government to what they represent as treasonable matter contained in a letter from the editor of the *Washington Times*, published in the *London Times*, and they express their conviction, that the statements made in that communication are untrue, and that it is the design of the writer to bring the credit and fame of the Government into disrepute in foreign countries. It has been a habit of the Government to receive the communications of the press, and to answer them, however obnoxious, made by the press of foreign nations, or even injurious utterances made by Ministers, or other agents for foreign powers, in the ordinary transaction of their own affairs.

The Government, on the contrary, has hitherto recognized as worthy of its observation only the language and the action of the executive officers of foreign States. For myself, I confess I have not received the publications complained of, and I am quite sure it has not attracted the attention of any other member of the Administration, engrossed as we all necessarily are with urgent public duties and cares. However erroneous the facts or the dates of the writer may be, they nevertheless stand on his own individual authority, while the whole patriotic press of our country is free and is interested to relate them.

The Government of the United States depends not upon the favor or good will of foreign nations, but upon the firm support of the American people, and its laws and its action to me, now more than ever before, stand in their keeping. If it be assumed that the obnoxious paper may do harm here, is it not sufficient to reply, that probably not 50 copies of the *London Times* ever find their way to our shores?

If it be said, again, that the obnoxious communication has been widely published in the United States, it seems to me a sufficient rejoinder, that the censure of a magnanimous Government ought to fall in that case on those of its own citizens who produce the libel, rather than on the foreigner who interfere exclusively for remote publication. Finally, existing insurrection, can be justified only on the ground of public danger. I do not see any such danger in the present case, even if one foreigner in writing injurious publications against us for a foreign press. A hundred other foreigners, as intelligent, daily enrolling themselves in the army of the United States to defend or maintain the Union as the chief hope of humanity in all countries and for all ages. Could there be a better illustration of that great fundamental truth of our system that error of opinion may safely be tolerated where reason is left free to combat?

(Signed) WM. H. SEWARD.

From the N. Y. Times (Republican.)

The worst fears of the country have been realized in the defeat and surrender of Col. Mulligan, at Lexington, Mo. By this disaster not only has a very important division of our army been annihilated, but one of the most valuable strategic points in the West has been wrested from us by the enemy, and with it immensely valuable stores, money and munitions of war. The topic is deeply depressing to the public mind, and the calamity in the face of which it is our duty to advise the country of the full extent of it.

Col. Mulligan was commanding at Lexington about 3500 men, as follows:—Col. Mulligan's Irish Brigade from Chicago—about 1000 men; Col. Marshall's Irish regiment, Illinois Cavalry—about 500 men; Capt. C. H. Smith's Illinois Cavalry—about 100 men; Home Guards, under Lieut. Col. White; Home Guards, under Lieut. Col. Given; Major Wright's Home Guards—100 mounted men; Col. Peabody's Regiment of Home Guards—800 strong, with two pieces of artillery, and Major Becker's Home Guards. This entire army is particularly annihilated, and the survivors are in the hands of the enemy. The rebels are said to have been dismissed on parole. Their dismissal was a necessity, for the Rebels were not able to feed them. But their parole, of course, binds them not to fight against the rebels, and so the services of these gallant men are lost to the country in the further prosecution of the war. And this is a terrible loss, as matters now stand in Missouri. Think of it; this army, just struck out of existence, was nearly as numerous as that with which the brave Lyon encountered Ben McCulloch and his twenty thousand men at Wilson's Creek, and contended so fearfully for supremacy in Missouri. But Lyon's army, though it was defeated, was not annihilated, and the country is not crushed by overwhelming odds; but he and his army are lost to the Government from the hour of his ill-fated surrender.

We need not spend words on Col. Mulligan. He and his regiment have been the pride of the Western army. A more gallant officer is hardly to be found. He fought like a hero under the National flag. They fought like veterans, and only on the verge of perishing, and when they had been drinking vinegar for water in their extremity, did they succumb to hard fate and yield to superior numbers. But the men are lost. What else? Col. Mulligan had splendid fortifications. His patient soldiers have been in the hands of the enemy, and the gallant Mulligan is crushed by the loss of his army. This admirable fortification had been made the receptacle of much valuable public property. Some accounts say that 2000 some that 3000 Government horses and mules were within the works; much embarrassment was given to Mulligan's devoted band by the presence of these animals, which with difficulty could be kept from stampeding as the firing progressed. But in addition to these horses and mules, there were said to be plenty of excellent arms and very large quantities of provisions and Army stores also on hand. These are most valuable in value to the rebels, and they have clearly won and now possess them.

But the great prize that has fallen into the hands of the rebel General Price and the traitor Governor, Caleb Jackson, is about \$750,000 of money in the two Banks at Lexington.

The money loss of the Lexington disaster, to the National Government, cannot fall much short of \$1,000,000. But what is this loss severe and calamitous as it is, to the loss of honor, prestige and advantage ground, to the Union cause in the State of Missouri? We may not soon see the end of this calamity.

Who is to blame for the defeat and surrender of Col. Mulligan and his army? The can be but one answer to the question. The blame is his who had at his control and did not relieve the besieged garrison. Gen. Fremont's friends make haste to shield him, and say that the Administration continually stripped him of men, and left him no adequate army with which to work in Missouri. We shall not enter into the justice of the accusation against his superiors.—Between them let it be settled. But, unfortunately for Gen. Fremont, his friends East and his friends West fail to make their defenses tally. We have before us the St. Louis Democrat and St. Louis Republican, both zealous supporters of Gen. Fremont. In their issues published just before the fall of Lexington was confirmed they predict that such a disaster was impossible. They state that Gen. Sturges was approaching Lexington from St. Joseph and would be on the ground opposite Lexington on Thursday evening, the 10th inst. They state that on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M., five steamers left St. Louis

City (two of them having come from St. Louis), with, in all, 6000 men on their way, by river, to reinforce Col. Mulligan. And finally, in addition to these formidable reinforcements, they state that General Lane was approaching Lexington from the West, and would assist in surrounding the captured Price while he was trying to escape. From these statements, perfectly authentic and reliable, except as to Lane's movements—it is evident that Fremont had 12,000 men in motion to relieve Col. Mulligan, and this was a force abundantly adequate to the work. But why didn't he do it?—Sturges' 6000 men never reached the river opposite to Lexington, and they had done so, they would have been impotent, because the rebels had seized all the river craft, and they would have had command of no boats with which to cross. The river expedition of 6000 men has not been heard from, but it is reported that they found batteries of the enemy under Thos. Harris at Arrow Rock, and that they were not, therefore, but they were not in the right place, and he was not able to get them in the right place, in the right time, to do the work needed. Why? There's the rub. It is for a General to foresee the difficulties of his position and master them. He cannot plead the error of the enemy that he knew his plans. General Price, from the week of the battle near Springfield. He invested Lexington on Monday, commenced his attack on Tuesday, and not till Friday afternoon did the faithful Union Army surrender. The loss of Lexington is a gigantic crime, we care not at whose door it lies.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The arrest of our ex-Attorney General, Mr. George Hogsett, for alleged complicity with the election riots of May last, took place on Saturday. Mr. Hogsett found bail for his appearance, and was released.

Yesterday, again, Mr. Hogsett had to find bail for his appearance to answer the complaint of the Attorney General, on the person of a certain party, who publishes the *Times*. Mr. Flood, Mr. H's law partner, came to the rescue in this instance, and the ex-Honorable Attorney General received another furlough.—*Newfoundland Times*.

United States News.

By Telegraph to the Carleton Sentinel
Boston, Sept. 26.—The National East was observed with great solemnity to-day, all business suspended.

Prince Napoleon sailed to-day direct for St. John, New Brunswick.

The Legislature of Kentucky has voted to call out forty thousand volunteers, to aid the Federal Government.

Boston, Sept. 27.—The surrender of Lexington to the rebels leads to a very free newspaper discussion as to Gen. Fremont's capacity for his responsible position. Latest reports say that he has taken the field in person.

General Price who captured Lexington is at the head of 40,000 rebels.

Force battles between Union men and rebels are of almost daily occurrence in Missouri.

The line of the Potomac continues quiet. A reconnaissance by Federal troops in force on Wednesday led to considerable firing, but few casualties.

Boston, Sept. 28.—The Government has chartered the *Baltic*, *Atlantic*, and other ocean steamships for conveyance of troops; and other indications point to a strong naval demonstration either on Chesapeake or New Orleans, so soon as that renders southern ports safe against yellow fever.

An immense land and naval expedition is preparing at St. Louis, whose destination is down the Mississippi to New Orleans.

Reports confirm the demoralization of rebel army, in the defeat and surrender of Col. Mulligan, at Lexington, Mo. By this disaster not only has a very important division of our army been annihilated, but one of the most valuable strategic points in the West has been wrested from us by the enemy, and with it immensely valuable stores, money and munitions of war. The topic is deeply depressing to the public mind, and the calamity in the face of which it is our duty to advise the country of the full extent of it.

Gen. Fremont has taken the field in Missouri, and a decisive battle there may be shortly expected. Unimportant skirmishing is the only thing to report to-day. "Breakfast with eight advance," says a strong naval demonstration either on Chesapeake or New Orleans, so soon as that renders southern ports safe against yellow fever.

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THE FALL OF LEXINGTON.—CHICAGO, ILL. Sept. 25.—From the reports of some of Col. Mulligan's command, who reached this city last night, we obtain the following additional particulars concerning the fall of Lexington. The men left Lexington on Saturday afternoon. Nearly two hours were occupied in bringing them over the river. At 3 o'clock they started for Hannibal, forty miles distant, under the guidance of several armed secessionists. The advance portion reached Hannibal at sundown.

At 10 o'clock most of the party took the train for Quincy. Along the route to Hannibal, they were in general kindly treated. All the money they could raise was employed to get wagons to carry the wounded, though all the severely wounded remained at Lexington. Only one commissioned officer, Lieut. Hollenberg, escaped. All accounts agree that the loss of the rebels in killed and wounded was from 900 to 1200.

The Quincy *Whig* of last night states on information received from an intelligent member of Col. Marshall's Regiment that a leading rebel surgeon counted their loss to be 1130. Our men lost 300 killed and wounded. Some 400 of Col. Marshall's horses were killed, it being impossible to shelter them from the loss of the rebels in killed and wounded was from 900 to 1200.

After the surrender of Lexington many of our men killed their horses to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. A large sum of money estimated at one million five hundred thousand dollars in specie, was secured by Price, after being buried by Col. Mulligan in the camp ground to preserve it.

FAILURE OF THE CROPS IN IRELAND. The *Metropolitan Record* has dismal news from Ireland in regard to the harvest:—

In some localities, we are told, the products of whole farms will be lost, it is said, entirely lost, while the potato disease has reappeared in several counties with all its former virulence. Large tracts of land have been completely covered with water, in some instances great quantities of turf have been destroyed, and serious fears are entertained of another famine, only less disastrous to human life than that which shocked the world twelve or thirteen years ago.

The Supreme Court of the State of New York has issued a perpetual injunction against Eaton & Jenkins for counterfeiting Ayer's Cathartic Pills, holding them responsible for the cruel imposition in what they have done and restraining them from further like injury to the public. If any class of our people more than another needs the interposition of law to shield them from imposture, it is the sick and suffering who are unable to protect themselves. A remedy so universally employed as Ayer's Pills by all classes, both to cure and prevent disease, should as it does, have every security the law can afford it, from counterfeit and imitation.—*Cabinet, Schenectady*.

Special Notices.

MRS. WINSLOW. An experienced nurse and female physician has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by soothing the gums, reducing all inflammation, will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

A PERFECT CHARM. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhea, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are opposed to the practice of drugging infants. This ARTICLE has NO DELETORIOUS EFFECTS WHATSOEVER, and from our own experience (we speak advisedly) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

WOODSTOCK LODGE NO. 811, holds its meetings at Masonic Hall, over the shop occupied by Blanchard and Co. Wednesdays in each Month at 7 o'clock, p. m. Feb. 9th, 1860.

MARRIAGES. On the 22nd September, by the Rev. J. W. Orser, Mr. John Smith to Miss Emeline E. Thomas, both of Brighton. On the 18th inst., by the Rev. R. Alder Temple, Mr. Walter Welsh of Simonds, to Miss Julia Clark, of Woodstock.

At the bride's residence, Waterville, on the 25th ult., by the same, Dr. James Dawson Montgomery, of Woodstock, to Mrs. Elizabeth Slipp, widow of the late Thomas Slipp, of the former place.

DIED. At Brighton, on the 29th of August, at the residence of her son Charles H. Richardson, in humble hope of eternal life beyond the grave, Rebecca, relict of the late Joseph Richardson, in the 75 year of her age, leaving 3 children, 3 grand children and 1 great grand child.

Boston, October 2.—Gen. McClellan, yesterday made a reconnaissance extending 12 miles from Alexandria, and rebel troops were discovered, their precipitate retreat is a mystery, though it is said they feared being outflanked by McClellan's movement.

The movements of Gen. Fremont in Missouri are made with secrecy, a great battle there is daily expected.

The Federal prisoners at Richmond are being sent to Charleston and New Orleans.

It is stated that fears of an attack on the Southern coast have led to the withdrawal of several rebel regiments from the army in Virginia.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 3.—Yesterday was kept as a holiday in this city, all stores closed. Trains to and from Sussex were crowded with passengers. Our return of the last train Mr. Garrett Collier, butcher, fell from one of the oxen cars: cars passed over his body, and he died soon after reaching town. No other accidents.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Oct. 3.—A fire broke out at 8 p. m., yesterday, in a barn on the corner of Queen and York streets, consuming fifteen buildings before it could be stayed. On Queen street Fishers large wooden building, Collier's and another brick building, on York street, Edgewoods and others.

THE EXPEDITION FROM FORTRESS MONROE.—A correspondent of the *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*, under date 15th inst., writes as follows:—

There is great speculation as to the destination of the naval expedition now preparing here. Where it will go no one knows in our fleet, except it may be our Commodore. But your correspondent will venture to suggest where it should go, and that is Savannah. There is an island called Tybee, situated at the entrance of the harbor, about five miles long and some two wide. It is about 18 miles from the city of Savannah, and commands the entrance to the harbor. It has on it a sand battery, not very extensively garrisoned, or mounted with many guns. Gaining possession of it, crossing such fortifications as exist, he then turns up, and putting a sufficient force of troops on it, we could make this point