

calculated. In 1860, 150,000 passengers had passed over the line. The year before, it was 110,000. The year before that, it was 90,000. The next year, for nine months of which the road was imperfect, and finished but three months before its close, 151 passengers passed over it, travelling an average distance of ten miles, at the cost of two cents per mile. Acting upon these facts, and with reference to the proportionate increase, the Board of Directors, in their report, estimated that the amount of travel would be 200,000 passengers, at an average distance of 23 miles, and at a cost of two cents per mile. The difficulties abroad, then, unforseen, had intervened. The number of passengers had fallen off, owing to this fact, and the actual results showed that only 171,000 had travelled. The average distance, however, had been 23 miles, and the cost a little under two cents per mile.

That the Government had not anticipated the deficiency in the returns must be patent, as, if they had, there were numerous branches of the expenditure which might have been curtailed.

By assimilating the fact of this Province on specific articles with that of Nova Scotia, and applying the increase of the revenue which would be occasioned, to the payment of the increased expenses of the country, it was anticipated that the revenue would be brought nearly up to the requirements of the present year; and give sufficient, when the trade of the country recovered, to pay the interest on three or four years of the deficiency of 1861 and 1862.

In order to curtail the expenses of the present year, and as no immediate necessity existed on the expenditure, it was proposed to strike off the appropriations for improvement in river navigation, as well as the St. John and Miramichi Rivers as on all others. This would diminish the expenses over eight thousand dollars for the present year.

The proposed expenses for the present year were as follows:—

Cash required for the year 1862.	
Expenditure for year, (see estimate)	\$675,850 00
Warrants unpaid 31st Oct., 1861,	\$4,930 18
Unpaid appropriations of previous year, required this year,	30,000 00
Copy right duties,	71 48
To repay temporary advances for Railway Construction,	9,352 19
	\$690,243 78

It might be asked why warrants were allowed to remain unpaid in the Treasury. The answer was, that a major portion of them was for the payment of salaries to school teachers; and salaries and expenses of the public departments; and for the appropriation of the year, and which only reached the Treasury a few days previous to the close of the fiscal year.

The resources of the year were as follows:

Resources.	
Estimated Revenue,	\$595,500 00
Cash in Treasury,	9,265 63
Do. to Credit of Province in Commercial Bank,	7,389 36
Do. in Credit of Treasurers hands,	31,981 54
Do. in Central Bank,	8,662 47
Earnings of E. & N. A. Railway, in Commissioners hands,	21,432 63
Balance Civil List 1861,	129,000 00
Balance Credit available,	\$890,494 63

This showed an available Bank credit of \$120,000. It was necessary to keep this credit untouched: for this reason: At two periods in the year, the interest on the Provincial debt falls due, viz., on 1st January and July. These with the expenses of the Legislature and the road appropriations constituted nearly three-fourths of the expenditure of the year; up to which time not one-half the revenue had been collected, the Government were called upon to pay \$35,000 at each half yearly period, and it mattered not whether the year was such as to render the revenue ample at the end or not.

The first six months of the year would be very small, while the expenses were going on just the same, and it was necessary to have this credit at the Bank in order to meet these payments promptly, and keep the business of the country balanced until the returns, at the end of the year, made up the deficiency of the first five months. It was therefore the intention of the Government to ask the consent of the House to issuing \$35,000 worth of Provincial Debentures to meet the present requirements. When in England, knowing of the deficiency, he had made arrangements with Messrs. Baring Brothers for a loan of \$35,000, at 5 per cent, to be met by these debentures.

Thirty thousand pound of Debentures had been lodged in the hands of Baring Brothers to meet any liabilities or emergencies of the Savings Bank which he desired to inform the House still remained untouched.

On the first of March a bill for \$3,000 had been drawn under the arrangement he had made with Baring Brothers.

The principle of alteration in the Railway statement of last year, was the issuing of \$70,000 worth of Railway Debenture,—not that this amount was expended during the year—\$45,000 was required to refund to Messrs. Baring, and to the Treasurer, that amount advanced by them on account of construction.

TERMS OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

per annum, \$1.50, cash payment in advance, \$2 if paid within 6 months. Clubs \$11.50, and one to the sender of the club. Advertisements must be handed in on Thursdays.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1862.

Editorial Correspondence.

March 13.

House went into Committee of the Whole on Mr. Fisher's Bill relating to Corporations. Mr. Fisher referred to the necessity of Joint Stock Companies in a country like this, where capital is scarce, and thought we should afford every reasonable facility for the formation of such Companies. A great deal of time was taken up by the Legislature in passing Acts of incorporation which would have been saved if this Bill passed. It often happened that during the recess parties wanted to form Joint Stock Companies, but there being no mode by which these Companies could be incorporated, the matter passed away, and the Company was never formed at all. Mr. Fisher explained that the Bill enabled five persons, by subscribing to a memorandum of association, to form themselves into an incorporated Company. This memorandum of Association is to specify the name of the Company, the amount of its capital stock, the object, the number of shares, the amount of shares, the place in which its office is to be situated, etc. This memorandum is to be filed in the office of the Prov. Sec'y who is to grant a certificate thereof, specifying therein the objects of the Association, and give notice of the fact that the certificate is granted in the Royal Gazette. After the certificate is granted, a majority of the subscribers to the memorandum can call a meeting of the Corporation for the purpose of organization. Unless within three years a certain per centum of the capital stock is paid up, the existence of the Corporation shall cease. Mr. Fisher further explained what is termed the single liability, that is the members of the Company to be liable for the amount of capital stock only. The Act does not extend to Banking or Joint Stock Companies. The Act provides for the dissolution of the Company.

Mr. Fisher explained that he was opposed to the single liability principle, but the Legislature for several years past had adopted that principle; and at the last Session no less than eighteen Acts of Incorporation were passed.

The discussion upon the Bill occupied a large portion of the afternoon, and the old question of double liability or single liability was argued as if it never had been discussed before, by Mr. Speaker, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Steadman, Mr. Smith, Mr. W. J. Gilbert, and Mr. Gilman. Mr. Gilbert warmly praised the object of the Bill; it would encourage the formation of Companies for

the development of our resources, and it would save a great deal of time to the Legislature. Mr. Speaker objected to the section which provided for the dissolution of the Corporation, as it might be that when a party commenced a suit against the Corporation, the dissolution would take place while the suit was pending, if the Corporation were so minded. Progress was reported.

[The above we copy from the St. John's Globe.]

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1862.

To-day the two centres of interest have been, the Legislative Council and the Committee room in which the Carleton Sentinel is being tried. In the former matters incident to this scrutiny were discussed. As we stated last week, the Lower House acting upon the request of the Committee, sent a message to the Legislative Council Chamber, asking that House to give leave to the Hon. Charles Perley, to appear and give evidence before the Committee. Upon this message being received, the Hon. Mr. Hazen immediately reminded the Council of the propriety of taking some immediate action upon it and sending a reply to the Assembly. After a few remarks by Hon. gentlemen, Hon. Mr. Perley rose, and said, that as he had reason to believe that the object in sending for him to attend before the Committee was for the purpose of giving him personal annoyance—he inferred this from what he had heard—and as his evidence could not materially affect the case being tried, he did not wish to gratify those persons who malevolently wished to annoy him, and therefore, did not wish to leave to go.

The case thus assumed a complex form. It was the first time that Council had ever had the request made by message, and as subsequently appeared, there was no case on record in which such a request had not been met by the assent of the hon. member, whose presence was required. The questions now discussed were first, should an answer be sent to the address? Should the request be granted? In order to assist them in their conclusions, Hon. gentlemen turned to the records of the British and Colonial Parliament, and from them found ample authority for giving assent in such cases; but the evidence was not equally clear as to a point in dispute, whether in every case the hon. member was present and assented, when leave was given, although from the Journals of the Lords the inference was, in most of the cases, that such was the case. From the Journals of the Canadian Legislative Council, largely quoted by Hon. Mr. Hazen, it certainly did appear to be the practice there, to give an immediate answer in the affirmative to the address, without reference to the presence or absence of the hon. member—as at Quebec. Leaving the precedents out of the question, on the one hand, hon. gentlemen argued that it would be manifestly improper to give leave, when the hon. Mr. Perley did not wish it, contending that by so doing, the House would be withdrawing that shield and protection which it constitutionally extended to its members, establishing an unwelcome precedent, and ignoring the well established usage of the house which had never given leave except when the hon. member asked for it. The proper guarding of those constitutional privileges which belonged to each branch of the Legislature was necessary in order to a preservation of that harmony which existed between them. On the other hand it was contended that the action of the house in granting leave would not place the hon. member in a wrong position; would not be a withdrawal of any protection or privilege properly enjoyed; would leave him in the position to do just as he thinks fit,—go or not. Further than this, some hon. gentlemen contended that it would be a very wrong principle to establish, that no matter what the nature of the interest involved or how necessary soever it might be, in order to serve the ends of public justice or virtue, that the attendance should be given and the evidence had, if the hon. member did not express a wish to go, leave should not be given.

Hon. Mr. Hazen expressed the hope that one good effect would follow the discussion, viz., that it would prevent in future any hon. gentleman, member of that council, interfering at elections. He denounced, in strong terms voting; supplying money; sending emissaries voting the country to further the aims of some particular individual or party by any member of that house,—if they did so, he thought they should not attempt to shield themselves from the consequences of those acts behind the privileges of the house, but be as liable to the consequences, as any other individual taking an active part in elections.

Hon. Mr. Stevens replied to Mr. Hazen interrogatively. Suppose that hon. gentleman (Mr. H.) was a member of an administration. At one election in St. John Mr. H. and his administration were berated and misrepresented, would he not feel it to be his duty to come forward and defend his government and repel the indignities offered it. He certainly would, and in doing so would be justified.

Mr. Hazen admitted this, but his reference went beyond this; it might be quite proper for an hon. member to defend his own acts and those of his government, but not to participate in the turmoil and excitement, and party spirit of the election.

Hon. Mr. Perley at this stage expressed his willingness that leave should be granted, not pledging himself, however, if we understood him aright, either to go before the committee or not. The resolution that the hon. gentleman do have leave now passed the house.

THE COMMITTEE.

From the discussion in the Council we step to the Committee room. Here having got through what we have called the preliminary examinations, the evidence in chief has commenced. Last evening James McCann was sworn, he testified to the changing of his name to some out Parish, (we can not remember distinctly which) at which he was to act out door for Mr. Lindsay, giving what assistance he could, consistent with his interests, to Mr. Munroe. He needed a team to go with and walked down to English's, part way with Lindsay, and there obtained one; wanted money and was to get it at Perley's, drove up to Perley's door and there was stopped by Mr. Needham, who raised an objection to this evidence going any further at that stage, his argument being as we understood it, that the agency must first be established, before going into the act of bribery and corruption. The learned counsel then proceeded to spend the rest of the day in laborious arguments on this and other points, leaving McCann and his horse gazing upon the stars all night at Perley's door. To-day by special favor, James Grover who had been subpoenaed, was allowed to take the stand first, his testimony was to the payment of two checks, one of \$1,000, and the other \$5,000, drawn by Mr. Lindsay on the Commercial Bank. He supposed from the character of the checks—that is, the style of printing—that they came from Mr. Perley's store, he being the only person in Woodstock who used printed checks, except those furnished by the Bank. These checks were drawn about the time of the election; one was payable to Charles Perley, the other to self. After Mr. Grover, Mr. McCann was again called, and his

testimony is not yet completed: but so much of his evidence as was given this afternoon, we must defer giving till our next letter.

March 19.

Owing to the intervention of St. Patrick's, the labor of this week has not been extensive. The Legislative Council gave the go-by to the bill establishing a new parish in Carleton County, by a three months postponement. The reason was non-conformity with the rules and absence of any information as to the necessity or popularity of the measure. We regret this action, as the new parish was needed; still we cannot but commend the disposition shown by the Council to be very wary how it gives its sanction to enactments which interfere with existing boundaries or with established territory.

To-day the discussion in the House has been on a Bank Bill introduced by the Attorney General, a synopsis of which we cannot give this week. A bill general in its application and guarded in its provision no doubt is needed, yet it is a question upon which a great difference of opinion exists, and this bill will no doubt, ere it passes, receive many amendments to make it meet the various views entertained.

Mr. Lindsay introduced a bill to alter the Law relating to municipalities—the intent of this measure is to make the semi-annual meeting of the County Council on the first instead of the third Tuesday in July, and to make the Election of Wardens at the annual meeting in January, as it was previous to last year,—such we understand to be the provisions of the bill.

Mr. DesBrisay introduced a bill to prevent members of the Legislative Council from canvassing and voting at Elections for Members of the House. These were the principal matters disposed of to-day. The Scrutiny Committee did not meet, owing to the absence of Mr. Anglin, who was storm stayed at St. John, these delays are very irksome to the parties subpoenaed here as witnesses, and the prospect at present seems favorable to the matter being carried over to another session, unless indeed something turns up to lead to its disposal in a summary way. To-morrow we suppose the committee will go to work again, the St. John stage, on three days, having arrived bringing Mr. Anglin, unless some other member chooses to be absent in the morning.

March 20.

Nothing important in the House to-day.

Before the Scrutiny Committee three questions were asked Mr. McCann, and then a question arose between Counsel on the point, as to how far a witness might criminate himself. The rest of the day was spent in arguing. Committee not yet decided.

In House Mr. Kerr asked if the end of last fiscal year, from any Bank in the Province, and for what amount Government is now indebted for advances from any of the Banks other than the Commercial Bank and Bank of New Brunswick, and what amounts are now due for such and to what Banks. It was replied by Government, that there had been no advances prior to the end of the fiscal year; the Province then had seven thousand dollars to its credit; Government is not indebted to any other Bank for any advances.

Mr. Tilley introduced a bill to provide for collection of certain duties in dollars and cents.

For a paucity of Legislative doings our excuse is, that having left our post in the Legislature for a day, we got storm stayed to the extent of several days, and were therefore prevented from giving our usual daily summary.

THE OLD FIRE REVIVET.—Major Tupper showed us a letter which he received from an old gentleman in the parish of Kent. The gentleman is 72 years of age, and holds the rank of Captain and Adjutant in the 2nd Battalion, C. C. Militia. He writes he served in the 104th Regt. 12 years 105 days, since which time he has been connected with the militia. He writes he has no idea of resigning now or at any other critical period.

To those who will use the "weed," we would say, call at Dr. Bridges' Drug Store, and try his cigars. Our word for it, you will find them, like all else the Dr. keeps for sale, a "prime article."

We print, to the exclusion of other matter, the speech of the Provincial Secretary, in the House of Assembly, on submitting his estimates. We take this report from the authenticated debates, for which it was prepared in an exceedingly creditable style by Mr. G. H. Beardsley.

Colonial News.

A Statue of the Queen is to be erected at Montreal.

The monument, it is said will be twenty-five feet in height, of which the statue will be ten feet, the base to be of polished black veined porphyry. The figures to be classically draped, and will be in one hand the sceptre, in the other a laurel wreath—the emblem of authority, the other of reward.

On each side of the statue will be placed life sized female figures, representing justice, clemency, commerce and the arts. The estimated cost is \$18,000.—*Courier.*

THE RAILWAYS OF CANADA.—From the Railway Report of Canada, we gather that there are 1800 miles of Railway in operation in Canada, under sixteen different companies. The average cost of these lines and their equipments was \$49,918 per mile. The total earnings of the twelve principal railways were, in 1860, \$6,722,666; the expenses, \$5,675,611; net income, 1,046,316.

Two railroads paid dividends during the year. On each side of the line, the Great Western and one of them; the St. Lawrence and Industrie was the other.

The number of mishaps during the time covered by the report is as follows: 154 killed and 128 injured. Of this number 53 were killed and 18 injured by being on the track. Mr. Keefer estimates that taking into account the number of miles travelled in this time—about 300,000,000—only one passenger was killed for every 15,000,000 travelled.

A private named Thomas Nelson, alias "Biddy," hitherto attached to one of the troops of the 5th Dragoon Guards, now stationed at Norwich, is stated to have become the possessor of a fortune of £70,000 besides a fine estate near Liverpool of the value of £20,000 per annum. It is possible that there may be some exaggeration in the amount, but the fact is that he has purchased his discharge from the service, and left Norwich for the purpose of inspecting his property, after doing which he proposes to travel on the Continent.—*Canada Press.*

It has been decided to raise a fourth West India Regiment, owing to the increased demand for black troops in Jamaica, the West Indies, and the Coast of Africa. The three Regts. already on the strength of the Army are unable to meet the demands for their services. It is also considered advisable to send these black corps to Mexico to save the Marines who the sickly season sets in next April. There will be little difficulty in raising this corps, the pay, pension, and showy dress given to the black troops have an irresistible charm for the Negro, who prides himself as being "King George's man"—for that term still lingers among the negro population of the West Indies.—*Halifax Press.*

NOVA SCOTIA CENSUS.—The cost of taking the census in Nova Scotia was a little over \$13,000 which included the printing of 55,000 "Householder's Schedules."

The people of Portland, Me., were considerably excited on Sunday afternoon last in consequence of a report, which had been freely circulated, that a 100-ton steamer *Merrimac* had passed Fortress Monroe and the blockading squadron into the open sea, and intended to proceed to the port of Portland and bombard the town.—*Courier.*

According to Lord C. Paget's statement in the House of Commons the cost per man in sending the troops from England to Canada, including munitions of war, stores, &c., has been £16. We make this statement, the proof of which we can furnish, because we heard it remarked a short time ago that the cost would not be less than from seventy to one hundred pounds a head.—*News.*

United States News.

BANNOCK, March 14.—Further details of the late terrible battle in Arkansas have been received. Of Confederates, Gen. McCullough killed; Brigadier General Stannard, dangerously wounded; Col. McIntosh killed, Col. Herford, 34 Louisiana Regiment, killed or wounded; Col. Rives dangerously wounded; 13 cannon and 150 Confederate prisoners taken. Federal loss about 1000. Confederate loss supposed 2000 or 3000; 1000 Indians co-operated with Price, scalping a number of dead Federals.

Wednesday, Federals attacked the enemy's works at Paris, Tennessee, routing them with loss of 100 killed, wounded, and prisoners.

A desperate battle was fought, Feb. 20, near Fort Craig, New Mexico, between Texan and Federal, latter retaining advantage, with 200 killed and wounded.

LATER—Two soldiers were poisoned by drinking from a well, poisoned by Confederates, in Virginia. It is reported that Gen. Beauregard is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate army, and has arrived at Richmond.

Evacuation of Manassas reported to have been suggested by him.

The line of the Rappahannock is deserted by the Confederates. A balloon reconnaissance from Potomac Creek shows enemy within 30 miles.

New York Commercial publishes a London letter representing the obvious growth of an impression in England, of a speedy termination to the American war. American securities, consequently buoyant.

A Bill was introduced in the Senate to-day, appropriating 15 millions to equip an iron-clad ram gunboat and for completing the Stevens battery in New York.

A new Military Department, of Georgia and Florida, mooted under Gen. Hunter.

BANNOCK, March 15.—Confederates have evacuated New Madrid, leaving a quantity of guns and stores which they were unable to carry away.

Some fighting occurred between Confederate gunboats and Federal batteries, Federals losing 20 killed and wounded. Confederates supposed to number 5,000.

Gen. Lee, No. 10 also reported evacuated.

Relations between U. States and foreign nations are regarded at Washington as entirely free from apprehension of disturbance.

Iron-clad steam-ram proposed in Bill before Senate, is not to be less than 5 or 6000 tons, and of great speed and strength.

No important movements reported in Virginia. Slight skirmish took place on Strasburg road between Federal foraging party and enemy.

A fugitive from Rappahannock, reports that 40,000 Confederates arrived there, and others are coming in consequence, under impression of being pursued by the Federals. He states that the road from Rappahannock, is strewn with muskets and accoutrements, and shows every sign of retreat.

General Pope has completed the evacuation of New Madrid. Confederates abandoning Artillery, Field Batteries, Tents, and immense quantities of Military stores. There is no Confederate force now on the Missouri.

The President approves the new article of War, forbidding all persons connected with the Naval or Military service delivering up Fugitive Slaves.

BANNOCK, March 17.—Contrabands report negroes forced to work on fortifications at Fredericksburg, white population being impressed in the ranks.

Commodore Foote's fleet engaged on Sunday in shelling Island No. 10.

Gen. Pope's batteries prevent Confederates escaping down the river. They are reported 15 to 20,000 strong. Their gunboats engaged Pope's batteries.

Vera Cruz advises to the 4th, report English forces about leaving Mexico for England, via Bermuda. Some Spanish troops have returned to Cuba. It is expected that the French reinforcements would return without delay.—This seems to be in accordance with the stipulation at the conference between Gens. Prim and Doblado.

BANNOCK, March 18.—The Confederates on Island No. 10 have a very strong position,—46 gunboats have been counted. Eight mortar boats shelled batteries above the Island on Sunday. Confederates left it several times, but returned.

Gen. Pope says his heavy guns command the river so that no enemy's gunboats can pass.

Firing heard all in the direction of New Madrid. It is supposed that the Confederates are trying to force the passage. 7 Confederate transports with near 100 Island panned in, encampment visible, supposed containing about 20,000.

Gen. Halleck last night, in St. Louis, announced the capture of Island No. 10, with all of the ammunition and enemy's transportation there. He also announced another victory gained in Arkansas, and three Confederate Colonels taken. No particulars.

THE CONFEDERATE CABINET.—A Richmond paper says that the following will, in all probability, constitute the Cabinet of President Davis:—

J. P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, Secretary of State. Brigadier General George Randolph, of Virginia, Secretary of the Navy.

C. G. Meminger, of South Carolina, Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Henry, M. C., from Kentucky, Postmaster General.

Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, Attorney General.

MOB OUTRAGE AT BOSTON.—Some of the Southern officers who have recently been taken prisoners in battle, were sent to the quiet city of Boston, in order to their confinement in Fort Warren, until regularly exchanged. By the following, from the Boston *Courier* of last Wednesday, it appears that Boston is not a whit behind other American cities for rowdiness.

The insults offered by the mob at the depot, on Monday evening, to the rebel officers who arrived by the train, were not only disgraceful to them, but to civilization itself. It is not the way with the truly brave, thus to assail the defenceless, either by rude taunts, or threatened violence. To do so, under such circumstances, was as cowardly and brutal, as any other mode of treating prisoners of war.

It was impossible for a sufficient police force to be in attendance, to save the city from scenes which could be only revolting, and mortifying, to all decent people.

According to the *Army Gazette* for 1862 the aggregate number of the regular army of the United States is 39,273; of the volunteer army 555,252. Making the united force 595,525. The aggregate of the militia force, including that of the rebel States, is 3,214,960.

The city of New Orleans is represented as having been made almost impregnable. The shell road, and every avenue of approach to the city are defended by very powerful batteries, sweeping them from the river, while on either side killed trees form an impenetrable thicket out into the swamp. And to make the fortifications, and aid in the defence, there have been a force of not less than 50,000 men under Maj.-Gen. Lovell.—*Kennebec Journal.*

A Rochester paper, inviting Irishmen to enlist in the federal army, holds out to them the way of bounty and the prospect of a rich and easy life. It says that within six months they shall have an opportunity of engaging in a war with Great Britain. Similar inducements have been promulgated in other places. So far, we have looked in vain for a rebuke of them by the Washington government.

PERSONAL.—The New York Chamber of Commerce has adopted the following expression of thanks to John Bright:

Resolved, That this Chamber desires to place on its records an expression of the grateful sense entertained by its members of the intelligence, eloquent, fearless, and equitable manner in which Mr. John Bright has defended, before the people of England and in the British Parliament, the principles of constitutional liberty and international justice for the maintenance of which the American people are contending.

Resolved, That these resolutions be adopted, and a copy forwarded to Mr. Bright.

Some idea of the vastness of the supplies required by the United States' armies, may be derived from a statement of the single item of forage used by that portion of the Union army that is encamped in the immediate vicinity of Washington. There are daily issued by the Quarter Master's Department, to the forces on the north and south banks of the Potomac, three hundred tons of hay and twelve thousand eight hundred bushels of grain. The distribution of this forage affords employment to nearly eighteen hundred wagons and fifty-five hundred mules, and the expense for wages of about one hundred thousand dollars per month. There are now accumulated at the Quartermaster's Department in Alexandria one million bushels of grain, and further delivery there has been suspended. The extension of the Baltimore and Washington Railroad across the Long Bridge greatly facilitates the distribution of supplies to the troops south of the Potomac.

AGGRESSIVE WARFARE DEMANDED.—Smartering under the late terrible reverses to the Southern armies, the rebel editors are clamorously demanding that the war shall be carried into the Northern States. The Norfolk *Day Book* says:

"To avenge our grievances, and to apply the scourge inflicted on us, ours must be an offensive as well as a defensive warfare. We have to purchase peace at the price of our country's blood; past events have told us this. Foreign intervention is not to aid us; nothing can be expected from England and France; they tell us that they will not do so. We are to fight with the foe, and to strengthen them are to weaken ourselves. We are self-reliant, and expect to fight out the destiny that awaits us; our mission is to achieve our own independence, and to exact from the Lincoln dynasty the confession of its humiliation, and the recognition of our young Confederacy."

But to fight valiantly we must give as well as take blows—plans as well as prepare for an attack. A defensive position in any contest is a weakening one. With a border of thousands of miles it is impossible to defend much of it successfully. The enemy, secure in his territory, fearing nothing from us, has but to concentrate a large body of his forces at any desirable position and to wait for us. Many are the advantages certainly lost to us; our means of different points is known; we lost the benefit of strategic movements; we give away, in fact, to the enemy time, place and circumstances, to operate against our extensive frontier.

This struggle will be prolonged till the North feels the horrors of warfare. Teach them what the desolation of their fields means. Let the dread of a war which will excite their quiet homes, and let painful anxieties surround their habitations. Then will we secure the peace that we await them to give us.

Invade their country; subvert on the abundant fruits of their tillage and their manufactures; press in service their vehicles of transportation, and support our armies at all points.

Let our armies attack the South from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Every heart would swell with joy; every eye beam with delight. The military excitement, we know, would be intense, and the army ranks be increased tenfold; popular enthusiasm would support this turn in affairs, and thus would we conquer an abiding peace.

The soldier's eyes would be forgotten, and a new scene would be his vision, and the banner of his pride, now drooping for active fields of glory, would be borne aloft to gun imperishable honors in its country's cause."

The New York *World* of last Tuesday has the following:

"Our news column will be found a most interesting and important account of the recent naval engagement in Hampton Roads, furnished us by Capt. Smith, the pilot of the ill-fated frigate *Cumberland*, who escaped from that vessel just before she went down."

It will be read with painful interest, partly because it is the first authentic account of the scenes, it describes, taken from the lips of one who was a part of them, but also on account of the impression it gives, that there is still danger—very great danger—to be apprehended to our ports, and our sailing fleets, from the rebel frigate "Merrimac."

To epitomize the statement of Capt. Smith, it seems—

"That there is no certainty of any serious damage having been done to the 'Merrimac.' Lieutenant Worden is of opinion, that three of his shots took serious effect upon her, but he, of course, is unaware of the precise amount of damage she sustained. Her being taken off by the 'Janet,' and the 'Yorktown' of our gallant tars, on the 19th, and having been down to save seal, or to trap the 'Monitor' into Norfolk harbor, where she might, perhaps, be grappled and captured."

If it is unimpaired, there is really nothing to prevent the 'Merrimac' getting to sea, as she is a steamer vessel by three miles per hour than the 'Monitor.' The guns from Fort Monroe would not reach her, and there is not one chance in fifty, that the big Union gun at the Rip Raps would hit her. If it did, of course the 450-pound ball it carries might stove her sides in; but it is not safe to calculate upon any such fortunate accident."

It is disconcert