

TERMS OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL: Per annum, \$1.50, cash payment in advance. \$2.00 paid with 9 mos. Clubs of \$1.50, and one to the sender of the club. Advertisements must be handed in on Thursday.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1862.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary and Hon. Mr. Mitchell, passed through here on Friday evening, being on their way to Quebec to attend the convention of delegates. They will probably overtake the Governor before reaching Rivier Du Loup, he having remained at Grand Falls Saturday. Hon. Mr. Mitchell, the other New Brunswick delegate, has gone round the other way. The Convention has our hearty wishes for a successful conclusion. The members are charged to deliberate on topics of most essential interest to the Province—which may make or mar it—and, therefore, their conduct and decision will be closely criticised, and warmly commended or as warmly praised, as they act wisely or the reverse.

Recent events have had the effect of creating a change of opinion in very many of our neighbors over the line, as the long undated strength and prowess and resources of the South are being developed so powerfully in repeated victories; as the people generally, and had strategy of the Northern army is every day becoming more apparent;—and as the heavy burden of an enormous taxation is beginning to be felt. Peace is beginning to be the general cry. Peace at all hazards. And in this growing public expression we begin, perhaps, to see the end of the struggle, and the restoration of peace on some conditions.

Saturday, Sunday and part of Monday, last, were visited by unusually heavy rains, prostrating the standing grain, and interfering generally with the progress of our Farmers, in their harvest operations. Tuesday, however, the sun again made his appearance, since which pleasant and favorable weather for the farmers has prevailed. The water in the river has risen to such an extent that the boats have again commenced running, the steamer *Gazelle* making the first trip, down, on Wednesday.

The *Bonnie Doon*, Capt. Smith, arrived from Fredericton on Wednesday evening, and we may now hope to have daily communication with the latter city, by means of this steamer and the *Gazelle* and *Tobique*; the latter arrived on Thursday. As we anticipated, the untimely frosts which have late visited us, have proved very disastrous, particularly to the Buckwheat crop. Still we were delighted to find, on a late drive through this County and a portion of Victoria, that the harvest was being proceeded with under the most gratifying circumstances, there being abundant prospect that most of the grains and roots the yield will be highly satisfactory. Of wheat, we found an unusually broad surface and the quality is very excellent.

The Messrs. Shea have just completed and put in operation a fine, large, Horse Ferry Boat. This, we believe, is the first time that Woodstock could boast of a Ferry boat propelled by horse power, and we are pleased to know that the travelling community are showing their appreciation of the Messrs. Shea's enterprise, by liberally patronizing them.

It will be observed that a change has been made in the time of running some of the trains on the St. Andrews railroad. By this change persons going to St. John will have an opportunity of staying over night at St. Andrews and seeing that Town.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Dr. C. Flower has concluded to locate himself in this Town, having taken rooms at the "Renfrew." Dr. F. comes highly recommended, and we have no doubt, from the many creditable certificates and letters of introduction the Dr. has shown us, he will prove a valuable acquisition to our medical fraternity.

It is said that the water has not, for many years, been so low at Grand Falls as it was immediately preceding the late freshet. The appearance of the Falls and its surroundings at such a pitch of water is wonderfully grand. At one time, this season, the whole of the waters of the river, above the Falls, passed through a space of, not more than, ten feet in diameter.

Professor Brennan, whose advertisement may be found in another column, has arrived and taken rooms at the Renfrew House. Those desiring the advice or assistance of the Professor must call at once, as he informs us his stay is limited.

The *Victoria Guardian* contains a full account of the demonstrations made at the Falls in honor of his Excellency on his late visit, including an address and reply. We had intended to copy the same, but are compelled, from the want of room, to desist. His Excellency there, as here and elsewhere, exhibited a warm interest in the various establishments Educational, Industrial, Judicial, &c.

An Inquest was held at the Parish of Richmond, on Friday the fifth inst., before John Bedell, Esq., on the body of David Crawford, in the employment of the contractors of the St. Andrews Railroad Company, who met his death by the upsetting of a wagon loaded with hay, on the road between the Richmond Corner and Mr. McKenzie's. It appeared from the evidence, that in going down a hill the reins broke, and the driver being unable to guide or control his horses, they ran off the road; the wagon was turned over, the deceased was thrown off, and his head striking upon a stone he was instantly killed. Verdict accordingly.—*Conn.*

The following remarks occur in an article in the *last Astorbrook Pioneer*, called out by some remarks in a previous number of the *Victoria Guardian*.—The sentiments we copy are so general and sweeping, that we feel called upon to remind our friend of the *Pioneer* that some rules work both ways, and that, while Maine papers stray quite as far from the truth as do New Brunswick papers, and while we have the clarity, in either case, to suppose that the untruths are not uttered by design, prescription of American papers from coming over the lines this way, would prove rather more disastrous to him than the course he threatens would be to us.

"Any one unacquainted with Northern society would suppose, on reading almost any Province paper, that we are a set of barbarians, and to live in the most of these papers if published in Maine would be suppressed for disloyalty, and excluded from the mails; and there is no good reason why traitors to our government should print their treason in New Brunswick, and then be permitted to circulate it on this side the line. We hope that the sympathizers with treason will be compelled unless they mend their ways, to keep their treasonable sheets behind the iron posts which mark the line between Maine and New Brunswick."

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE for September, interesting as usual, is before us. To the Ladies we would utter the oft expressed advice—subscribe!

Colonial News.

UNPLEASANT OCCURRENCE.—The Canadian papers say that a rowing party on the Niagara River, and other places in Canada where British and American territory is only divided by narrow rivers, is becoming very insecure, on account of the spies or look-out parties being very numerous on the American side, and having instructions to fire on every boat in which they believe Americans are fleeing from the draft are concealed. Several boats have been fired into with ball, and much indignation is caused by such proceedings. One of these occurrences is thus detailed by the St. Catherine's C. W. Journal:—

"On Friday evening last, Col. Sergeant Conroy and Corporal Cogan, of the Company of R. C. Rifles stationed at Niagara, were proceeding down the river from Queenstown (where they had been attending a picnic) and were by the action of the current carried a little nearer the American than the British shore, when they were surprised by having a gun loaded with buckshot fired at them. Thinking that the shot might have been by a sportsman on some game on the bank they paid no attention to this 'broad hint,' but proceeded on their journey, and in a few moments a bullet grazed Sergeant Conroy's knee, entering the side of the boat. This convinced them that there was something wrong, and looking toward the shore they perceived a number of armed men, who had then and there informed them that unless they stopped and came ashore they would shoot them. Being unarmed, and in an open boat, it was deemed advisable to comply with the request, and they at once made for the shore, and after undergoing examination, the Yankees being convinced that it was impossible for them to remain there, were allowed to proceed toward home. Major Grange, on being made acquainted with the facts, at once addressed notes to the American officers, and to his own headquarters, and it is quite possible something more will be heard of the matter. It will not do to have our citizens or soldiers shot down on the water, merely because they do not choose to pay attention to the language of the soldiers who are placed on the frontier to preserve Yankee patriotism, or prevent it from airing itself in Canada."

There has been little special intelligence from the Gold districts during the last eight days—except that we have heard of an enormous complex and the miners are in good spirits. The three Crushers at Laidlaw's and Allen's are now in full operation—that erected by Mr. DeWolf crushing at the rate of a ton of quartz hourly, and we shall soon hear the results of the productions. At Oldham large quantities of quartz are being taken out, and put up, and in many specimens the richness is apparent to the naked eye. We understand that the Blue Lead at Sherbrooke is yielding nine ounces of gold to the ton of quartz.

On Friday last the Cleburne Company took, from their claim at Laidlaw's, specimens in which the gold is estimated worth \$800—so we are told, and, in fact, 15 oz. 19 dw. of gold was brought up from Lunenburg.—*Halifax Gold Gazette.*

MORE TROOPS.—The 4th, 5th, and 6th battalions of the 15th Brigade Royal Artillery, embarked at Woolwich, Aug. 12, on board H. M. steamer *Albatross*, for Halifax and Canada. It is said that the military authorities here are seeking accommodations for an increased number of troops. *Globe.*

We learn that Mr. Watkins, the superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway, is expected to leave for the 4th inst. from England, and will proceed to Quebec to meet the delegations from the Provinces who will shortly hold a conference in that city upon the subject of an Intercolonial Railway.—*Halifax Chronicle.*

MASONIC.—Robert T. Clinch, Esq., has been appointed to the office of Deputy provincial Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons in New Brunswick, on the Registry of England, vacant by the death of A. K. Smedley Wetmore Esq. Mr. Clinch will doubtless discharge his duties with the creditable ability to himself and the Fraternity.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—CORONER'S INQUEST.—Yesterday at half past twelve an inquest was held by Wm. Bayard, Esq., Coroner, on view of the body of Wm. H. Hillis, of Rockland, Me., who is supposed to have been killed on a wharf at this place yesterday morning about 2 o'clock.

When we entered the Court a colored lad named Clement Peter was giving evidence. From his statement it appears that John Collins, watchman on board the brig *Bayley's Wing*, induced Peter to leave the vessel and go up on the wharf for the purpose of taking something to drink. On their way returning to the vessel, Collins offered Peter money for the purpose of inducing him to desert from the vessel. Peter refused to do so, whereupon Collins called him a fool, Peter responded by calling Collins another fool, whereupon the latter made an attack upon Peter, and the two fought. Collins, who was lying on the wharf, immediately upon hearing the cry of "murder," left his vessel to ascertain the cause of the disturbance. Upon coming on the wharf, Collins made a pass at the colored boy Peter, who instantly stepped behind Hillis, who was standing near his edge, and by the blow was knocked off the wharf and fell on the deck of the *Bayley's Wing*. In consequence of the alarm given by the lad Peter, a private watchman named Wallace came to the rescue, when Collins immediately struck him with a belaying pin, which blow brought him on his knees. Shortly after two of the City police arrived and arrested Collins and Peter.

The evidence given by Peter was contradictory. The jury returned a verdict of "manslaughter" against Collins. His trial comes next November in the Supreme Court. St. John *New Brunswick.*

DANGEROUS ENCOUNTER WITH A BULL.—A correspondent of the *Halifax Star* writing from Wallace, N. S., sends that paper the following:—

"A man named Donald Nicholson, of the Gulf Shore, was nearly killed last Tuesday by one of the bulls owned by Sir Gaspard LeMarchant a few years since. The encounter was a terrific one. Nicholson is a man of wonderful nerve and strength, and contended for twenty or thirty minutes with the infuriated animal, maddened with the taste of blood. Nicholson holding the bull by one of his horns with one hand, thrusting his hand through his teeth and his teeth fixed in the bull's tongue, the blood from the animal's nose running on his tongue—the man holding on in this way for life. His son at last heard him, and came to his assistance, and by repeated blows with a heavy stick compelled the animal to cease hostilities. Several of Nicholson's ribs are broken, his collar bone dislocated, and his teeth in two places, but it is believed he will recover."

American News.

By Telegraph to the Carleton Sentinel.

NEW YORK, Sep. 8.—Court of enquiry into cause of recent retrograde movement continued.

Gen. Hill arrived at Gainesville on Friday with 25,000 men. Lee, Hill and Smith in command of the Confederate forces moving into Maryland, they advanced in solid columns, inhabitants contribute largely to their subsistence.

Lee is reported confident of Washington within a week. One object of invasion is supposed to be to cut off Pennsylvania Western Central Railroad, with ulterior designs on Baltimore and Washington.

Jackson's force at Frederick estimated at 40,000. Saturday night immense bodies of Federal troops were in motion for Upper Potomac, military movement continued yesterday. Nearly all Confederate troops apparently withdrawn from front.

BANNOCK, Sep. 9th.—Paroled prisoner arrived at Washington yesterday, reports 150,000 Confederates having passed into Maryland, main body on the Monocacy; passing through into the Potomac, and on to the city. The enemy are credited the Maryland. Gov. Bradford has called on citizens of Maryland to organize for defense.

Confederates are entering Pennsylvania in force near Hanover, undoubtedly to cut Northern Central Railroad; they are expected at Hagerstown, Maryland. Rumored the enemy are gathering at Westminster, 22 miles from Baltimore.

BANNOCK, Sep. 9, evening.—Ex Governor Low has assumed Confederate Provisional Governorship of Maryland and issued a proclamation.

Confederates are in considerable force at Hagerstown. Some think that Jackson is en route for Gettysburg, Pa., while others assert that he has moved for Westminster to move on Baltimore in that direction.

Persons from Rockville report that Confederates are in force on western bank of the Genoa river, 23 miles above Washington, on a line 10 miles. Gen. Banks has command of Washington defenses, while McClellan has gone to the vicinity of Frederick city.

The New York Times reports McDowell under arrest for treason; he has written to the President a frank and manly letter asking a thorough investigation. Court of enquiry is not countermanded, but suspended for a week.

Gen. Rosecrans is reported repulsed at Tripelo, and Federal reported victorious at N. Carolina.

BANNOCK, Sep. 10.—On Monday afternoon a skirmish occurred at Polesville, Md., dispersing a regiment of Confederate cavalry.

Confederates are not at Hagerstown; their pickets extend 4 miles from Frederick towards Hagerstown.

Confederate deserters report 100,000 men at Frederick.

Confederate prevails at Harrisburg, Pa., of ability to prevent serious raid into State.

Two Confederate brigades are reported 9 miles from Covington, Ky.

Bragg's army reported crossing the Cumberland. Clarksville, Tenn., again in possession of Federals.

Kentucky is full of guerrillas; guerrillas raided in Kentucky and captured 50 recruits.

Powerful bands of Indians are threatening northern Nebraska settlements. Hostilities apprehended in Dakota and Upper Missouri.

President Davis proclaims fasting and thanksgiving for Richmond and Manassas victories.

BANNOCK, Sep. 10, p. m.—Gen. Porter's report of recent battle severely censured. Gen. Porter, attributing Saturday's defeat to the bad conduct of Porter, and McClellan's failure to send supplies. He highly compliments McDowell and others.

Burnside with 40,000 is reported on the trail of the Confederates; McClellan with another large force is also after them.

Various reports on the South represent the absence of the Confederate soldiers; all supposed left to swell the army invading the North.

Cavalry force under McClellan captured Bainboro, near Newmarket, Md. yesterday.

The National Intelligencer says the Confederates have fallen back from the front, which has advanced within 6 miles of Polesville.

No signs of the Confederate's approach towards Westminster; they are reported entrenching on the Monocacy.

Large Confederate force undoubtedly between Drainsville and Leesburg.

BANNOCK, Sep. 10, evening.—Accounts of Confederate movements in Maryland much confused. It is supposed Jackson is moving toward Hagerstown. Confederate soldiers have told the farmers that Cumberland Valley is their destination; their condition is ragged.

Pennsylvania people are organizing by thousands to resist invasion. 16,000 Confederates are within five miles of Irvington, Ky.; a battle is expected immediately.

Business is again suspended at Cincinnati: 3,000 laborers to work in trenches.

Confederates threatening New Orleans gunboats and land force deemed ample to hold the city.

Morgan ordered to Lexington, Ky. Rumor that he has left Lexington to look Lebanon yesterday.

Beauregard has assumed command in the South. President reported adopted Hunter's policy of organizing negro regiments at Hilton Head.

Yellow fever annihilating crews of French fleet at Vera Cruz.

BANNOCK, 11th, evening.—A despatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer says that Lee's army was repulsed from the front of the Confederates, 20,000 strong, with 45 pieces of artillery occupied Hagerstown this morning. The same paper has a despatch from Polesville that the Federals occupy Sugar Loaf Mountain.

Gen. Lee issued proclamation to the people of 100,000, to submit to the Federal Government, and urging his cooperation if desired, to throw off Federal allegiance.

Most vigorous warlike preparations are going on at Cincinnati, a corps of veteran soldiers arrived there to-day.

The repulse of Gen. Rosecrans at Tupelo, Miss., is denied.

About 70 of Gen. Pope's commissioned officers are in confinement at Richmond, not considered prisoners of war.

Chattanooga despatches represent that the Federals evacuated Huntsville, Alabama.

A recent number of the *Boletín Oficial* of Nicaragua is highly indignant at the proposition to cede a part of the country with freed negroes from the District of Columbia. It says: "We look upon such acts with the great horror which they deserve, as we never can consent to the realization of such a project because it is not only an attempt to dispossess us of our soil, but also against the existence of our race, and we are not prepared to see an inundation of negroes could bring any good to Central America, but on the contrary the very worst imaginable evils."

BARNES'S LATEST.—Wilkes spirit of the Times contains the following:—

"There has been a long list of surprising public. His 'latest' is the engagement of the veritable Gen. Tom Thumb, who will exhibit in competition to Commodore Nutt, for a thousand dollar prize, to be awarded to the one who shall prove to be the most talented and attractive."

These two little ones are, therefore, to be the centre of attention, by going through their entire round of performances from time to time, under the personal supervision of Barnum himself—who is the greatest curiosity of the three.

The following from the Richmond Dispatch of the 13th ult., shows pretty plainly the feeling entertained in the South for the Federal Government. Pope.

"It is the nature of all men to love distinction, the good seek it by doing good to their country and their species. The bad are willing to obtain it—as they are willing to obtain money—at all hazards. The former desire to be noticed. The latter are willing to put up with notoriety."

The subject of this notice was born of respectable parentage. He is the son, we believe, of the late Warden Pope, of Louisville, and is related to the highly respectable family of the same name in Virginia. He was educated at West Point, where he graduated about twenty years ago. Boys always go to school. A good boy—a boy of whom his schoolmates are fond—is almost sure to turn out a good man; and the reverse. "The boy" it has been truly said, "is father to the man." Pope was distinguished at the academy as the most shameless liar and the most insinuating flatterer that had ever decorated the doors of that institution.

His lies were of the most offensive character. They were all about himself and his own exploits. He was the Bohadri of the school, with all the insinuation, all the swagger, all the lying, and all the flattery of the cowardice, attached to that respectable character. He had a very decided disposition in the world to be a tyrant, and would have been had it not been for his timidity. He graduated by some means or other, and became notorious at all the posts where he was stationed. To his school-boy accomplishments of lying and bullying, he now added the accomplishments of a finished scoundrel. Few were given carriage within reach of the several posts to the academy, which was not good reason to acknowledge his superior genius in this last named avocation. That trait which we have mentioned as having been suppressed by fear at the academy, began now to appear in full vigor. He dared not attempt to put the traitant at school, because he was among his equals, and they might call him to account.

But the soldier had no defense against him, and upon him he wreaked all the malice of a vindictive heart. Other men became cruel by long indigence of the passions. Robespierre was not a naturally cruel man, but he had lived and died in a cruel way, which seems to be to the human heart what the taste of blood is to the tiger. Pope was cruel by nature. He was not led on gradually, step by step. He plunged at once into the very vortex of crime. His proceedings in Missouri will challenge a comparison with the most infernal record of the history of mankind. And yet, it was his first step in blood—the first opportunity he had ever had to feast his eyes upon slaughter, and regale his ears with the cries of human agony.

How Pope blustered into the notice of the administration, which gave him the command of the expedition for sinking artesian wells through the desert, we do not know; but we do know, and everybody knows, the issue of that expedition. It was like its commander, a signal failure. We were going to say it was a water-haul; but it was not exactly that, for he did not get a drop of water. How he got his present command is better understood. Lincoln wanted a tiger to sack blood, and he got him. He wanted a man to gain victories on paper, and Pope has proved himself to be that man. His report to Halleck, that he had captured 15,000 of Beauregard's army and 20,000 stand of arms, when he had not taken a man or a musket, stands alone in the history of lying. It left him without a close in the respectable art. He distanced McClellan and all other officers. It was "Eclipse first, and the rest nowhere." According to the caustic observation of the London Times, Secretary Stanton has no need of armies to gain victories. He can annihilate whole armies with a single dash of his pen.

Pope was the right man, and he put him in the right place. No man so thoroughly understands the art of gaining victories on paper, not even McClellan or Stanton himself. Of this he has already given a striking proof. A band of his lieutenants, all protection from 2000 to 3000, were sent to see they heard that Stuart was after them. Pope announced a great victory, in terms sufficiently swelling for Austriest or Jena. The Bohadri of the old army, he proclaims that he has seen nothing of his enemies but their backs. We wonder if any gentleman who could stand with his back to him while he has inflicted chastisement?

Pope has caused to tremble for his laurels. He is in a fair way to lose his claim to be called the most exalted scoundrel in North America. He seems to have some suspicion of this and hence his proclamation, announcing his intention to withdraw from the country his soldiers overrun. This proclamation is without parallel. It is an open invitation to plunder. It offers a premium for murder—the premium of impunity. We yet hope to see this ex-eminent villain and his lieutenant expiate their crimes on the gallows, in punishment of the President's proclamation. The fault we find with that document is that it is not sufficiently comprehensive. Why should the mongrel crew who march under the banners of Lincoln be exempted from punishment?

STRENGTH OF CONFEDERATE ARMY.—The Washington Star publishes an estimate, based upon the data recently received from the South, in regard to the strength of the Confederate forces, as of the date of the Confederate retreat from Manassas:—

"Our informant states that General Johnston left Manassas with 40,000 effective men. General Magruder held Yorktown with 7500 effective men, acting under the advice of General Lee, left Yorktown with 67,000 men. On June 1st, 85,000 men were issued to the Confederate army before Richmond. Detailed reports by regiments, brigades and battalions, of all but seventeen captains, showed that 6357 soldiers were placed hors-de-combat in the battle of Seven Pines. On June 24th, 128,000 men were issued to the rebel army before Richmond. On July 20th, 90,000 new troops had joined Richmond from the South, most of whom were new levies, and not regarded as thoroughly safe. On the 13th of August, there were six regiments of infantry at Savannah, and a force of 24,000 men at Charleston. Gen. Lee and staff left Richmond headquarters (Tabb's farm, Nine Mile Run, for Gordonsville, after telegraphing to Gen. Meade at Savannah, for the infantry at that post, and to Gen. Pemberton, for as many as could be spared for the defence of Charleston. Deduct from 128,000, on June 20th, 10,000 for double rations and followers, which would leave 118,000. Losses in battles of Richmond, say 15,000. Number remaining at Savannah, 103,000. Deduct 20,000 new troops, 30,000, and deduct therefrom 20,000 for defence of Richmond, would make the Confederate army of Virginia, opposite our lines, to number 110,000 effective men."

No TIME FOR GIBBERING.—There have been mistakes. There has been speculation. Weak men have disgraced, and had men betrayed the Government. Contractors have fattened on lot jobs. Adventurers have found the war a source of private gain. Moral desperadoes have flocked about the National Capital and lain in wait for prey. The sum of the land has gathered about the sources of power, and by their rank and offensive odor. There has been mismanagement in the Departments; mismanagement in the camp; mismanagement wherever great labor has been performed and great responsibilities devolving. Men—even Presidents and Cabinet Officers and Commanding Generals—have erred, because their vision was so narrow, because they could not grasp full significance of the drama, and because they were compelled to strike out on untrodden paths. But he who stops now to carp and grumble does the cause great harm. He who makes the mistakes of the Government and the necessities of its agents an excuse for being indifferent or lukewarm, is no true patriot. It is no time to souse petty accounts. It is no time to waste breath in declamation against corruption. It is no time even to stop and try the culprits. We will attend to them after the graver work of saving the country is off our hands. At present the sole, supreme duty of the people is to put down the rebellion, bring this miserable conflict to a close, and creating an atmosphere of southern settlements in and around the high officials of the French and English governments. They have also been very attentive toward the members of the press in both countries, and have been on their account lavish in amusements of all kinds—balls, parties, soirees, &c. On these occasions, Sir Philip Mason, but not particularly the former, never fail to give utterance in presence of their guests to high-sounding words, such as "our country's freedom," "our country's rights," "our country's independence," words which never missed their effect upon the ears of an Anglo-Saxon or of a Frenchman. Persons who assisted at these parties, English and French officials, and in going to them without being fully convinced that all the rights are on the side of the South, and all the wrongs on the side of the North.

It was lately stated at one of these parties given in Paris, by a member of a legation well known in the United States, that Mason and Slidell, the Confederate Commissioners in London and Paris:—

"Private correspondence received by the late foreign minister, states that Mason and Slidell are doing their utmost to bring about the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. They are unceasingly employed in paying visits and sending invitations to subordinate English and French officials, and in creating an atmosphere of southern settlements in and around the high officials of the French and English governments. They have also been very attentive toward the members of the press in both countries, and have been on their account lavish in amusements of all kinds—balls, parties, soirees, &c. On these occasions, Sir Philip Mason, but not particularly the former, never fail to give utterance in presence of their guests to high-sounding words, such as 'our country's freedom,' 'our country's rights,' 'our country's independence,' words which never missed their effect upon the ears of an Anglo-Saxon or of a Frenchman. Persons who assisted at these parties, English and French officials, and in going to them without being fully convinced that all the rights are on the side of the South, and all the wrongs on the side of the North."

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and considered essential to her own interests as a nation. There was consequently no triumph on either side. The only triumph was the triumph of truth and justice, which each side was equally interested in maintaining.

The Times reiterates its arguments that the North cannot conquer the South; that the time has arrived for a compromise of some kind, and that the worst settlement of the dispute cannot be so fatal as war. It draws analogy between the position of England during the Revolutionary struggle and the present position of the North, and says it is time the North followed the example of England.

The Army and Navy Gazette describes McClellan's campaign as the most signal failure seen this century.

Lord Brougham had made speech urging necessity of absolute neutrality and nonintervention.

The Liverpool Post draws attention to Seward's late circular to encourage emigrants, and urges the distressed operatives of Lancashire and the Irish poor to follow Seward's advice and emigrate.

Italian affairs anxiously canvassed. Daily News urges that Napoleon cannot be permitted to assume exclusion in this matter and Government ought to speak out. There are vague rumors that England has protested against any French occupation of Neapolitan territory, and even threatened a counter-movement on her part it resorted to.

Napoleon presided at an important Cabinet Council at St. Cloud on 28th, on Italian affairs. A French squadron had been sent to Naples; it is said an English squadron is ordered there.

Austrian military movements continue. Outbreak apprehended in Spain, precautionary measures taken.

Bourse firmer—65.15.

Latest from Turin reports that Garibaldi and his volunteers continued their march from Regio, pursued by a column of Bersaglieri. No collisions since the trilling ones reported by the Norwegian publication issued by Garibaldi from Catania inviting to insurrection, had produced strong Garibaldi demonstrations at Genoa and Florence, and some collisions between authorities and the people.

Liverpool, Saturday Evening.—Arrabia arrived at 3 P. M. Times to-day has an article on the extraordinary position of the Democratic party on which they feel the most boundless devotion, but on behalf of the policy and party which they detect. It regards Vallandigham's recent speech as an exposition of the feeling of the Democrats; thinks demonstration in every way important, and serves to show that in addition to the plain Democratic party, there is a struggle to legitimate violent reaction against its own arbitrary acts.

Later.—Liverpool Saturday, 30th, 1862, noon; telegram just received here stating Garibaldi defeated wounded and captured. Monitor says, the insurrection which threatened to compromise destiny of Italy is terminated. Garibaldi after a very sharp contest was compelled to surrender. Blockade Sicilian coast raised.

Latest from Queenstown 31st.—Capture of Garibaldi confirmed.

SALE OF COTTON BY THE KEELER.—The following is a copy of a circular,—"the names of the mercantile houses by whom the plan is to be carried out being omitted,—now circulating in England, proposing to British capitalists the purchase by them of the stock of cotton now held by the rebels, to be delivered on the cessation of the blockade."

I beg to submit to your consideration the following scheme for the purchase of cotton now held by the Government of the Confederate States of America. The cotton in question has been subscribed by various planters to the government in consideration of certain bonds which the latter have given in exchange for the cotton. It is located in small lots on as many plantations as there are subscribers, in the interior throughout the Confederate States. In purchasing said cotton from the government, they will issue their certificates, describing the number of bales, quality, marks and location. I propose to arrange for the purchase of a large quantity of this cotton, by receiving from as many friends as possible subscriptions to such an extent as to place the amount together, and offering to each individual subscriber a share in the whole in proportion to the amount of his subscription. Thus, if I receive orders altogether for £50,000, I would allot to the party subscribing £1,000, one-fiftieth of the whole purchase. The advantage gained by this plan would be a great division of risk; as if my firm purchased £500 on account of the whole operation, the party having £1,000 in the order would only have at risk the one place one-fiftieth, say £10. The price which I propose to send the order is eight cents per pound, with deduction from my firm to pay ten cents, upon the basis of two hundred per cent exchange. The risk of interest on the money paid for the order is of interest to the bank of — through —. The full and entire benefit of the present high rate of exchange, which, according to my last accounts, reached nearly 100 per cent. premium, will be placed, of course, to the credit of the subscribers. I propose to keep the cotton in its original condition until all the war risks to the shipping thereof be removed. The profits or losses arising from this business to be divided in proportion to each individual subscription."