

year. It was not so now, for this reason—large sums became due within a day or two before the close of the fiscal year: in order to balance the accounts warrants were drawn for these sums. The amounts were not, however, paid until after the close of the year: including interest and these same referred to £30,000 warrants had been paid since the first of November. Of course the income from revenues up to this period, during the winter months when trade was inconsiderable, had not equalled this sum; so that this credit had been drawn upon, and £30,000 besides, required to pay up all claims. It was never the case that the amount of the revenue during these months, was equal to their expenditure, and it was to preserve the balance steady that this credit of £30,000 was always necessary. No matter what position the Government were in, or how abundant were the resources of the country, this credit was absolutely necessary, at certain periods of the year, to pay promptly all claims; and it mattered not in what position he stood upon the floor of that House, he was not prepared to condemn this credit system.

There were a number of questions connected with the subject, which he was not then prepared to take. He did not expect that the Bill would be passed. The only justification he had to offer for negotiating a loan of £30,000 with the Messrs. Baring, while recently in England, was that when there, the exciting transactions which gave rise to expectations that a war would soon take place between the American States and the British Government, had occurred, and that knowing of the deficiency which existed, he had felt it his duty to make the arrangement in order to meet any emergency which might arise. It was no more than borrowing it from any Bank to make up a particular deficiency, which would be made up at the end of the year, and was but a temporary arrangement.

TERMS OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL.
 per annum, \$1.80, cash payment in advance.
 \$2 if paid with the month of Feb. 15, and one to the sender of the club. Advertisements must be handed in on Thursday.

The Carleton Sentinel.
 SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1862.

Editorial Correspondence.

FREDERICTON, March 21.
 The principal topic of discussion to-day in the House has been the Railway Bill, introduced by Mr. Kerr, the opening speeches on which, the other day, we print in another place, and more of the speeches of hon. members we will probably lay before our readers next week. Several members spoke to-day, among these the ex-Attorney General Fisher, whose speech was particularly excellent, exhibiting as it did, a broad and liberal yet correct view of the resources and abilities of the Province and its manifest destiny to keep pace with the progressive spirit of the age. He was adverse to the bill, and was prepared to leave the matter as it is, in the hands of the Government to do as the exigencies of the case might seem to require—not anticipatory for a moment that the Government would be reckless or extravagant under existing circumstances in extending lines or making any new terminus. Mr. Hatheway went strongly in favor of the bill, and commented pretty severely on the conduct of Mr. Fisher in connection with the original scheme for the establishing of railroads in this Province. The Provincial Secretary was as usual clear, explicit and conclusive in his explanations and deductions, maintaining that our road had not cost as much as those of other countries, and stating that when in England, the doubt entertained by practical men there, was as to the possibility of building a road in this country, as cheaply as ours had been built. The Attorney General while defending the Government rather favored the bill, and took the opportunity of expressing his well known adverse opinion to railroads. Mr. Gilmour paid a high compliment to the Government, whose acts, in many respects he disagreed with yet in whose strict integrity, prudence and economy he had every confidence. A number of other speeches were made, and the turn of the discussion entirely removed those impressions at one time entertained that this bill was a want of confidence motion.

Progress was made in the Council in bill to alter division line between Brighton and Northampton; it would have passed but nobody seemed to know anything about it, or the peculiar circumstances connected with it—these have been fully explained now by Mr. Munro and Mr. Mac Garden, and the bill will pass.

We referred in some other place to the non-passage of the bill to erect a new Parish on the eastern side of the St. John, in Carleton County; we learn since that writing, that the hon. Mr. Perley informed the Council that the people did not require the new parish; that the land in the district had not been taken up, and led thus materially to the defeat of the bill—probably Mr. Perley is right; he should know about the matter, but he differs in opinion with the members of the Lower House from Carleton.

SCRUTINY COMMITTEE.
 To-day the committee got to work, for a little while. In compliance with a wish expressed by many persons, we publish the material part of the evidence adduced—We will therefore go back and commence with James McCann, who has now only given part of his evidence. He agreed to act for Mr. Lindsay, outside, in Parish of Simonds. Got a horse at English's; Lindsay told him to call at hon. C. Perley's store, he said either he had left money there, or I would get money there. Mr. Perley took him into his counting room; place Lindsay told him to go. He got money £40. Did not see Lindsay there. Saw Lindsay prior to election day, after nomination; I met Lindsay on street. I asked him was he going up; turned with him into Perley's store. He said he did not seem any in contending, as Connell and Munro were going to run together; I said that was no time to back down, was not treating his friends right. Perley talked to him, said it was not right. Lindsay said he had not means; I said he could not expect to be elected without means, I understood it cost Tupper 6 or 700. He said Connell owed him; I asked him he would not mind, he said he had. I told him let me have the notes, I can get the value, he might as well sacrifice notes as funds. Lindsay went behind desk: I told him if it would cost £1000 to put Connell out it would be money well spent. He made a cheque for a \$1000. I saw the cheque, he gave it to Perley. I think Perley handed it to Caldwell. Some talk about what money Grover would give; I suggested that cheque should be presented immediately. I think I told him, not much use to contend election with Connell with \$1000; he said he had some amount of silver at home. I went to Simonds. I went to Perley, he gave me £40; don't know what was done with the cheque. Whenever I called on Lindsay after election for payment of bills he referred me to Perley. I asked him for payment of Perkins' bill; told him he claimed £27 for keeping house for him, as Perkins told me, I considered the bill little enough. He told me to go to Perley, I went to P. two or three different times; P. gave me £15, told Perley what Lindsay said; money was to pay Perkins' bill.—About two months after election spoke about my own account, i. e. money paid out of my own at different times, told him I had paid out money for

terms, liquor, &c.; can't say I told him the items don't think I did; he referred me to Perley, said anything that P. did, or words to that effect, he would be satisfied with. Went to Perley one or two days, told him what had passed between Lindsay and I; P. did nothing. Did not get bill paid then; it was arranged since by an attorney. I sued Lindsay, I employed Fisher of Woodstock. Didn't consider myself agent for Lindsay, got £40 from Perley. M'Conn stands aside for a while.

ROBERT CALDWELL SWORN.—During election was clerk in Fathens Hotel, and attended bar sometimes. Father kept open house for the friends of the three candidates, Lindsay, Connell and Munro; such were the directions I had from my father; had no conversations with Lindsay. Got paid for keeping open house; went to Perley he paid me by cheque on bank, drawn by Lindsay for \$102 50, Lindsay was in Perley's store; did not see him sign it; Perley gave me cheque with the name to it; it was for share of the expenses. Bill was charged to Perley; can't say Lindsay saw what took place; never spoke to Lindsay about it; Perley knew what it was for. Left the bill with Perley; quite likely receipted it; one third of the whole amount; it was Lindsay's share as far as I understood; it was not for Connell or Munro; gave cheque to Fisher; may have seen it since; never got any other check; can't say who was Lindsay's agent; only know by report that Perley was an agent. Had no authority from Lindsay with reference to keeping open house; bill was made out against Perley; can't swear L's name was on the bill; Perley gave me check, same amount and name (as one produced); I got the pay for it. [Here Caldwell's evidence closed.]

MARCH 22.
 To-day the Council passed the Bill altering the division line between the parishes of Northampton and Brighton; also a Bill authorising Justices of the Peace in the several counties to investigate cases of fire, on mere application being made.

In the House it has been quite an active day, but it has resulted rather in making progress than in achieving any definite action; and the mere introduction of bills or petitions not of local interest to our readers, we do not think they would thank us for filing our columns with. The railway bill was further discussed.

THE SCRUTINY COMMITTEE.
 The proceedings of this committee promises to prove a farce and a tragedy. A farce so far as any definite action of the committee is concerned, for it will be quite impossible the way things and people are working for it to arrive at any conclusion in the matter entrusted to it, this session. But it will be a tragedy, inasmuch as it will go, if it has not already gone, far enough, to inflict a very serious wound upon the fair reputation of Carleton County. It is a matter of comparatively small moment, the scrutiny, so far as it only concerns the contest for a seat in the Assembly between an individual who has it, and another individual who thinks he should not have it. And we declare most solemnly we have no preference so far as individual efforts to bribe and corrupt are concerned, and it is sufficiently humiliating to know from general report that men are in lured to sacrifice, what should be regarded by every elector as an inalienable right, to this or that party for a mere paltry pecuniary consideration; but when we find it made public, in a public court, held in the presence of the whole Province, that three gentlemen meet and deliberately discuss, in a quiet, business-like way, how much money it will take to buy the county, and the experience of the past brought in as evidence, to show that as a certain sum was expended by an unsuccessful candidate at a former election, that therefore a much larger amount will be necessary to insure success at this, to hear the chances of success calculated, not upon the popularity of Mr. Lindsay or the unpopularity of Mr. Connell, or upon any of those ordinary questions which come up, and are supposed to decide the fate of candidates at elections,—all these ignored and the whole thing reduced to a dollar and cent question; to hear Mr. James McCann making himself the mouth-piece of the county, and declaring the money will be well spent in buying up the people not to vote for Connell—this much has been proved by evidence—is it not humiliating, and may we not earnestly desire that the time may speedily arrive when it may be found, what we still believe to be a fact, that there are enough true men in Carleton County to redeem her character, and elect a man without reference to the length of his purse. So much in the way of general remark the necessity for making which we deeply regret—regretting too that the scrutiny and its developments had ever been entered upon—let us return to the committee room this morning. At the close of Mr. McCann's evidence—this point is not we think included in our report of evidence sent some days since—he had proved to getting £40 from Perley, and with it had gone to Simonds. The question was then asked, what did you do with it? McCann declined answering a question which would criminate himself, and therefore he was allowed to stand aside until the committee should decide as to how far he could be allowed to decline answering such questions.

CHARLES PERLEY was then called—the chairman stated that he had not, as directed by the committee yesterday, seen Mr. Perley, and understood that he had this morning left for home—it was then decided that a subpoena should be sent for him. There being no other witness ready and none who could be obtained before Monday, it was decided that the committee would adjourn until that day. Subsequently Mr. Lindsay applied for leave of absence until Friday next, and on making affidavit that business of importance called him home, and that it was not for the purpose of delaying the scrutiny, leave was granted him. George Stickney was likewise called, but it appeared that he had got weary of waiting and gone home—afterward, in the House, application was made for a warrant to bring him, and it was referred to the privilege committee.

MARCH 24.
 Mr. Costigan to-day introduced a Bill for the amendment of the Purification Act. The object is to remove the disqualification of all public officers not in receipt of a yearly salary exceeding £100 per annum. Why don't Mr. C. or some other of our young members introduce a bill leaving it entirely optional with the electors to make their own selection, by removing all kinds of property qualification for members of the assembly. While on this subject we may notice that the Duke of Newcastle, in a correspondence recently had with the Government of P. E. Island, advocates the principles of a high qualification for electors, and a low one, comparatively, for councillors.

The rest of the day was principally occupied discussing in committee, the following, proposed by Mr. DeBrissy. Resolved, that in the opinion of this House the affairs of the Crown Land Office, and particularly with respect to the License for Cutting Timber were not managed during the present year with due regard to the interests of the public.—Progress was reported, not before the opinion of

hon. members had been sufficiently ascertained, however, to show that the resolution would not be carried.

The Scrutiny Committee have decided to hear counsel further on the question as to McCann's answering question which may criminate himself.

MARCH 25.
 The attempt was made this morning by the Provincial Secretary to get the house into committee on the Revenue Bill, but the disposition was to finish up Mr. Kerr's railway bill, before going on with anything else. Mr. Fisher gave notice of a resolution he intended to move in amendment of the Revenue Bill.—To postpone further action for weeks in order to give time to see whether some items of expense could not be curtailed in order to amend the proposed tax, or in the event of that scheme not being successful, to fix the income on other articles than some of those proposed in the revenue bill. The rest of the day, or the greater part of it, was spent discussing Mr. Kerr's bill and a variety of amendments proposed to it. A great many members spoke, among them none whose remarks were more pertinent and conclusive, though very brief, than those of Mr. Munro. He showed the fallacy of the grounds of complaint, immediately made by them who went for the bill, that £180,000 had been expended on the railroad during the past year; this, Mr. Munro explained, was to meet contracts and other expenses incurred previous to the year, and involved no fraud, injustice or extravagance. Mr. Munro then protested against the idea of tying up the hands of the Government so that they could not, no matter what the exigency which might arise for further railroad construction, proceed with such. He differed from those who entertained such gloomy fears with reference to the future of this province, and thought her natural resources and facilities for the accumulation of material wealth sufficient, with an increasing population, to induce the most cheering hopes for her future prosperity. It was all very well said, for the Attorney General and other hon. members from the immediate locality of the railroad to express themselves content that the works should stop, but other parts of the province was interested in a further extension of them. We only heard in addition to this, the speeches of Mr. Fisher and of Mr. Tilley,—both against the bill and both most excellent speeches. The division, which rather dismayed some of the opposition, was as follows on the first section of the bill, which probably decides the fate of the bill:

YEAS.—Messrs. Kerr, Williston, Costigan, Young McClellan, McPhelin, Stiles, Allen, Howell, Glasser, Montgomery, DeBrissy, Anglin, S. H. Gilbert, W. R. Gilbert, Boyd.—15

NAYS.—Messrs. Sparker, Tilley, Smith, Watters, M. Millin, Steadman, Perley, Mealand, Stevens, Raymond, Landry, Skinner, Munro, Fisher, Ryan, Cudlip, Jordan, Grimmer, Gilmore.—19

Mr. Skinner moved postponed 3 months.—lost, 17—18, Fisher and Grimmer voting nay. Hatheway, Crocker, Ferris and Lindsay were absent.

MARCH 26.
 Apart from some local bills the attention of the House was taken up discussing an amendment offered by Mr. Fisher, in lieu of a motion by the Provincial Secretary to go into Committee on the Revenue Bill. Mr. Fisher's amendment merely postpones the discussion. The Provincial Secretary made a long and able speech, defending the policy of the government. He announced the intention of modifying the bill by taking off 2 cents duty on molasses, and adding 3 per cent to the railway impost. This, the government had consented to from the representation of their friends. Mr. Fisher then moved his amendment, and delivered a very excellent speech. His proposition is to lay an additional duty of 1 cent per lb. on Tobacco; 5 per cent on Silks, Velvets, Laces, Jewellery, &c.; 24 per cent on Coal, Limes, Twines and Steel; 14 to 24 per cent on Cordage, Iron, and other ship building materials; should the collection of those be impracticable, he proposes to adopt another method by which he sanguine the deficiency will be provided for, that is, by adding an additional tax of 1 per cent to the railway impost, instead of 4 per cent as proposed by Government. He contends this is more equitable than a tax on the necessities of life.

Theoretically, this proposition of Mr. Fisher looks well but the question arises whether, in the present state of trade, the return would be sure—but all this will be fully discussed, and no doubt this question will be the question of the session; but there appears to be little doubt that the Government will be amply sustained in this measure. One strong reason for sustaining them is, that a new one cannot be formed.

COMMUNICATED.
 We have no intention of giving any additional publicity to an unfortunate occurrence, by any notice of the last species and precious vindication of the Journal, by itself. We said our say, there let it rest; and in the future, the Editor of the Journal's life is passed under the influence of that "old fashioned morality" which he preacheth, good will come from evil. But a word with reference to remarks about ourselves. We know nothing, and care less, as to the "conductor of the Journal" in this connection; our remarks were directed entirely to the course adopted by the young man who wrote the article in question, and that young man should have known, that when he uttered the threat he has towards us in his last, he wrote himself an ass, however much in his roar he may imitate the lion. The Journal threatens a "castigation if we continue abuse." If we knew what the Journal calls abuse we would be in a better position to regulate our course. We judge that he considers malignant misrepresentation, an utter want of respect for, or were about writing, the conventional usages of society, as frequently indulged in by him, no abuse; but a few words of plain truth by us, annoyingly abusive. Let this definition please him. We said he was "intensely impertinent," can we use a stronger term? If he knows of one let him suppose it used. We intimated that he was scarcely competent to judge as to what should be a recommendation to female society—let us say that we know that he does not know enough to treat a lady with common courtesy—or else his acts belie him.—Much more we know, that we care not now to tell. There is a meaning in which he may intend the word castigation! He may have referred to personal castigation. This piece of advice on that point—you have escaped thus far, what any man who had a wife, a sister or female friend at the bill, would have been justified in inflicting, but remember there are men who are not fighting men, who yet will not submit to insult—who can threaten, and at last try to perform, as well as you. Take this reflection with you to retirement.

"Boy, Dully Big Jimmy"
 "There's green in your eye."

From handbills posted through our streets, we perceive the military authorities are about to dispose of the remaining commissariat stores, by auction; this together with the fact that they advertise the re-letting of the buildings occupied by the military barracks, &c., settles the question, we presume—that we are to have no troops stationed here.

THE "VISITOR" and Mr. Tilley.
 If we had no personal friendship for Mr. Tilley the respect we have for him as a *Temperance Man*, and a man whose habits are worthy of example, would induce us, as the conductor of a public newspaper, to state that we view with profound disgust the course pursued by the St. John *Christian Visitor* toward him, with reference to the new revenue bill. No one can regret more than we, that intoxicating liquors are made a source of revenue, or recognized by Government at all—no one would go more heartily for wiping off our license system altogether; but to blame Mr. Tilley for an act, which, so far as the effect of indulgence in liquor is concerned, must rather decrease than increase its evils, under the circumstances, only proves how far political prejudice will sometimes destroy correct principles.

The *Freeman* is welcome to make all the capital he can out of our comments on the *Journal*. He has not, however, heretofore, been very correct in his conjectures as to "our masters," and he may just as well give it up. We have supported and shall support this, or any government in their doings, which recommend themselves to our judgment; they could not more easily rid themselves of that support, than by exhibiting a spirit such as that which called out our former remarks—of one thing we are sure the recent personal, lachrymose appeals—equally unfeeling, uncalculated and false—upon Mr. Tilley by the *Freeman*, must add moral strength to his government, by sympathy.

ANOTHER VOLUNTEER COMPANY.—We neglected, at the time, to notice the fact that a new volunteer Rifle Company was being organized in this town. Although but a short time since the formation of this company was decided upon, its master roll, so we understand, already numbers over forty. The members of the company comprise some of the most intelligent and respectable young men, just the right sort of material from which to form a good volunteer corps. At their last meeting the following gentlemen were elected officers, Mr. Howard Perley, Captain, Mr. James R. Hartley, 1st Lieutenant, Mr. I. H. Stoddard, 2nd Lieutenant and James A. McTannis, Ensign. From the well known character of the officers and a personal acquaintance with most of the young men we expect to see this new company take a prominent and worthy position among our Provincial Volunteer force.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—MANY-ANNIE is received. We may use your letter and perhaps not, certainly unless a very strong provocation is offered, we must decline publishing that part which refers to "our excursion in St. John in search of morals," it might wound you were you not wiser than I.

We would remind the writer of "Sequel to the letter of the Lady who attended the ball," that we cannot notice any communication unless accompanied by the name of the author. The writer will please call.

A WATCHMAN.—Your communication is unavoidably crowded out this week—will try and find room for it in our next.

JONATHAN DILLITE, received, we shall endeavor to find room for, at least, that portion of your communication referring to education, next week.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—Godey for April has been received. This number contains a beautiful colored "Ask for it Nanny," a most splendid, elegant extension fashion plate; "April Showers," a fine engraving; Costume and Portrait of the Prince Royal of France, &c. This number contains twenty-eight engravings. It contains a treatise entitled "The Science of Dress Cutting," very valuable, we should judge, to the ladies. As usual the literary contents are elastic and interesting.

By Telegraph to Carleton Sentinel.
 Fredericton, March 27.
 Nova Scotia Legislature to be dissolved—A member of Government *ratified*. Nothing but local business done in House to-day.
 Mrs. S. L. Tilley died at seven o'clock this evening.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL.
 Sir.—The last production emanating from the pen of the model "Editor of the Woodstock Journal" must, we think, be received by the Ladies and Gentlemen of this town with feelings anything but pleasing. In the first place he states that he was refused the address for publication, and so he was, but why? Simply for the reason that he would do so without pretending it with some of his ill-considered remarks on signatures upon his personal friends, who have ever shown a desire, both by their exertions and pockets to sustain the paper, which like the viper when nursed and warmed, turns and bites them. This is the gratitude that some men have a peculiar fancy for displaying in the good cause of *morality*. He also alludes to the insignificant number of signers, and asserts that he has informed it is well known by whom that is, they were procured with great trouble and loss of time, which to my certain knowledge is untrue, knowing that numbers have since expressed great regret in not having had an opportunity to affix their names, and also that the time was limited to a few hours before being handed to the printer. The article in question was written about 5 o'clock on Saturday and handed in the same evening, as one of the officers intended leaving the following morning. It was also considered by the committee quite unnecessary to obtain more names, as a copy had to be hurried off (in time, if possible) for insertion in the "Head Quarters."

It would like to know what the Editor is, that he presumes to dictate to his seniors and betters how they ought to conduct themselves: better for him if he would look a little into his own character and ask himself what sort of example he sets young men during the week or on the Sabbath day; whether his own conduct is such that any lesson of morality can be gathered from it; for surely young men ought to become equally as animated by close intimacy with what is not morally right, as our most respectable females can be by being brought in company with those whom we have every reason to believe are gentlemen. He says, the "Ladies of Woodstock" are capable of taking care of themselves. And so they are, without the aid of a "Editor of the Journal" assistance or advice. The article he penned in reference to the Bill is pronounced in all directions, uncalculated, ill-intended, malicious, and ungentlemanly; terms which the young man may consider rather harsh, but mild in proportion to the stigma he endeavors to cast upon our female society. A fair share of his editorial is particularly devoted to blowing his own trumpet, and in endeavoring to impress upon the mind of the community at large, the wonderful amount of good that the "Journal" has promulgated. If slander, ill-nature and personal abuse are considered by the readers of the "Journal" to be destructive or interesting, why then the Ball Committee ought to feel rather proud in having been the means of providing *moral James* a subject in which to blow a small quantity of his *ill-nature*, &c., and at the same time feel under obligation to him as *friends* for his charges of "tardyism" and "Banquetism." It will be well for him to escape that castigation which he has so feebly and proudly promised the conductor of the "Sentinel."

For the future I trust the young man's *good nature* instead of *ill-nature* will predominate, and save him from further disgrace.

If, as the Editor states, the members of the Bill Committee were his personal friends, why does he come out in such strong terms and personally insult them, their guests, their wives and their daughters, and afterwards endeavor by using a little soft soap and well-affected barney, attempt to smooth the matter over; his object is clearly to place a certain portion of his tale-bearers and supporters—the latter of whom are few, and far between—"nowwithstanding his announcement to the contrary."

It is particularly gratifying to the signers of that address to notice the remarks in some of our pro-

vincial papers, upon the conduct of the Editor of the "Journal" in this matter, especially those of the "Head Quarters" and "Reporter," clearly showing that the Editors of those highly esteemed papers do not endorse sentiments, so highly repugnant to any civilized community.

One important truth, "whereby hangs a tale," is that the officers did not invite the Editor to meet with them, consequently they could not be gentlemen. The non-commissioned officers of the Military Artillery and they were recognized as a noble and intelligent set of fellows, fit to grace any table or society.

There are other points which I should like to have touched upon, but I have already trespassed too far on your columns, taken up as they are with more interesting matter.

Woodstock, March 27th, 1862.
United States News.
 St. Louis, March 19.—Telegrams from Gen. Curtis state that his loss in killed and wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge is about 1400. The enemy retreated to the south of the Boston Mountains.

There are no rebel troops in Northern Arkansas except marauders and Pike's Indians who kill and plunder friends and foes indiscriminately.

BANQUET, March 19.—The bill to authorize the city of Bangor to aid in the construction of the Bangor and Aroostook railroad was defeated at the polls to-day, by the following vote—Yeas 106, Nays 851.

BANQUET, March 20th.—Strasburg, Va., is occupied by the Federals. Jackson's rear guard dispirited Gen. Shields' approach.

Gen. Pope repulsed the Confederates Gun Boat Fleet at New Madrid.

St. Augustine with Old Fort Marion, Florida, occupied by Gen. Dapont.

Another evacuating Jacksonville in similar manner. The retreating enemy burning vast quantities of lumber and saw mills owned by Northern men of supposed Union sympathies.

Florida Government has recommended the entire evacuation of East Florida.

Barnstable is to proceed against Beaufort, N. C. In the attack on Newbern the Federal fleet overcame obstructions of over 200 vessels sunk by the enemy.

BANQUET, March 21st.—The Confederate flotilla between Channelo Lake, near island No. 10, and General Pope, near New Madrid, made another attempt to escape down river. Their gun boats engaged the Federals' batteries, but were repulsed with severe loss. One gunboat sunk. They can escape only by fighting their way out.

General Garfield encountered five thousand Confederates, entrenched on the summit of Cumberland Mountains at Pound Gap. Infantry ascended in rear while the enemy's attention was engaged in front. After twenty minutes action the enemy fled, abandoning everything.

Col. Canby holds Fort Craig with 12,000 regulars. Texas, after late successes, it is supposed, will march on Santa Fe and Fort Union Government property there amounts to several millions.

Enemy's reports capture unreliable.

BANQUET, March 24.—Federal forces, 8000 strong, achieved a complete victory yesterday, four miles from Winchester, over combined forces of Gens. Jackson, Smith, and Longstreet, numbering 15,000. The battle raged from forenoon until dark. Many prisoners and guns captured. Ground strewn with arms thrown away in the flight. Cavalry in pursuit. Federal loss about 1500 killed and wounded. Confederate loss much larger.

Position of affairs at Island No. 10 unchanged. Firing is kept up to keep enemy from strengthening or repairing their works.

Opinion prevalent in military and naval circles at Washington, that New Orleans is probably in Federal hands by an attack from Ship Island.

THE EVACUATION OF MANASSAS.—Manassas is evacuated. Our army has advanced to the field and fortifications which so long has been held by the rebel army only to find a barren devastated waste. There the rebels won their first victory. There the avenged had devoutly hoped its defeat would be averted though Ball Run and the Occoquan ran blood. To their pride and their settled wrath, Federal loss about 1500 killed and wounded. Confederate loss much larger.

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 We have no intention of giving any additional publicity to an unfortunate occurrence, by any notice of the last species and precious vindication of the Journal, by itself. We said our say, there let it rest; and in the future, the Editor of the Journal's life is passed under the influence of that "old fashioned morality" which he preacheth, good will come from evil. But a word with reference to remarks about ourselves. We know nothing, and care less, as to the "conductor of the Journal" in this connection; our remarks were directed entirely to the course adopted by the young man who wrote the article in question, and that young man should have known, that when he uttered the threat he has towards us in his last, he wrote himself an ass, however much in his roar he may imitate the lion. The Journal threatens a "castigation if we continue abuse." If we knew what the Journal calls abuse we would be in a better position to regulate our course. We judge that he considers malignant misrepresentation, an utter want of respect for, or were about writing, the conventional usages of society, as frequently indulged in by him, no abuse; but a few words of plain truth by us, annoyingly abusive. Let this definition please him. We said he was "intensely impertinent," can we use a stronger term? If he knows of one let him suppose it used. We intimated that he was scarcely competent to judge as to what should be a recommendation to female society—let us say that we know that he does not know enough to treat a lady with common courtesy—or else his acts belie him.—Much more we know, that we care not now to tell. There is a meaning in which he may intend the word castigation! He may have referred to personal castigation. This piece of advice on that point—you have escaped thus far, what any man who had a wife, a sister or female friend at the bill, would have been justified in inflicting, but remember there are men who are not fighting men, who yet will not submit to insult—who can threaten, and at last try to perform, as well as you. Take this reflection with you to retirement.

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 "There's green in your eye."

ARRIVAL OF THE "AMERICA" AT HALIFAX.
 The "America" left Liverpool on the 8th, and arrived at Halifax on the 22nd inst.

The screw steamer "Spartan," bound for Halifax, with military stores, &c., was lost on the passage; seven persons drowned, including Captain Hand of the 63d Regiment, and his wife and child.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 6th of night. The House of Commons passed a number of important votes in Army Estimates. Among the fortification votes was one of six thousand sterling for the defence of the Mersey. A vote of ten thousand pounds for the enlargement of Sandhurst College was rejected by 28 majority against the Government. Sir G. C. Lewis, during the debate, gave a complete denial to the reports of the capture of the "Spartan" and that 2400 had thus far been manufactured, and with very slight exceptions they had answered every expectation entertained of them; he also showed that Government Stores of War Material, &c., were equal to any emergency.

TELEGRAPHIC.
 In House of Commons, on the 7th Gregory, pursuant to notice, called attention to the blockade of Southern ports, and moved for copy of any correspondence on the subject subsequent to papers already before the House; he expressed his sympathy with struggle for independence now going forward in Confederate States and declared that the separation of the South from the North, and reconstruction were the only means by which we could hope to see slavery abolished in America. He contended that the efficiency of the blockade was a question of great importance to England, and asserted that our recognition of it in its present state has exposed us to severe criticism on the part of Foreign Jurists, amongst others M. DeLattre, one of the most eminent of modern French writers, had charged us with conniving at illegal blockade, and that not from any friendly feeling towards the "Southern States," but in order that we might make it the basis for enforcing our own arrogant pretensions when having become belligerent ourselves, it might be to our interest to set aside the principles of international law. Our justice and impartiality were in fact involved in the matter if the blockade were ineffective, we were conniving at use of weapons of war by one belligerent which was not in the power of the other to employ, and yet were acting unjustly to fair traders by making commerce a matter of smuggling and gambling speculation, and to a large portion of the working population of the country by depriving them of that raw material, the manufacture of which they obtained from the Southern States, and which had resulted in consequence had been patiently borne, but no one could say how much longer they would be endured when the impression was gaining ground daily that they were forced upon the country by illegal acts. He had no desire to attack the Government for the "Spartan" which had taken; they had had a difficult part to play, and they had played it well, though resolution to vindicate to the utmost extent the honor of the country, they had been actuated throughout by a

spirit of forbearance and conciliation; but still they might go far. The opinions of neutral Powers were almost unanimously against the legality of the blockade. "It has not fulfilled any of the conditions which could constitute it legal and efficient; but on the contrary, steamers of light draught had continually run it, and were daily plying between various ports of the Southern States. In conclusion he urged that they continued to connive at illegal and inefficient blockade in order to conciliate United States, and that they should make a mockery; as regarded international law, a delusion; and with respect to the trade and commerce of the world, something better than a ruse.

Mr. G. Bence acceded to the motion. He thought his hon. friend had established a clear case as to the inefficiency of the blockade. The only prospect of bringing about the conclusion of the war was by recognition on the part of this country, and by great European Powers, of independence of the Southern States. The reunion of the Northern and Southern States he regarded as an utter impossibility; and the Northern States could not claim of recognition when they remembered that their own origin from successful secession from the Government of this country.

Mr. W. E. Foster denied that the blockade was ineffective, and stated that as the list of upwards of 300 vessels, which had been handed in by Mr. Mason, as a list of vessels, which had broken blockade land, on examination, dwindled down to nineteen, and most of those had escaped on dark and stormy nights; thus evincing stringency rather than the inefficiency of the blockade. He also reminded the House that during the war between England and her revolted Colonies in America, no less than 500 privateers succeeded in getting out of American waters. He warmly commended the conduct of Mr. Government in reference to America, and said that their forbearance and firmness had been the means of preserving us from one of the most deplorable wars in which it was possible we could be engaged. He trusted that no temptation—not even suffering of a portion of the population—would induce the Government to depart from the strict neutrality hitherto observed.

Sir James Ferguson contended that without a declaration of war there could be no legal blockade, and called on H. M. Government to interpose in the matter. By sanctioning the continuance of illegal blockade they were virtually departing from the profession of neutrality and assisting the stronger power.

Mr. Milnes could not believe in the final dissolution of the great American Union; and so long as it existed, he deprecated any active interference by the British Government in the struggle now taking place.

Mr. Lindsay quoted several letters which he had received from America in proof of the contention that the blockade was a mere paper blockade, and that it had been broken nearly one hundred times by vessels trading regularly between the Southern States and Cuba.

The Solicitor General was of opinion that it was the duty of the Government to maintain, as they had hitherto done, a strictly honest and impartial neutrality between the contending parties, with regard to blockade, its efficiency must be judged by Great Britain; upon these principles of international law which had been laid down by the most distinguished jurists, and which had invariably been acted on when questions of blockade had arisen. England had as strong an interest as any country in the world in maintaining the rights of blockade by belligerent Powers, and she was bound to exercise the greatest caution before she took any course which might ultimately destroy the value of maritime supremacy—that great era on which her independence and strength had been established. The Solicitor General entered into a lengthened argument in the course of which he quoted numerous precedents to show that the present blockade was as efficient as other blockades had been in former times, and that it would be a violation both of international law and of principles of neutrality to break it.

In 1795 a public notification was issued by British Government that there would be rigorous blockade at Havre; force was sent out to establish the blockade and the commander was so remiss in the execution of his duty that the blockade was broken, and that it would be a violation both of international law and of principles of neutrality to break it.

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The returns received by the Government fully established the accuracy of the statement, and showed that there had only been one or two instances, and those too under cover of night, in which blockade had been successfully run, he had failed to gather from the Hon. member for Galway what was the precise end he wished to attain. Did he wish this Country to dictate the United States, as to the manner in which they were to blockade Southern ports, and she was bound to exercise the greatest caution before she took any course which might ultimately destroy the value of maritime supremacy—that great era on which her independence and strength had been established. The Solicitor General entered into a lengthened argument in the course of which he quoted numerous precedents to show that the present blockade was as efficient as other blockades had been in former times, and that it would be a violation both of international law and of principles of neutrality to break it.

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