

TERMS OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL: per annum, \$1.50, cash payment in advance, or if paid within 3 mos. Clubs of \$1.50, and one to the sender of the club. Advertisements must be handed in on Thursday.

## The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1862.

### Educational Meeting.

Mr. Bennett and Dr. Jack arrived here on Monday from their tour up river, whence they derived much satisfaction. In the evening, as per announcement, they lectured in Connell's Hall, and we were glad to see the room filled—a cheering evidence of an increasing interest in the subject. Mayor Fisher took the chair. Upon the platform we noticed several leading gentlemen, among them the Rev. C. G. Glass, Principal of the Presbyterian College, and hon. Charles Connell.

Mr. Bennett began by speaking in general terms of the value of education, its results and achievements. He reviewed the various systems which had obtained in the Province at different times, contrasting them with the present system, particularly with reference to the preparation of teachers for their important vocations, giving preference to the training school system, even with all its acknowledged imperfections. Mr. Bennett showed how, that after years of legislation and agitation, with the expenditure of vast revenues of money, an improvement in the character of the teachers had been arrived at, that then a most formidable difficulty presented itself in the irregularity and tardiness with which the people availed themselves of the facilities provided. The table of the feast was spread in order to provide for the wants of those who had been craving food and complaining of hunger, but now to the invitation to partake of the food prepared they turned a deaf ear. This irregularity, tardiness in the part of the people, to avail themselves of the facilities for education, justified and compelled the Educational Board to issue the recent regulations in order to induce a better state of things.

Reference was made to the necessity that there should be in cities and large towns a proper division of labor by a due graduation of schools—not, as now, where one teacher has, perhaps, to teach every branch from the highest and most important down to the very primary branch of instruction—but this, Mr. Bennett very justly argues, can not be until proper school houses are provided, nor this latter be looked for until the people of the Province determine to adopt the principle of taxing themselves, directly, for the support of education.

Dr. Jack spoke of the University, its objects, its experiences, its prospects; and pointed out the necessity for, and the advantages to be derived from, an institution in which a "higher" Education may be obtained. He dwelt particularly upon the close connection which must exist between the University and the Common Schools, showing that the success of the University must depend upon the interest of the people in education generally, and upon the success of the Common Schools. With a view to promote a more intimate connection and more complete sympathy between them, the regulations of last winter had been adopted by the University Synod by which bona fide school teachers were admitted to those University classes which they were fitted to attend, without payment of any fees for tuition, the teachers would, thus have an opportunity of learning to appreciate the University, and to speak favorably of it to others. This is one strong argument in favor of the removal of the Training School to Fredericton, in addition to the self evident one that it should be under the eye of the Chief Superintendent. Teachers while in Fredericton at the Training School could attend any particular class at the University; this seems particularly desirable in view of the general expression of opinion that Teachers should possess some acquaintance with Agricultural Chemistry, &c.

Dr. Jack learnedly and eloquently explained the propriety of affording the youth of the country more substantial means of education, by the use of the instrumentalities of museums, observatories, laboratories, &c., appliances for which the University largely possesses. The museum, he said, was particularly valuable, illustrating as it did in geological order the minerals of the Province, in one department, and in another those of the different countries. He referred to the system pursued, the government of the University, the attendant expenses, &c., all of which our readers are acquainted with, as they have been published.

We hope, and do not doubt the local visits of these distinguished gentlemen will result in good.

### Juvenile Concert.

Mr. Cupples afforded the parents and friends of the children who have attended his singing class for the term just ended, an opportunity of judging as to their progress, at a Concert in Connell's Hall on Friday evening, last. A very large and appreciative audience was present, and with whatever feelings the people came together we feel assured they left fully satisfied, at all events, with the juvenile portion of the entertainment. The children were out in a large number, and their appearance, childhoods pleasure-giving countenances, appeared in the neatest dress of white and blue, with wreaths of flowers, elicited from the spectators, most delightful encomiums. Their singing was marked by exceeding good time, and by most charming melody, while the programme of pieces was well chosen.

There were several pieces sung by Ladies and Gentlemen, amateurs, in solos, duets, quartets, &c., but we are not sufficiently at home in musical matters to dare hazard an opinion as to the relative merits of these.

Mr. Miller, a gentleman from Canada, presided at the melodeon and piano forte, of which he seems a perfect master, and his performances were rapturously received.

We are pleased to witness such an evidence of interest in the delightful art of music as was displayed on the above occasion, and have no doubt that Mr. Cupples, as he has proved himself a good teacher, will be liberally supported during the present quarter of his school, just commenced.

The last Victoria Guardian contains a lengthy account of a late examination of the pupils of the Madawaska Academy, from which it appears that the institution is in a very flourishing condition, and deserving the most spirited support of the inhabitants of Victoria County.

Tobin's Express has our thanks for late Boston papers. We may here offer our testimony to the promptness and care with which Mr. Tobin and his agents, Messrs. Vanwart & Stephenson, attend to orders left with them. The Express is a real convenience, and well deserves a handsome support.

ERRATA.—In the communication of "G. S.," last week, the North is represented as being past slaveholders, it should read *past slaveholders*, &c.

THE CIRCUS.—Some people think we are more than wise in our comments upon certain popular exhibitions, and should not endeavor to prevent their visits to the town, as they tend to put money in circulation, as well as to afford an opportunity for relaxation, and the enjoyment of, by young and old, what many consider, a harmless, a pleasant, and attractive exhibition. We can only express our own opinion, and we would scarcely attempt to prevent the rush of the "pleasure bent crowd" who will hasten to witness the performance of the Circus which is to be here next week. This Circus is certainly a good one of its kind, and was highly thought of when here before, since which time, we are told it has much improved, and now presents an unrivalled combination of talent. Mr. Goodwin, who has been here several times, and who as a manager, is very popular, has charge of the coming troupe, and this fact warrants the conclusion that the best of order will prevail. There has never been a similar exhibition in the Province of which the press has been so general in its tones of praise, or so particular in lauding the individuals who took the lead in the several departments.

We notice that Dudley H. Johnson, late of Florenceville, has obtained a commission as Lieutenant in the 17th Me. regiment.

Rev. C. Purinton, well known in this town, has also received the appointment of Chaplain to the same.

Southern papers are warmly condemning what they describe as lethargy on the part of the Confederate Government, in not following up their recent victories, rather giving the North time to recuperate.

In the town of Newton, Mass., on Sunday, a table was prepared in the vestibule of some of the Churches, at which recruiting agents enrolled the names of volunteers, the ministers meanwhile, from the pulpit, exhorting to the step.

PERSONAL.—The hon. John H. Gray was in town for a few days during the past week.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"Justice" will appear next week.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The September number of this truly popular monthly has already reached us. What is the particular character of its contents we cannot now explain, but the breadth and compass it embraces may be readily guessed at by the following table of contents, and some who do not now take it may be induced to forward three dollars to Ticknor & Fields, 135 Washington St., Boston, and become subscribers.—David Gaunt; Cerebral Dynamics; A New Sculptor; Plays and Play-Acting; Off Shore; Life in the Open Air; Rifle-Clubs; Two Summers; Mr. Axtel; Methods of Study in Natural History; Gabriel's Defeat; Bethel; The Horrors of San Domingo; A Complaint of Friends; The Life of Birds; The New Opposition Party.

The following quite pointed remarks are from an address, delivered by President Lincoln to a delegation of colored men, on the subject of African colonization:

"You and we are a different race. We have between us a broader difference than exists between almost any other two races. Whether it is right or wrong I need not discuss, but this physical difference is a great disadvantage to us both, as I think your race suffer very greatly, many of them by living among us, while ours suffer from your presence. In a word we suffer on each side. If this is admitted it affords a reason at least why we should be separated. You here are freemen, I suppose? (A voice, "yes, sir.") Perhaps you have long been free, or all your lives. Your race are suffering in many ways, the greatest wrong inflicted on any people, but even when you cease to be slaves you are yet far removed from being placed on an equality with the white race. You are out off from many of the advantages which the other race enjoy. The aspiration of men is to enjoy equality with the best men when free; but on this broad continent not a single man of your race stands equal to a single white man. Go where you are treated the best, and the ban is still upon you. I do not propose to discuss this, but to present it as a fact with which we have to deal. I cannot alter it if I would. It is a fact about which we all think and feel alike—I and you. We look to our condition, owing to the existence of the two races on this continent. I need not point out to you the effects of your white men growing out of the institution of slavery. I believe in its general evil effects on the white race. See our present condition; the country engaged in war; our white men cutting one another's throat; none knowing how far it will extend. And then consider what we know to be the truth. But for you, the white man would not be a war, although many men engaged on either side do not care for you one way or the other. Nevertheless, I repeat, without the institution of slavery and the colored race as a basis, the war could not have an existence. It is better for us both, therefore, to be separated. I know that there are free men among you, even if they are not better condition, are not as much inclined to go out of the country as those who, being slaves, could obtain their freedom on this condition. I suppose one of the principal difficulties in the way of colonization is that the free colored man cannot see that his comfort would be advanced by it. You may believe you can live in Washington or elsewhere in the United States the remainder of your life, perhaps better than you can in any foreign country, hence you may come to the conclusion that you have nothing to do with the idea of going to a foreign country. This is (I speak in no unkind sense) an extremely selfish view of the case, but you ought to do something to help those who are not so fortunate as yourselves.

### Colonial News.

At the Intercolonial Match in Prince Edward Island, seventeen New Brunswickers and Nova Scotia men, and eight Scotchmen competed. The latter made by far the best shooting, although they did not get the Cup. The total number of points made by the 18 Islanders were 312, an average of 17 to each man; the number made by the 17 from the other Provinces was only 246, an average of 14. In the competition for the money prizes, at which only the Island Volunteers fired, one man made 22 points, but at the firing for the Cup he made but 18. We copy a paragraph from the *Islander*:

"The firing for the Intercolonial Cup, competed for by the Volunteers of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island, commenced at about three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, and terminated at noon on Thursday. At the close, Mr. John Marks, of New Brunswick, was declared the winner of the Cup, having made 21 points at the three ranges, beating Mr. Noah Harper, of the P. E. I. 'This is the Company,' by one point. Soon after the different Companies of Volunteers were drawn up in a large circle, and after each of the volunteers from the neighboring Provinces had been introduced to his Excellency, he, amid a brilliant staff of Military Officers, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen, called for Mr. Marks, who stepped forward, when his Excellency expressed the high pleasure it afforded him to present him with the Prize Cup, which he had so fairly won, after the close and spirited competition which they had all witnessed; after which the different successful competitors for the Island prizes, being called for, stepped forward and received their prizes severally from the hands of Mrs. Dundas, his Excellency addressing a few words to each.

In the afternoon, a coach and four containing His Worship the Mayor, the Adjutant General, and other military officers, with Mr. Marks, the successful competitor, and preceded by the Volunteer Band, and followed by a large cortege of Volunteers and citizens, paraded the principal streets in the city in procession, thus closing this interesting event, which afforded no small gratification to the

large and brilliant assemblage who witnessed the proceedings of the four days' exciting contest.

Judge Marshall, an old advocate of Temperance in Nova Scotia, left Halifax in the "Arabia" last week to be present at the Great International Temperance Convention, to be held in England. J. D. Frazer, Esq., of Pictou, G. W. P. of Nova Scotia, will leave in the next steamer to be present at the same meeting. It is expected that the Rev. Mr. Higginbotham, now at Aldershot, will be present and be the representative of the St. Mary's Total Abstinence Society of Halifax. We have not heard whether any of the Temperance dignitaries in this Province purpose attending the meeting.—*Courier*.

A rumor is current that the Governors of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island are shortly to visit Canada, in order to confer with the Governor General on matters of importance.

### American News.

BANOR, Aug. 16th.—Memphis Despatch says a battle occurred seven miles from Cumberland Gap, East Tennessee, 7th inst., between Confederates, under Gen. Stevenson, numbering over 12,000 and Federals, numbering 3,600. The latter were defeated. Federal loss was 18 killed and wounded, after a desperate fight of four hours.

Confederates are in possession of East Tennessee, and will next move on Gen. Buell with overwhelming force.

Beauregard, at Chattanooga, is co-operating with Gen. Bragg, combining 70,000 men.

Gen. Jones, of the 9th Mass. Breckenridge captured Baton Rouge, and took four Federal regiments, six transports, and sunk two gunboats.

Rumors are current that McClellan's movement was successfully made.

Jackson's army is reported to have reached Gordonsville.

Another report says that the enemy is again appearing in force on the south bank of the Rapidan.

LATE.—Federal division, Quarter-Master Terry, arrived at Louisville from Cumberland Gap, 12th; utterly denies Confederate report of Federal defeat. Gen. DeCourcy's Brigade was attacked by Gen. Stevenson on the 9th. Col. Cochran's 14th Kentucky Regiment whipped four Confederate Regiments. Federal loss was 18 killed and wounded, and 57 prisoners. Confederates admit a loss of 250 killed and wounded. The Federals captured over 100 wagon loads of forage.

No other fight in that vicinity except this.

Col. Cochran held his fire till the enemy was within 150 yards of him.

Capt. Jones of the Savannah Confederate ram has been captured on board the steamer Gen. Lee, from Savannah.

Maryland secessionists are stampeding South to avoid the draft.

Boston, Aug. 18.—Authentic accounts from Baton Rouge received. Confederates under Breckenridge and Lovell, estimated about 5000, engaged Federals half strength. Battle obstinate. Confederates three repulsed and defeated, with 1000 killed and wounded, and large number made prisoners.

Three Confederate Generals killed. Federal loss 7000. 20000 wounded, among the killed is Gen. Williams.

Rum Arkansas got aground, breached by gunboat Essex, and exploded.

McClellan's army evacuated Harrison's Landing, and advanced reached Williamsburg on the 16th. Public property safely removed.

Six Federal regiments engaged eight Confederates at Clarendon, Arkansas; fight severe; Confederates defeated, losing 7000 prisoners.

Confederates captured St. Patrick's Cathedral, N. Y., yesterday delivered a strong war discourse.

BANOR, Aug. 18th.—Col. Corcoran and several other released officers have arrived at Washington.

Confederates again attempted to cross the Rapidan, but were driven back.

Contrabands report the continuous arrival of troops at Gordonsville from their own country.

A force of 7000 Confederates are reported near Nashville.

Guerrilla Morgan has gone to Huntsville, and reported to have joined Forrest.

Gov. Magoffin of Kentucky has resigned, and his duties devolved on a staunch Union man.

Confederates, from the States, from Nassau, with 4000 men, captured near Abaco, by Steamer Enfield Rides, &c.

The Columbia is a new iron propeller of 400 tons, provided with ports, and was probably intended as a Confederate gunboat.

New York, Aug. 19.—Gen. Penobscot captured off Cape Cod, the ship "Lizzie" from Nassau with a cargo of salt, blankets, &c.

Johnson, the secession candidate for Governor of North Carolina, is reported defeated by an overwhelming majority. Union Legislature also elected; issue fair and square.

Great demonstration at Washington last night on the return of Corcoran, Wilcox and others. Corcoran is made Brigadier.

3000 Confederate cavalry are 25 miles south of Lexington, Ky., supposed to be advance guard of a large body.

BANOR, Aug. 20.—Fight reported on Friday last near Lexington, Mo., between 8000 State troops and guerrillas of the Queen of the South, resulting in the defeat of the former, with a loss of 2000 killed and wounded. Gen. Lane reached Lexington with reinforcements, securing place against capture.

Grenada Appeal says Federals took possession of Bayou Sara on the 11th, also that Confederate forces are increased in Arkansas.

Bureau of Affairs at Fort Monroe. There is talk of his taking command of McClellan's army; a portion of army must remain to protect extensive hospitals at Hampton.

Rumors are current at Washington that Jackson is coming up Shenandoah Valley to outflank Pope, but not credited.

BANOR, Aug. 21.—Reverdy Johnson, who went to New Orleans to investigate the rumors, recommended to the Sec. of State, the seizure of the Netherlands Consul, and nearly the same amount from the French Consul; also large amount of merchandise seized from Foreign merchants, said seizures being wholly unjustifiable.

The Richmond Examiner claims election of Vance over Johnson in North Carolina, as a victory, and a platform of principles identical with both parties.

Confederates 600 strong, have taken Clarksville, and are advancing on Fort Henry.

Fort Donelson despatches says they are moving on that work, and only 150 effective men there.

Guerrilla bands burnt two steamers fifty miles above Fort Henry, one heavily loaded with government stores.

St. Newell Jackson claims a brilliant victory at Cedar Mountain.

Rumored that Reverdy Johnson is to be Provisional Military Governor of Louisiana, and Butler to be succeeded by Dix, and transferred to South Carolina, is considered doubtful.

Among Confederates killed at Baton Rouge was Capt. Todd, brother of Mrs. President Lincoln.

The treasure of the "Golden Gate" is deeply buried in sand, and its recovery is improbable.

WHAT A MAINE SOLDIER SAYS.—The *Maine Farmer* of July 31st, publishes the following extract from a letter written by a Maine soldier to a gentleman in Augusta, "as indicating something of the feelings among the intelligent rank and file of the army of the Potomac, in reference to the conduct and results of the recent disastrous campaign of the Peninsula:

Camp near James River, July 20.

MY DEAR FRIEND.—I have no little purpose, and private feelings" of the "Grand Army"—here on that new "base of operations," resting from the labors incident upon that grand and "brilliant strategic movement," which the newspapers tell so much about, but which we poor devils in the army "don't see." You have heard all about it, I suppose, and have your opinion of it. It was a "hard time," to say the least of it; and that the Union army behaved most gloriously there is no doubt—nobody never did better. No army ever showed more courage than has this one, here on this God-forsaken Peninsula.

But no set of men ever put up with more hardships—no set of men ever suffered more from privation and hardships—more than have we of the Army of the Potomac. You probably have some idea, from what you have read and heard, of what we have passed through—but the story was never half told. And for what purpose?—to what end—have the energies of that

130,000 noble men who landed at Fortress Monroe last April, been expended—what has it benefited the country that some of those men now lay under the sod of Virginia, food for worms?—Who has gained anything from the "arms" and "legs" which I have seen lying round the hospitals and on the battle-field?—having lost their owners. Perhaps "the cause" has been greatly promoted by all this suffering, but I can't see it.

And whose is to blame for this? Listen.

Three months ago, the "grand army of the Potomac" was indeed worthy the proud title. They landed on this Peninsula full of "vim" and ambition and anxious to meet those diabolical enemies who have assailed their country and their rights.

Cautionally they were allowed to proceed—very cautiously—till they came up with the formidable works at Yorktown.—Then in the murky swamps of that heaven-abandoned hole, they laid aside their legitimate instruments of warfare, and into their hands were put the pickaxe and shovel. They only dug their own graves—hundreds of them—by pushing the enemy back, till they were forced to surrender.

Wasn't this a "big thing?"—the attacking army waiting for the defensive to make the onslaught? I thought so. But here, notwithstanding the villainous generalship displayed, we whipped him, though he outnumbered us three to one.

But the last movement—that's the climax! He again attacked us, and though we held our position for two days, and could have driven him, yet we were ordered to retreat. Of course he pushed us, but he gained nothing. Every time he came upon our rear he was glad to leave it. And in every conflict of that eventful week, we punished him severely—every time we were victorious. And yet we kept up the retreat! Brilliant!

What is the result, the position, now? Just this—

We were within 5 miles of Richmond—we are 30 miles from it. We had an army of 130,000 men, patriotic, enthusiastic men: we have a remnant of poor devils played out, discouraged, heart-sick, thin, scrawny, bilious, feverish skeletons! This is God's truth. We had a line of operations which we could hold—because we did hold it—some twenty miles in length: we have a new line of operations which is supposed we can hold, some twelve in length.

"Brilliant strategy!" "Sublime forethought!"

"Dazzling generalship!" "Consummate handling!"

Are any of these responsible for the present disagreeable position of affairs? Who is? I have thus freely vented my opinion about this business. We are humbugged about for no purpose. We achieve nothing. We are weak, we need men. Let the people come up to the work, furnish the means, and demand that they may be used, and used properly. Then will rebellion quail.

Arrival of the "Anglo Saxon."

CAPE RACE, August 15th, 1862.—The "Anglo Saxon" arrived at 5.30 p. m., on Friday.

English papers of the 7th, are generally silent as regards American affairs.

The *Daily News* reverts to tariff question, and argues it will work its own cure, as new range of protective duties is of so ruinous a character they will not be endured after their pressure has once been fully felt. It hopes people will send good managers to Congress and steady matters for themselves before Revenue fails and smugglers come into play.

FRANCE.—It is rumored that an amnesty will be proclaimed on Emperor's fête day. Also stated that Napoleon will probably deliver brief speech to diplomatic corps on the occasion and allude to Italian and Mexican questions.

There are vague rumors that Emperor will visit Cologne on 20th to meet several European sovereigns.

The *Stiele and Opinions Nationale*, while blaming course of Garibaldi, insist on necessity of promptly solving Roman question by delivering Rome up to Italy.

ITALY.—Affairs in regard to Garibaldi's movement remain unchanged.

Garibaldi received the King's proclamation from hands of deputies in the midst of his friends and repelled entreaties of deputation to regard it.

The *Times* correspondent at Turin says that Garibaldi had gathered together at Naples about five hundred adventurers from the mainland. Altogether his force does not certainly exceed eight hundred and fifty men and boys. They were at first unarmed but were afterwards supplied by stratagem with a few hundred muskets.

Garibaldi was in no lack of money: more than three million francs he sent him from Mazzini and Garibaldi's Committees in England.

Papal Ministry of War has represented that French army takes on itself entire responsibility of whatever may occur on frontier of Pontifical States in Provinces of Forlino and Velletri.

In Italian Chamber of Deputies, Signor Raffinelli approved of order addressed by King to Ministers to Italy was impossible. Impugnance of those who decried Rome for capital was not culpable but generous.

Minister of War replied that he was convinced that he had expressed sentiments of the country and the army, and continued thus.

Provisional Government of Sicily, but the Government was obliged to disavow their proceedings.—The army will always be faithful to the King and to its duty on all occasions. Everything possible will be done to arrest civil war, but acts contrary to wish of the nation will not be permitted. (Loud applause.)

Spain.—Rumored at Madrid that Murat is intended for King of Mexico. Diaro and Epoca says that Spain must renounce policy of isolation in Europe and recognize Kingdom of Italy.

Brazil letters received. The Bank failure at Pernambuco necessitated stoppage of Richard Rostrom & Co., of Manchester with various branches in South America. Liabilities estimated four millions of dollars sterling. Some heavy defalcations brought to light in two Brazilian Banks.

TURKEY.—Telegram of 4th, from Cetigne, asserts that 50,000 Turks attacked Montenegrins on 2nd in their entrenchments, but were victoriously repulsed by Montenegrins under Minko.

Omur Pasha on contrary claims to have driven Montenegrins from all their positions.

LOAN AND MONEY MARKET.—Funds continue dull, but fluctuations unimportant. Moderate demand for discount at Bank. Number of new joint stock schemes starting neutralized plethora in supply of money.

### Latest by the "Europa."

The *Europa*, from Liverpool on the 9th, was intercepted off Cape Race on the 15th.

It is asserted that the Confederate Envoys at Paris and London have demanded the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. It is said England has refused, and France not yet replied.

Garibaldi manifestations have taken place at Laseota Theatre, Milan, and in other parts of Italy.

Paris correspondent of the *London Times* says that Shiel had an audience with Napoleon with a view of urging claims of the Southern Confederacy to recognition.

Emperor is reported to have admitted agency of Shiel's arguments.

Shiel had a subsequent interview with Thouverain who, it is asserted, alleged that the necessity of England was the principal reason why France did not act at once. The recognition of the independence of the South is considered pretty certain.

The Confederate steamers *Merrimack* and *230* succeeded in getting away from the *Tuscarora*. The 230 was seen by the *John Bell*, which arrived in the Clyde on the 4th, steaming 14 or 15 knots.

A grand banquet was given at Sheffield to Lord Palmerston, who, in his speech, regretted the prevailing distress in the manufacturing districts, but thought all would amend wisdom of Government in not attempting to relieve that distress by interference which, he considered, would only make the state worse, and Government would therefore main-

tain strict neutrality. He hoped the evils would soon have an end, that charitable feelings would yet prevail on the other side of the Atlantic, and that another year would not see the continuance of present deluge of blood.

Mr. Roebuck made a long speech. He said he had no doubt America would be divided in two, he thought ultimately into five, and forever cease to be "United States;" he also denounced the conduct of the North as immoral, and totally incapable of success. (cries of No, no. Yes, yes); they could never be reunited. War was a mere waste of blood, and was not a war against slavery.

FRANCE.—Many French journals speak with great anxiety as to Italian affairs under Garibaldi's movements.

*Opinions Nationale* deplores fatal hesitation that makes French Government shrink from necessary solution, namely, evacuation of Rome.

ITALY.—Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* asserts positively that Garibaldi refused to obey Victor Emmanuel's proclamation.

Rumors of English fleet being ordered to join French in interference with Garibaldi false.

Letters from Palermo say the enthusiasm for Garibaldi is so great that young men are disappearing entirely from the place and if the other cities of Sicily imitate Palermo Garibaldi must soon be at the head of 50,000 volunteers.

La France says Garibaldi held a council of war at Cefalia on the 4th, at which it was decided to march on Rome, notwithstanding remonstrance from Turin.

Volunteers numbered 6,000, and Garibaldi chartered six large vessels. His plan is said to be to land at the Gulf of Palermo, there to be joined by auxiliary force and march on Roman state.

In Chamber of Deputies on the 8th, Raax said the rumor was not officially confirmed that an encounter had taken place between the troops and a band of Garibaldians.

LATEST VIA QUERQUETOWN.—Times to day has editorial exclaiming on diminutive paper currency in America.

In another article the Times reviews conduct of America in regard to commerce at Nassau; it questions policy of carrying out their powers to full extent, but says Palmerston is perfectly right in tolerating a claim which it may hereafter be the interest of his own country to enforce.

Morning Post has a leader on the same subject and says that the Federal cruisers by stationing themselves just outside proscribed limits from shore become an organization for the express purpose of setting the Anglo American Convention at naught.

SENTENCE OF DEATH ON THE BELFAST MURDERER, HERDMAN.—A late copy of *Banner of Ulster* contains the following:

The Right Hon. Justice Fitzgerald took his seat in the Crown Court this morning, at a quarter to eleven o'clock.

The court, from an early hour, was completely crowded by persons anxious to hear the last dread sentence of the law passed on William Herdman, for the murder of Mr. John Herdman, at Clifton, on the 15th May last.

DEPUTY-CLERK OF THE CROWN.—Put forward Wm. Herdman.

The prisoner was then put forward, and stood at the front of the dock, with his hat in his hand. He seemed cool and collected, and betrayed little emotion.