

TERMS of the CARLETON SENTINEL per annum, \$1.50, cash payment in advance. If paid within 6 mths. Clubs off \$1.50, and one to the sender of the club. Advertisements must be handed in on Thursday.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1862.

Editorial Correspondence.

FREDERICTON, April 19.

Today when the Bill to provide for support of Great Roads and Bridges was under discussion, Mr. Costigan warmly claimed a Grant for the Tubique Bridge. Mr. Mann stated that he had not urged the claim for a Bridge over the St. John, at Woodstock; he had not lost sight of it, but was only waiting for some decision being come to respecting the Inter-Colonial Railroad as that might materially affect the character of the Bridge to be built. The following is the list and amounts of CARLETON BYE-ROAD GRANTS.

1. JOHN ADAMS.	
Towards Bridge across big Presque Isle at Steves	\$400 00
2. THOMAS LINDSAY.	
Towards Bridge across Madunick near Dewits	300 00
3. BENJAMIN BERT.	
To pay balance on Bridge over Nevins Brook, Jacksonville	171 95
4. JOHN KES.	
For balance on Bridge at Hoyt's, past Maxie's	28 12
5. AMOS GALLUP.	
Towards Bridge built by Baird, across big Presque Isle	400 00
6. JOHN STOCKFORD.	
Towards Bridge built by Prosser across Beegumook	400 00
7. MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.	
To be expended on Bridge work and opening new Roads	720 00
8. JOHN STOCKFORD.	
Towards Bridge built by Crandall across Coldstream	32 00

It will be noticed that a large portion of the above is for balances due on work already performed. There still remains a heavy debt of £... for this source. It does appear to us this building bridge, unless in cases of necessity, on credit, is of very questionable propriety. The following are the grants for

GREAT ROADS.

Ed River to Woodstock,	\$200
Woodstock to Houlton,	200
Woodstock to Riverdale-Chate,	160
Florenceville to Am. Boundary	100
Opposite Fredericton, York Co., to Whitehead's Victoria County.	2,300

In the Upper House to-day the Medical Bill was virtually thrown out, that is, all but the first section was. This bill is one of the most disgraceful measures ever submitted to a free Legislature, and if the professional gentlemen of this Province are of the kind of stuff the arbitrary provisions of the bill would indicate, the people should know it.

April 22.

The doings in the House yesterday and to-day have not been of a character on which to base a letter of much interest. Mr. Kerr introduced, and the Assembly passed a resolution, which sets forth that the Government shall within ten days after the commencement of the session, submit a detailed statement of all undrawn appropriations at the end of the year, and also of all sums drawn in excess of appropriations made, showing how much, to whom and for what service.

The House in committee of the whole affirmed the recommendation of a select committee, recommending a claim of Stephen Tracey on the Disputed Territory fund for £49 to be paid, and an address was passed accordingly.

To-day the annual battle of the Contingencies was fought; when we get a copy of the items of the report we will be better able to judge of and comment upon the subject, and therefore, as we feel just now a peculiar interest in the economy of our Legislators we will look at it again. We may just remark that quite a liberal spirit seized upon hon. members toward the reporters; a liberality however not tempered with sound judgment, thus, to Mr. Ellis the Editor of the Evening Globe, and correct correspondent here for the Carleton Times, and to Mr. Howe the proprietor of the Colonial Times, the large sum of fifty dollars each was voted, while to two other gentlemen, the paid official reporters, one of whom at all events devoted his time only to that duty, they voted forty dollars each. We do not find fault with either appropriation, but the proportionment is not fair. If these extras are given they should be according to the amount of labor done and the merits of the case, and looking at it in this light Mr. Ellis should have had \$200. There is one thing which strikes us rather painfully in these matters of economy and finances, that is to see the difference of opinion among members of the Government, especially between the two leading members. It may not be so, but we do think that in matters of a financial character Mr. Tilley's judgment might very profitably be taken as a guide by the Attorney General, especially as Mr. Tilley has to find the ways and means to meet these demands. With reference to the advertisements in newspapers, while the Provincial Secretary contended for the system on the grounds of economy, looking at the matter in a business light, as being calculated to increase the sales of the public property, the Attorney General opposed it; so to-day, while the Attorney General advocated the exercise of just prudence, the Attorney General was again opposed to him.

April 23.

To-day the labours of the House were brought to a close, the following account of which we take from the "Head Quarters":

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.—The House was prorogued this forenoon, with all the usual ceremony, and more than usual state. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by his suite and a brilliant staff of officers, entered the Legislative Council Chamber (which was greeted by the presence of a number of ladies) about half past eleven. The York Troop of Light Infantry Cavalry formed the escort from Government House; the 9th of the Royal Engineers lined the staircase leading up to the Chamber. After giving orders to a number of bills, His Excellency released the members of the two branches of the Legislature from their labors, with the following

SPEECH:

"Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"The State of the Public business enables me to release you for the present from further attendance to your Legislative duties.

"Your Addresses of Condolence upon the occasion of the Death of His late Royal Highness the Prince Consort, have reached Great Britain, but had not been laid before the Queen at the date of the last Despatches which I have received. The expression of your sympathy cannot fail to be appreciated, as it deserves, by Her Majesty.

"Your attention has been chiefly occupied by the consideration of measures rendered necessary by a diminution of some of the ordinary sources of Revenue, arising mainly from the disturbed state of

Commercial transactions consequent upon the unhappy War which rages on this Continent. I trust the measures which you have adopted will prove sufficient for the attainment of the desired object, without pressing unduly upon any portion of the community.

"The Bill for the re-organization of the Militia has received my ready assent. I rejoice to perceive that you do not shrink from the practical acknowledgment of those duties which are inseparable from the enjoyment of the political privileges you now possess. Should a need for the active services of the Militia unhappily arise, the advantage of having paid some previous attention to its efficiency in time of peace will immediately be recognized. You may rely upon such an application of the Funds granted for this purpose, as shall most effectually contribute to the promotion of the objects contemplated by you. The gallant spirit of the youth to have manifested by the readiness of its youth to volunteer their active services; and to the existing Volunteer Companies of Militia I look for that cheerful and ready support, without which the construction of a new, or the re-construction of a long desired organization, becomes a work of so much difficulty and discouragement.

"The Correspondence with the Imperial Government on the subject of the Inter-Colonial Railway, is not yet closed, and I regret that I am therefore unable to lay it before you, as I had hoped to do, previous to the close of the Session.

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"I thank you for the Supplies which you have granted for the service of the year.

"Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"You are about to return to your respective Counties, there to resume your ordinary avocations, different indeed in character, but not less honorable or important than those which you have here discharged. It is in the spirit in which the Institutions of a State are cherished and revered, as much as on their letter, that its well-being depends; and as long as license and turbulence are feared by the people, and law and order dear to them, we need not apprehend that any temporary check will seriously impede the social material progress of the Province.

"Your influence and example will, I doubt not, be employed in fostering and maintaining that spirit of content and satisfaction which, I rejoice to believe, animates a Province proud of its own local privileges, and equally proud of forming a portion of the vast dominions of the Queen."

"Our apology for issuing but a half sheet this week is, that owing to the extremely bad state of the travelling, we have been unable to get our paper from Fredericton, where it has been stored for over a week.

"We have received the prospectus of a paper to be published in Hillsborough, Albert County, to be called the "Albert County Review." The proprietors have our best wishes for their success.

GODLEY'S LADY'S BOOK for May opens with a beautiful steel plate engraving "May Flowers." Besides this it contains a most splendid double extension colored flannel plate, a handsome equestrian plate and numerous other engravings, equally beautiful and useful. We can only, as we have frequently before, express our surprise how any family can get along without it. Price, through us, \$2 per year.

Colonial News.

The Steamer "New York" which has been in the service of the Federal Government for some months past arrived here on Monday evening last. She left on the first trip for Windsor, N. S., last evening, and on Monday morning will leave for Digby—*Courier.*

We understand that rather unfavorable accounts were received the other day from England which aroused here this morning, as to the prospects of the Intercolonial Railway, but that no decisive conclusion had yet been arrived at.—*Id.*

DESERTION.—A Sergeant of Artillery deserted from the Garrison on Sunday; and it being suspected that he was secreted on board the "Forest City," which left for Boston on Monday morning, officers were sent off in the look-out. When the steamer was off Lepreau's the fugitive appeared on deck thinking he was quite safe, and was arrested and put ashore. He was examined at the Police office this morning, and taken out by the military authorities. He had but six months to serve.—*Globe.*

The fine iron-ship *Roseneath*, Capt. Auld, arrived at this port on Tuesday last, making the twenty-third voyage in 18 days. She came to an anchor near the number 14. We hear that she had made the voyage in 14 days out. This we believe to be the shortest westward passage ever made to this port by a sailing craft.—*Halifax paper.*

United States News.

BANGOR, April 16.—On Sunday night the steamer "Yankee" went eight miles up York river, opposite Gloucester Point. Enemy's batteries reported very extensive there, mounting 100 pound rifled guns, which tried their range on steamer. Observations show new work erecting by the enemy. Heavy guns are mounted on the old works of 1780. Fort Randolph above Memphis is reported being strongly fortified.

Official report of Pittsburg battle estimates Federal loss 1,500, and 3,500 wounded. Loss great in artillery and horses. Only two miles now separate most advanced portions of the armies, and battle possible any moment.

Gen. McClellan is represented to be in the best of spirits, and sanguine of his ability to drive the army out of Yorktown and Virginia. The same authority states that when he left the Federal army before Yorktown, the enemy were burning their barracks, indicating preparations for evacuating, or expectation of being driven out.

Observations show that there have a water battery of 24 guns at Yorktown, and new works in course of erection at Gloucester. Federal flotilla were engaged on Monday shelling the enemy's works; constructing a shore battery four miles below Gloucester. The enemy appear to be exceedingly busy. Among the prisoners taken at Island No. 10, was the favorite Capt. Hollins, of the Confederate Navy.

CANALTON, April 17.—During Tuesday and Wednesday the gunboats arrived themselves by shelling the woods below Gloucester. One of them approached within two miles of Yorktown yesterday morning, when the Rebels opened from a new battery concealed in the woods. The bat having obtained the position of their guns, returned to her position without receiving any damage.

The firing today was renewed at long intervals. The rebels yesterday morning, with 1,000 men, commenced to strengthen a battery located about 3 miles to the left of Yorktown, when a battery was brought to bear, causing them to halt a heavy guns. A second battery was brought forward. A break fire was now kept up for four hours, during which three of the enemy's guns were dismounted, when both ceased for a while, battle was resumed on our part late in the afternoon, and continued until daylight this morning, effectually preventing the Rebels from repairing the damages they had sustained. The loss of the enemy must have been considerable, as the firing of our artillery was very accurate. Our loss was Sergeant Baker, 24 Michigan, killed, and P. Page, Co. K, 24 Michigan, regiment, both feet shot off; also four horses which were killed.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Our troops occupied York and Jackson this morning, and we are now in front of Rader Hill, where the enemy appear to be in force. The people report that they intend giving us battle there. They resisted our advance in order to gain time for the burning of bridges and railway cars, engines, etc., which had a nasty result at the terminus of the road, but our movements were so sudden, and the retreat of the rebels so precipitate, that we were enabled to save the bridge.

two locomotives and some cars. Many prisoners have been taken and several horses captured. Seneca, Va., April 17.—It is reported here by reliable officers, that Gen. Williams' and Shields' commands passed Stony Creek last evening and advanced towards Mount Jackson. They surprised, in a church, a company of Ashby's cavalry, together with 2 Lieutenants. So secure did they feel that they neglected to post pickets. The prisoners are in charge of Col. Canby, of the 6th Ohio, in person, keeps up active scouting through the mountain haunts of the rebels with cavalry, and has brought in several prisoners who aided in the attack on his pickets. He reports the inhabitants destitute of the necessities of life, and request protection against rebel depredations, having never taken part in the war.

BANGOR, April 17.—Com. Foote and Gen. Pope have been needed against Fort Pillow; ten mortar boats have taken position and opened fire. Pope's command was occupying Arkansas side of the river. Confederate gunboats escaped behind the Fort.

Confirmation of the battle of Apache Pass, New Mexico, between Col. Sough and the Texans received. Federal loss 100 killed and wounded. Texas loss about 400. 100 prisoners taken and 64 wagons destroyed. Texans fallen back on Santa Fe.

President signed the District Columbia Abolition Bill.

French ministers visit to Richmond reported to assert French merchants right to large quantities of tobacco.

BANGOR, April 18.—Skirmishing and Artillery practice continues. Wednesday one thousand Confederates were dispersed from their works. They opened with heavy guns but three of them were dismounted.

It is reported that Newport News is to be evacuated by the Federal Forces.

A Federal flotilla has gone up the Rappahannock River towards Fredericksburg, creating a sensation among the Rebels, who have been ordered to evacuate. Commodore Vanderbilt has presented his steamer "Vanderbilt" to President Lincoln. Ship Yorktown reported captured by a privateer, is in New York loaded for London.

Secretary Stanton has not resigned; but the Secretary of the Navy probably has.

Deserters from Yorktown say that President Davis last arrived in camp, and would take command. Reinforcements were continually arriving; and entrenchments were being constructed. The Confederates are determined and confident.

Gen. McClellan telegraphs that Smith's position was attacked last night, and the enemy repulsed with considerable loss. The *Nashville* cleared from Nassau on the 5th, under the name of *Thomas L. Tapp*, for St. John, N. B.

NEW YORK 18.—The Ariel has \$617,000 in treasure. The frigates Saratoga and Warren were at Panama on the 24. Capt. Ritchie of the former has returned home.

NEW YORK, 19.—The Tribune's Washington dispatch states that it is said on the authority of intercepted letters from Richmond, that the Confederates of Rebel newspapers have been hung for publishing intelligence which was contrary of war.

A general order from the Adjutant General's office directs quartermasters to recognize agents, which States, may under certain circumstances appoint to receive the soldier's pay.

The Fortness Monroe correspondent of the Herald states that a whole Irish brigade refused to do duty in the Rebel army at Yorktown, and were dispersed by order of J. F. Davis, and sent to the rear.

The correspondent of the Herald at Warwick Court House states that our killed, wounded and missing in the Vermont brigade on the 16th inst., is about 100. The attack was made by two companies of the Vermont 3d under Lieutenant White.

After forming a creek up to a point, the Rebels drove the Rebels from their rifle pits, at the point of the bayonet. While in the stream three Rebel regiments opened fire on these two companies, but they moved steadily on, gained the bank with their ranks and went on, and drove the Rebels before them. They were ordered to retreat, however, and did so, fighting bravely by step. The Vermont 6th, Col. Low, made a brave but ineffectual attempt to pass the stream on the dam, but the enemy had the gun of the one gun battery trained particularly upon this point, and they were swept back by the combined fire of that gun and the enemy's rifles. There was considerable slaughter on the 6th, which was unable to obtain, and others, and at the time ordered the fire to cease, and our men slept upon their arms in the positions they respectively held, and beyond a doubt the fight will be renewed to-day. The loss of the enemy severe.

The names of Lieut. Whitmore, who led the companies of the 3d Vermont, and Col. Cole, Low, and Smith, who drove the Rebels from their rifle pits, are in all mouths, as the special heroes of the day.

Some from the 3d Vermont were killed in crossing the river, and others after having crossed. Their bodies were not recovered. Two men of the 4th Vermont, Co. I, were killed, and Capt. Atherton was badly wounded. Capt. Reynolds, of the 6th Vermont, was unable to obtain, and others, and at the time ordered the fire to cease, and our men slept upon their arms in the positions they respectively held, and beyond a doubt the fight will be renewed to-day. The loss of the enemy severe.

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the fort, which will never be suffered to fall into other hands again.

The fall of Palaski insures that of Savannah. It is 14 miles below the city by the course of the river, which is broad, and allows the free passage of vessels drawing 14 feet of water. The most of Commodore Day's fleet will at once move up, and, though they will doubtless meet with rebel obstructions, they will surely reduce Fort Jackson, four miles below the city. (It is not a strong work), capture or drive away Sumner's fleet, and compel the surrender of Savannah. After Sumner comes Charleston—but the capture of Palaski is glory enough for one day; it is the third of the old forts regained from the rebels.—*Boston Journal.*

THE ACHIEVEMENT OF OUR ARMY AT ISLAND NO. 10.—The difficulties which were conquered by our troops in turning the strong position of the Rebels, may be conjectured by the following account of the opening of the pass, as it is called across the Peninsula, north of the Island:

"The route is about 12 miles long, of which two miles were through thick timber and the remaining ten through narrow bayous full of brush and small trees. We had to cut our way right through, the track being five feet wide, which 35 feet of water required for the boats. The timber is cut out four feet below the surface of the water. In one stretch we cut 75 trees thus deep, not one less than two feet through. The machines were rigged from rafts and our lowest flats, and worked each about twenty men. In the first place 3 large launches went ahead to cut off and push out of the track the debris, then the launches followed, on which were the men who cut the trees, and then the steambats. Then followed the rest of the fleet, men being engaged all the time converting the flat boats into floating batteries. From the river to the levee the distance is about 500 feet; here the water was shallow, and the routes full of stumps; it took one mile, to pass this stretch, the cut in the levee. Here the fall was over 2 feet, and the rush of water was tremendous. The largest boat was dropped through with five lines out ahead. Then a cornfield overflooded from the cut in the levee. Here was something of a channel cut by the swift water, and we got along well for nearly a quarter of a mile, to the next point where the labor, two straight long miles to the nearest point in the bayou—This it took eight days to get through. The Wilson's bayou, then East bayou, then St. John's which empties into the Mississippi at New Madrid.

It sometimes took twenty men a whole day to get out a half-burnt tree across the bayou. Look a piece at that kept the bayou back, as none of the rafts or boats could get by, and all had to wait. The water, after we got into the woods, was about six feet deep, with a gentle current setting across the peninsula. In the East bayou, the current was tremendous, and the boats had to be checked down with heavy head lines. Here we found some obstructions caused by drift heaps but cutting off one or two logs would start all down the current.—*Bangor Whig.*

PROPOSALS FOR IRON PLATED GUNBOATS.—Washington, April 16.—The Navy Department has invited proposals, by mail or telegraph, to the 30th inst., at noon, with general specifications and plans, for the construction of one or more, up to four, iron gunboats for the Mississippi river and Gulf of Mexico service, on the plan of the Erie-class steamer, with two masts, the thickness of the iron of which is to be 8 inches; the sides to be plated with iron of 3 inches thickness, in one or more layers, to extend 24 feet below the load line, the vessels not to be less than 220 feet in length and 36 feet in breadth, and not to draw over 6 feet of water when loaded and ready for service; to be propelled by screws to ensure a speed of 9 knots an hour, and state time and price.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times gives currency to a report that the Confederate authorities at Richmond, presuming on the supposed defenceless condition of the National Capital, are preparing to attack the city with a combination of land and naval force, consisting of 75,000 troops of the late army of the Potomac, five or six large iron-plated steamers, a fleet of transports, and an innumerable number of large flat-boats.

AN INCIDENT OF THE SIEGE.—The Yorktown correspondent of the New York Tribune tells the following rather apocryphal story, as a veritable incident of the siege of Yorktown:—

"During the first day's skirmish on our right, two soldiers, one from Maine and the other from Georgia, posted themselves each behind a tree, and indulged in sundry shots, without effect on either side, at the same time keeping up a lively chat. Finally, that getting a little tedious, Georgia calls out to Maine 'Give me a show,' meaning step out and give an opportunity to hit. Maine, in response, pokes out his head a few inches, and Georgia cracks away with his rifle. 'Too high,' says Georgia, 'Now give me a show.' Georgia pokes out her head, and Maine blazes away. 'Too low,' says Georgia. In this way the two alternated several times, without hitting. Finally, Maine sends a ball so as to graze the tree within an inch or two of the ear of Georgia. 'Cease firing,' shouts Georgia. 'Cease it,' responds Maine. 'Look here,' says Georgia, 'I have carried you out on business long enough for one day. 'Spoke we adjourn for ratios?' 'Agreed,' says the other. And so the two marched away in different directions, one whistling 'Yankee Doodle,' and the other 'Dixie.'"

We see it stated that Com. Wilkes, of Trent notoriety, will have command of the "Monitor" in her next brush with the "Merimac."

THE PITTSBURGH BATTLE.—We cannot blind ourselves to the ungracious truth that this victory was needlessly purchased at a frightful risk, and at a fearful sacrifice of life. It is folly to permit mere success, however obtained, to shut out all concern for mismanagement in this case not reflecting upon the skill of the commanders, but upon the want of foresight and judgment in the selection of the place for the battle. It is folly to permit mere success, however obtained, to shut out all concern for mismanagement in this case not reflecting upon the skill of the commanders, but upon the want of foresight and judgment in the selection of the place for the battle.

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