

any marks of stays in the statues of the Medicean Venus, or the Apollo. And I venture to aver that the Egyptian goddess was not in the habit of drawing her zone so tight as the modern fair ones, else the sculptor would have recorded the enclosure in marble. The comfort and motions of the foot are not more abridged and cramped by the Chinese shoe than are respiration and digestion by the stay. Thus wrote the physician to the father of the present Queen of England.

The best material for dress is stated to be, and the statement is backed up by extensive proof, woolen. The remainder of the article is devoted to arguing the advantage of exercise both as a preventive and remedial measure, and a regular course of exercises, illustrated by cuts, is given, as recommended to the patient of consumptive tendencies. A few of the instances mentioned we reproduce:—

Sweetser says,—"We are required to name the remedy which promises most aid in the onset of consumption, I should say, daily gentle and protracted exercise in a mild and equable atmosphere. Exercise, moreover, determines the blood to the surface of the body, rendering the cutaneous functions more active and healthful, and may in this way also contribute to the advantage of the lungs."

Dr. Parrish says that "vigorous and free exposure to the air is by far the most efficient remedy in pulmonary consumption."

Dr. Pitcher states that "the consumptive Indians of the Osage tribe have their symptoms suspended during their semi-annual buffalo hunts, but that these soon return on becoming again inactive in their towns."

Dr. Rush informs us that he saw three persons who had been cured of consumption by the hardships of military life in the Revolutionary War. The same distinguished authority affirms that "the remedy for consumption must be sought in the exercises and employment which give the greatest vigor to the constitution."

Dr. Chambers, physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says,—"If we examine the history of those who have lived longest with consumption, we shall not find them to have been those who have lived in idleness, hanging their lives on their thrones. He gives the case of a friend of his who from his youth has had tubercular disease, but has kept himself in the best of health by the use of gymnastics."

While Dryden, long ago, sang—  
"The exercise for cure on exercise depend."

Our contemporaries, when practicable, are recommended, but gymnastics and calisthenics such as may be introduced into every house are worthy attention, as greatly promotive of the general health of the system.

### Universal Suffrage

Our contemporary of the St. John Evening Globe generally takes what we consider conservative views of political matters, and we seldom find ourselves differing in opinion with him, but most frequently laboring for the same general ends. But we cannot agree with him in the views he expresses relative to the conduct of the Government of Nova Scotia on the franchise question. The Globe argues that the Government had no right to repeal the existing franchise, and that by such repeal they abridged popular rights, and deprived a large body of the people of electoral rights. He expresses surprise that while we have such abundant sympathies with the liberty seeking nationalities of Europe we have, in this Province, so little to say upon this assumed outrage in the neighboring Province.

Our contemporary begins his article—under notice—by asserting that Governments are naturally conservative. This statement is no doubt true, and we regard it as the safe guard of any constitutional fabric. Public opinion is nervous and excitable; apt to be influenced into the demonstration of strong passions from some slight and passing cause. The slightest spark may ignite its sensitive material into a blaze. Under such impulses the doors of Government may be besieged by angry aliens for what they call needed reforms. Timorous, weak and yielding, the Government that responds at once and grants, without consideration, what is asked, soon loses all proper control, and becomes the mere plaything and automaton of the rabble voice. The Government of England, the most stable in the world, is surely a conservative one. Whatever public opinion claims receives at its hands the most respectful consideration. An argument, so to speak, is at once entered upon between the Government and the people; and the Government yield or reject upon the strength or weakness of the arguments advanced.

When the Government of Nova Scotia yielded to the pressure for the adoption of what may be called universal suffrage, in that Province, they did a very unwise act, and forgot for the time that conservative character which they should sustain. Experience proved the great mistake made, and for that the Government did not see their error, in an honest attempt to redeem the error they had done, they, we believe, will receive the admiration of all who are opposed to the licentiousness of extreme democracy.

We cannot agree with our contemporary when he asserts that it is a traditional policy of the liberals that a privilege once conceded becomes a right—and, by inference, of course never to be restrained. Nor do we think with our contemporary that public sentiment in this Province repudiated the overthrow of the Government of Nova Scotia as far at least as that overthrow was dependent upon the course pursued with reference to the franchise. Surely the Globe cannot mean, what his article would indicate, that a retrograde motion, no matter under what circumstances, is incompatible with Liberalism. We knew there were some old fogey liberals in the Province who grow righteously horrified when any one dares to say we have gone too far in any particular direction, but we certainly never gave our friend of the Globe a place in such distinguished company. We believe there is plenty of room for retrogression in this Province, and we believe such will be the result. The question of universal suffrage is involved, the statement of the Globe to the contrary notwithstanding. That principle is right and desirable, or wrong and to be avoided. It may not be necessary to discuss the principle, what we contend for is, that if it is a wrong and inapplicable principle any Government is justified—may be only doing its sacred duty—in not only opposing its introduction but, having unwittingly introduced it, in repealing it. We hold that our franchise is low enough, and that universal suffrage not only would do no good but must result in harm. The task proposed by the Globe, for Governments to educate the people up to a knowledge of its value and importance, is, our friend must know, a hopeless one, for the class most likely to abuse the franchise is one not easily educated.

We cannot think the reference to Carleton County a pertinent one. It may be, as stated, that the records of the late contest in this County show that other than the poorest may be open to a bribe. An answer to this may be found in the notorious fact that honor and moral honesty don't always attend wealth. But then it may be stated as well that, as a general principle, the system of universal suffrage does not affect rural districts, where all residents are property holders of some kind, as it does metropolitan Counties and populous cities.—And while we have no desire to gloss over the inequities practiced in this County, we must think the Globe could have found instances to meet his case

nearer at home. The Government of Nova Scotia is, for their action now under consideration, on trial before the whole world, and we do think that the time is not far distant when Nova Scotia and the world will render a verdict in its favor.

The Houlton Times, after stating that Mr. Russell, of the London Times, is going to Poland to write, says, "more lies." Of course our neighbor means this as an intimation that Mr. R. wrote lies when he was in the States. There was some excuse for such statements at the time—political capital could be made out of them—but really now, when it can do no good, and when nobody is so glib as to be influenced by such chaff, the Times might try some other theme. There are a number of people living east of the Boundary line who think Mr. Russell's letters were very honest and unprejudiced—people too who are very favorable to the Northern cause, and it were quite as well for the papers just on the borders not to say or do anything to lessen the good feeling now existing between the two peoples.

While a great difference of opinion exists with reference to the war and its prospects, that difference, being the result of honest convictions commands respect. Each party may hold, and argue in defence of its opinions, but the press should be particularly guarded in its discussions, so as not to be interpreted views to provoke animosities and antagonisms. Papers circulating on both sides of the lines may do much to repress any such tendencies just as they have the power of cultivating them, and one such unworthy defamer of his own country and people as the Editor of the St. Croix Herald may, when not personally known, do a vast amount of harm.

The following is from a letter sent by me on Monday last to Hon. Charles Connell. He refused to read it. I called upon him the following day, and told him that rumors derogatory to my character, and that to have emanated from him, were absurd. He said that any one who told such things of him was a liar, but refused to contradict the statement publicly. The following is therefore published in order to put my friends upon their guard, so that they may not be misled by reports as to what they may know that they are false, and refuse to hear any canvass against me or the paper of which I am Editor. It is to be hoped that no further public reference will be necessary on our part, either to Mr. Connell, or his opposition to ourselves:

WOODSTOCK, June 8, 1863.

SIR, CHARLES CONNELL.

Sir,—I have reason to believe that you have, of late, been making statements or insinuations about me, which reflect upon my moral character, to the effect that I have robbed and wronged you.

I should doubt the correctness of the rumor, did it not reach me very directly, and through most reliable parties. Still it may not be correct.

My object in writing this, is to give you an opportunity of denying your own signature, any such charges as alluded to against me, or else of putting such charges in so tangible a shape as that it may be no misunderstanding in the matter; this I demand.

I shall expect an answer prior to Thursday next, at noon, at which time, in the event of my not receiving a satisfactory reply, I shall have this letter, with such comments as I deem due to myself and friends, put into type for publication in the Carleton Sentinel.

Yours, SAMUEL WATTS.

WOODSTOCK COLLEGE.

The examination of the classes of this Institution took place on Thursday. We could only spend a few moments in the Hall, but learn that the exercises gave very great satisfaction to the examiners, and to the ladies and gentlemen who were present. The examiners were the teachers, Rev. Mr. Glass and Mr. Murray; a few questions being asked by Inspector Freese, and the Rev. Mr. Elder. We have fuller particulars, but cannot find room for them this week. The institution is evidently growing in favor.

PERSONAL.—Among the strangers in town this week we have noticed Dr. James Wood, who we are pleased to see looking so well and hearty. Rev. Mr. Elder of the Colonial Presbyterian, and Mr. S. J. Armstrong of the Morning Telegraph. The latter proceeded up river as far as Grand Falls. These with several other visitors to our town, Ladies and Gentlemen, came over the St. Andrews road on Wednesday.

Rev. Mr. Wilson, Wesleyan, announced to his congregation last Sabbath that being about to leave to attend Conference, he should be absent for four weeks, and that his pulpit would be supplied during that period by the Rev. Messrs. Glass, Salmon, Heustis, and Trewin.

Our young friend Mr. H. A. Johnson we are pleased to know has entered the state matrimonial with, we trust, a long life of happiness before him and his amiable partner. We congratulate Mr. J. because however popular and obliging he has hitherto been, this new joy must have such an effect upon him as to render it a delight for any one to have business to do through the Telegraph office in this town.

We regret to have to announce this week, the death of Mr. W. Hayward Perley, only son of the Hon. Charles Perley, of this town. He was buried on Thursday with Masonic honors.

A Concert in aid of St. Luke's Church takes place on Tuesday evening in Connell's Hall. All efforts for the benefit of churches of any denomination are appreciated here, and no doubt this will be no exception. We may not expect to hear the Liquid tones and Classic acting of Madame Bishop, we may expect some extremely good music from our home made artists.

The Concert on Tuesday evening was well patronized, although had the weather been more settled a much larger attendance would have been given. The performance gave very evident satisfaction, and the expectations of all were fully realized. The "Beggars Girl," a favorite of Madame Bishop's, was the most effective piece of ballad singing we have ever heard.

The concert of Madame B.'s at Houlton, on Wednesday evening, was likewise a great success.

We violate our usual feelings of extreme modesty, and copy the following from the St. John Globe. We accept the compliment with many thanks:

"We see that in a late number of the Carleton Sentinel the Editor devotes considerable space to notices of our Hotels, prominent business men and places, etc., all, we presume, as a sort of grateful recognition for the liberal advertising patronage, afforded our contemporary by people in St. John. The Sentinel is a good paper, and must be an excellent advertising medium for parties desirous of letting the inhabitants of the districts about the Upper St. John know what their business is, as its circulation in that district is very large. This we know from experience, having last fall accompanied the editor on a tour to see his readers, and it appeared to us that we stopped at every other house from Woodstock to the Grand Falls. Our advertising friends here, trading with the up river people will do well to benefit by this hint."

Gypsies.

We have had within the past week a visit from a portion of some tribe of the above named singular people.

The encampment consisted of some fifteen or twenty individuals, men, women and children, with four or five horse covered wagons. The appearance of the tents did not accord with that of the gypsies, as the former were of rather a superior character, while the latter sported more ragged and ramshackle. The peculiar features of the women were gaudy colors in dress, and bronzed countenances, dark as our darkest colored Indians. They did not erect tents but while here seemed to dwell in their wagons, in the open air. The encampment was the centre of attraction for our curiosity loving citizens, many of whom no doubt availed themselves of the opportunity of having their future destinies predicted by a genuine fortune telling gypsy. A little girl of delicate feature and fair skin, attracted a large amount of sympathy. She betrayed, we are told, an evident antipathy to the company she was in—seemed distressed—was continually crying for her Ma, whom she said lived in Montreal, and was to all appearance badly used. These people fortunately moved on, very shortly, much to the relief of our housekeepers whose anxiety for their hen roosts and clothes lines became greatly exercised.

Everybody wants to know who and what the gypsies are: and it is rather difficult to find any good authority upon the subject. The name is a corruption of the word Egyptian. The wandering race to whom the name is applied is found in many countries of Europe; and of late it has sent a number of emigrants to this continent. It is said by some of the most reliable authorities that these people first came to Europe under certain chiefs who called themselves Counts, and represented themselves as Christians driven out of Egypt by the Mohammedans. It is now generally believed that the gypsies originally emigrated from India, at the time of the Mohammedan invasion of Timin Beg—such is the information Worcester gives us with reference to this strange race.

Apportionment of the By-Road Grant for the Parish of Woodstock, for the year 1863.

CALVIN M'KEEN, COMMISSIONER.

To pay balance for building Bridge on Hodgson Road. \$10.80

To repair Hodgson Road. 10.00

To repair Road from Turney's passing M'Quarries and M'Lean's. 7.00

To repair Road from J. Boardley's to Reddy's. 10.00

To repair Road from Marcon's Mill to Parish line. 10.00

To repair Road from J. Montgomery's to Hodgson Road. 6.00

To repair Road from Hodgson Road passing Tapscott's. 6.00

To repair Road on Parish line passing T. Stephenson's. 5.20

Total. \$56.00

To repair O'Donnell Settlement Road. 14.00

To repair Portage Road to Ed River. 15.00

To repair Road from J. Montgomery's to Mulhern's. 6.00

Total. \$100.00

ALEX. GIBSON, } Commissioners for  
H. E. DIBBLE, } Woodstock.

### Home Manufacture.

We take the following article from the last Colonial Presbyterian. We think no apology is necessary for occupying our space with it. The subject commends itself to all intelligent readers, and it is here treated in a plain, sensible, yet forcible way, conveying vital information as to our progress in Domestic arts truly encouraging.

"It is easy to see that if a man spends more than he earns he gets into debt to the amount of the balance, and it is only necessary to state that any nation is exactly in the position of an individual, to see that if its exports do not equal in value its imports, it also must get into debt to the full amount of the excess of the latter over the former. Nations must just act as individuals if they would not go into debt and into bankruptcy. The problem they have practically to solve is, how to make their exports equal or exceed their imports. There are just two ways in which this can be done—either by producing for themselves what they need, or by producing something which neighboring states need and which they can exchange in lieu of imports. As a matter of fact both of these courses are particularly adopted. Sometimes however, too much attention is given to one or the other. Nations sometimes try to produce what they are not in circumstances to produce profitably, and often they neglect sources of profitable labor for which they have every facility. We cannot produce iron, and we cannot produce wheat, and many such like things, but we can produce lumber, ships, iron, copper, coal, &c., and these we can exchange for those articles which we cannot produce. But there is still a great number of things which we can produce, which we do not produce, and which we need, such as manufactured articles of wood and iron. Large quantities of axes, rakes, shovels, spades, nails, brooms, chairs, sofas, crutches, ploughs, &c., find their way into our province annually, which must go largely to swell the imports, and leave the balance of trade against us. Our legislators seem to be very glad of this, for all the manufactured articles pay a high duty, and add to the list of imports. A high rate of duty is a national prosperity another. We would rather hear of a smaller revenue and the balance of trade in our favor, than of a large revenue and the balance against us. As a matter of fact, a large revenue from imports is just one of the things which contain the elements of our ruin and decay. A crash often comes on the heels of large importations and a swollen public purse.

Ships and lumber have been hitherto almost the sole manufactures of the province. If these were always in large demand at remunerative prices, it might be well to confine our attention principally to them, but often the demand is not so great, and we are forced to produce articles of less value than we wanted only at unremunerative rates. In these circumstances our province languishes, our people have nothing to do. Our cities go backward, and become in their depopulated state objects of commiseration. Our mechanics fly off to the States where they can find employment, leaving their friends behind them, or as is often the case, to follow them as soon as circumstances will permit. What is the remedy for this state of things? Evidently to increase the number and variety of our manufactures to produce as much as possible of that which we require for ourselves. We want to introduce first and especially, the manufacture of all kinds of articles of wood and iron. We must make our own axes, chisels, hoes, rakes, saws, files, chairs, brooms, nails, chains, anchors, cordage, tables, sofas, shoes, cloths, &c. The manufacture of these things would keep our mechanics in the province, would preserve the balance of trade in our favor, and would generally prosper. Add to this, our mineral resources should be opened up, and our farmers should grow wheat. We should then be in a state to bear the usual shocks which are given to our great staple production. When ships and lumber are low we should not be on the verge of ruin, as we are now. The tide of emigration which flows from us would be stopped, and the tide of immigration would flow steadily towards us. We should then have prosperity.

In looking over what has been done in the way of establishing manufactures among us during the last few years we cannot but regret. Some factories have already reduced the imports of that article from the States one half, and they will soon stop the importation altogether. Tanneries on a large scale, and manufacturing superior leather, have been established. Mills for the manufacture of cloth have been largely added. The cotton manufacture has been initiated by the Messrs. Parks, and now we hope that the mills for the manufac-

ture of all kinds of wood and iron are successfully initiated. With a common tariff for all the provinces, and more extensive means of transit, we may hope to see manufacturing industry flourishing on every hand, equal at least to that which New England enjoys. We trust many of our artisans and manufacturers are now revolving schemes of employment for the people of which we at this moment have no idea.

After a description of the Rothsay Factory of Patis Brooms &c., the Editor says:

Since our visit to the Rothsay Factory, we have learned that the Messrs. Broad, of St. John, have made arrangements to have a factory built, adjoining that of the Robt & Craig factory for the manufacture of various articles of iron work, such as axes, horse-rakes, shovels, spades, forks, &c. Five trip hammers are to be put into operation, and we should suppose the fires will be blown by the water power also. The two establishments will work admirably in connection, as all the articles of iron will be made by the same machinery. The number of new trade for the Province, and deserves every encouragement. We hope before six months to be able to report that both establishments are doing a trade which will retain many thousands of pounds in the Province, which now go out of it for these various articles. The number of jobs of various kinds of iron work, such as axes, horse-rakes, shovels, spades, forks, &c. must be immense. The home manufacture of these articles will have the duties, price of carriage and commission, in its favor, and with these advantages, we predict a splendid success for the enterprising men who are about to go into this business on an extensive scale. Few such men will do more for the Province than all our legislators put together. We have only to hope that our Government will not interfere in any way to prevent the benefit which our energetic manufacturers will certainly bring to the Province by their labors.

By Telegraph to the 'Carleton Sentinel.'

BANQUO, June 6.

Advices from Vicksburg to Monday says cannonading lasted all day. Conflagrations were raging in the city. Grant's numbers and position are to be absolutely impregnable in a few days. Gen. M'Pherson and Sherman pushing the artillery forward, and the cavalry is being reformed. Heavy reinforcements are reaching Grant, enabling him to carry on the siege and take care of Johnson.

Interesting news expected from Charleston shortly.

1200 Confederate Cavalry attacked Gen. Baird at Franklin, Tenn., on Thursday, driving him to the river. Federal forces repulsed the attack, and the Confederates were repulsed with loss.

The Post's Washington despatch says Confederates have removed their entire force from the line of the Rappahannock, leaving Fredericksburg in the hands of the Union. No indication of the direction Lee has taken. The Times' despatch says the enemy's columns were moving in direction of Gordonsville.

Fierce fighting occurred at Port Hudson on the 27th. Federals assaulting works and repulsed. Negro regiment captured one battery. Negro regiment fought like Demons, charging on the enemy's batteries, losing 600 out of 900. Federal loss reported 4,000. Brig. General Sherman seriously wounded. Col. Clark and Cowles killed.

Bragg's army, about 20,000 infantry, flanked with cavalry, and now near Shelbyville. Rosecrank's army ready for advance.

BANQUO, June 8.

Federals' report is not evaded. Federals crossed Rappahannock to reconnoitre in force and ascertain position and intentions of Lee. Portnoes were laid in face of sharpshooters who were driven from rifle pits. 100 Confederates were captured. Lee marched on, corps back to back, and Longstreet's Corps reinforced Fredericksburg.

Southern despatches express great confidence in holding Vicksburg and Port Hudson. Kirby Smith crossed over to latter place with his force, but a Federal gunboat sunk one steamer, drawing 700 troops.

Federal reports from Vicksburg say whole square was burnt on Monday from Federal shells. Reported forage all gone in the city, and men on quarters.

BANQUO, June 9.

Reported that a review took place at Culpeper of Fitzhugh Lee's and W. H. T. Lee's divisions. Lee's division numbered 15,000. Horard's despatch says Confederates returned in large numbers to fortifications rear and below Fredericksburg. Object of Federal reconnaissance fully accomplished. Burnside's ninth corps reported gone to reinforce Grant.

Reported that Suffolk is evacuated and greater part sent to Hooker.

Blair's expedition in Yazoo country scoured over 50 miles, destroying much property. Country found teeming with agricultural riches; hundreds of negroes joined his force.

A lot of small blockade runners captured mostly bound to Havana.

Gold reported declined to-day in Boston to 142; Saturday 146.

Federal expedition up Mattaponi River destroyed Foundry, Mills, &c., above Wakeforest.

Gunboats kept river clear below and dispersed Confederates attempting demonstrations at several places.

In crossing Rappahannock on reconnaissance, Engineer Brigade lost 30 killed and wounded.

New Orleans Era says immense caravan of 600 wagons, with 5000 negroes, 4000 mules and horses 1500 head of cattle, with nearly all troops in Teche county as guards, arrived at New Orleans.

Mobile despatches speak of flourishing condition of corn crop in Alabama and Georgia.

Richmond papers report gold 60 premium.

Gen. Osterhaus reported West side of Black River bridge, watching Gen. Johnston.

Kirby Smith's reinforcement of Port Hudson denied; probably in Texas or Western Louisiana.

Eden of Suffolk denied, but placed made stronger than ever by fortifications.

Reconnaissance to James Island found less than a thousand Confederates there. Inferred bulk of force sent to operate against Grant.

Hilton Head letter report by 2nd S. C. colored regiment into interior, and return with 1000 Confederates.

Fierce fighting of colored troops at Port Hudson continued on Confederate picket.

Brig. Gen. Sherman not expected to live.

Capture of Puebla fully confirmed by Mexican despatch.

Great movement of Federal troops down the Mississippi.

BANQUO, June 10.

Philadelphia Enquirer's Port Royal letter reports that Col. Montgomery's command of Negro troops defeated Confederates at Poytligo, and were holding the railroad between Charleston and Savannah; a Massachusetts colored regiment went to reinforce them.

Nothing further from Vicksburg or Port Hudson.

W. H. Washington despatch says, Stuart's cavalry were repulsed en masse to cross the Rappahannock, and even magnified into severe battle, the battle of Chancellorsville; their intention is understood to make a raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Report sent into the vicinity an equal force of cavalry and artillery.

Murfreeboro advices report rumor prevalent in Confederate camp of capitulation of Vicksburg with 12,000 men. A later arrival confirms the rumor.

Two spies of high position who were entering Federal lines with pretended authority from Rosecrank to inspect fortifications were discovered and hung at Franklin.

Further expedition up Yazoo River caused destruction of nine Confederate steamers, valued at nearly a million of dollars.

C. Montgomery's report of negro soldiers raid into interior of South Carolina, puts destruction of property at one million dollars. Over 700 slaves were brought off. Five negro regiments now in that department.

Nothing definite from Rappahannock.—Movements of both armies involved in mystery.

To anticipate demonstration of Lee's cavalry forces against Maryland, several divisions of Federal cavalry under Buford and Gregg crossed Rappa-

### American News.

By Telegraph to the 'Carleton Sentinel.'

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