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Advertisements must be handed in on Thursday.

## The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1864.

### He Died! of what?

Among the prevailing customs of the day, found amid all classes of society, there is none more general than that of not calling things by their right names. Those who in the social circle venture to talk of things and events as they are, without using phrases and words of doubtful meaning, by which to cover up the truth, lay themselves open to the charge of being gossips, tattlers, and t'he like. The press, which, it has been claimed, is the great reformer, because it is the great exposé of errors in society, is trammelled by these conventional rules to such an extent that it must very nicely guard its words, and tone down its expressions, when detailing circumstances of a social character, however much these circumstances may affect or be affected by public manners and public acts. The mere busy, glib-tongued, tattling slanderer of worth, we detect. We admire that kindly feeling in society which, professedly, deprecates the making of personal circumstances the common talk of the chattering horde. And we only wish that the popular voice was more strongly and unmistakably against that personal criticism and abuse in which portions of the press of this Province have been too wont, in the past, to indulge. But then there are great evils, great abuses, in society, which have been allowed to fester and grow, about which press and people have been entirely too quiet; of a personal nature, in their immediate effects, these have not been outspoken with reference to those evils and abuses when manifesting themselves in particular cases, and when plain, outspoken remarks, would, of necessity, create a stronger and more permanent impression on the public mind, than when the agitation was more general, and the moral gathered from the aggregate surface of society.

The conductor of a public newspaper occupies the most responsible position, of any member of society, and, at the same time, by the customs of that society, is more trammelled in the performance of what he conceives to be his duty. The father of a family sees a particular individual violate some law of propriety; do some act the influence of which is morally prejudicial, and he can call the attention of the members of his family to the subject, expose the violation, and warn against the example; but an editor seeing such things done repeatedly, seeing a baneful influence exerted in community, must not refer to the particular instances, because there has been no violation of law, and because it would be at once said he was invading the sanctity of private rights, and making a personal exposure of private character. But what has all this to do with the caption of this article? Every now and again we are startled by hearing of the sudden death, in some of our communities, of individuals who have occupied prominent positions, of whom the papers say after their demise, what all their acquaintances are ready to bear witness to, that an honest man, an intelligent or superior man, an enlightened philanthropic citizen, a man who in all the social and business relations of life was a tower of goodness has departed. The question is asked, what did he die of? How often is the truth told. How often is his death attributed to the right cause. We may be told that he burst a blood vessel, that he was carried off by fever, that it was apoplexy. Not often are we told the truth, that it was in the delirium of the horrors; that in the madness of an insatiable appetite, pursued by demons, he committed self destruction; that by long and continued pandering to an appetite for stimulants the constitution had been so undermined, so enervated, so weakened, that at last the fitful breath of life passed out of the deceased body without premonition or warning. Startling is the fact, yet a fact which in the last fifteen years this Province of New Brunswick has witnessed in great numbers; in minds of no common order; in qualities to adorn, and improve, and elevate, their country—words cannot tell, figures cannot compass how much, and that through the direct intemperance—cover up the fact as you will; call it by what name you will—of an appetite for drink. As the individual cases have occurred the matter has been lashed up; the truth has not been publicly told out of respect to the feelings of friends, and in order not to shock the propriety of the public mind, and the circumstance, instead of being held up as a beacon to warn others, has opened wider this accursed door to sorrow. Had it been told publicly that such an one had died in delirium tremens; that such another had committed suicide in a similar state; that another had sunk untimely under disease induced by drink; that another who met his death as the result of an "unfortunate accident" was helplessly intoxicated—in a word, had things been called by their right names would it not have been better for society? The same cause which has produced these results is operating fearfully now. Not in any particular community alone, but in each and all—everywhere—the insatiable gratification of a depraved appetite is taking those who should be the future hope of their communities to a death—call it by what name you will—the miserable death of the intemperate.

The question, be it remembered, has an aspect quite superior to a mere personal one. Every member of a community has a claim upon that community, but there is a reciprocity of claims; the interest is not one sided, and the community therefore has claims upon its individual members. Can society afford that its best men should throw themselves away? can it afford to lose them, much less can it afford to sell them off for pecuniary present gain, or sacrifice them to mere custom, habit or appetite? But this is only one form of vice which has its victims and affects society, and at which society winks or which it only partially exposes, and so it will be with these as with the other until a healthy tone of public morals obtains, until men will not hesitate to call things by their right names.

We understand that a portion, at least, of the "Congressional House Committee" of Maine, which was charged with the exploration of the coast of that State, having in view the proper conduct of its defence, will be in Woodstock on Monday next en route after having visited the lower portions of Maine, and St. John and Fredericton. The whole party which was to leave Portland on this excursion was a large one, comprising many influential and distinguished men.

The duties of Mr. McCoy's Grammar School will be resumed, in the new and spacious room in the Mechanics Institute, on Monday next, 22nd inst.

### The R. O. Pic-Nic.

The picnic under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Connelly and members of his church, took place on Wednesday last. A more desirable situation, for such a demonstration, than the spot selected, on the Sherbrooke Interval, is scarcely possible to find. The day proved all that could be desired, although the morning gave indications of rain; light clouds obscured the fiery rays of the sun, and the air in consequence was cool and delightful. Every preparation, usual on such occasions, was made to afford the assembled crowd recreation and amusement, to meet its individual tastes, and while some were engaged trafficking at the bazaar tables, where there was, if not a very large, a very nice display of fancy goods; some engaged in demolishing the tempting luxuries of the refreshment table; others were employed in archery practice; in running in sacks, kicking the foot-ball, &c. Those whose heels were particularly light preferred the double shuffle, and other mysterious movements, to the dulcet strains of Isaac's fiddle; while, giving harmony to the whole, and filling the air with sweet sounds, as it was already full of sweet scents, from the hay fields and wild flowers, rose the strains of Mckenney's Band. We have said the spot was a delightful one, and so many found it. The little clusters of trees and shrubbery knotted here and there afforded beautiful resting places, in which the wanderer was ever and anon coming upon some new development of happiness. In one, *inter famias*, his very Scotch pebbles sparkling with happiness, surrounded by, and dispensing hospitality to, his interesting family, in a substantial lunch—ten to one, and sure to win, he was happy. In another two happy old maids were glibly discoursing on the follies and frivolities of youth and marriage. Here, on the outskirts of another of these retreats, stood a confirmed bachelor, his hands uplifted, his every feature betokening horror with a brief shade of pity; anxious to know what pained him this we peered into the bushes, and there beheld, the old story, two young people whispering we presume love, for they acted just as people who whisper of such things are supposed to act. And when there rose a rich swell of music, and the "thrilled with all impulses of soul and sense" clasped him, actuated as was the guileless "Genevieve,"

"'Twas partly love and partly fear,  
And partly was a bashful air,  
That he might rather feel than see  
The swelling of her heart."

we turned and lo! our bachelor friend remarking, *sotto voce*, we thought—fools. Don't be alarmed young people, we won't tell! It was impossible to arrive at any correct idea as to the number of persons on the ground, except from the receipts at the entrance, which amounted to \$112. The receipts from the tables, sports, &c., it is supposed, will amount to nearly \$200.

In the evening there was a ball at Connell's Hall which was completely filled with votaries of Terpsichore, and when the day was more than finished. Here Mr. Mckenney's services were also in requisition; his band giving the music. Here the receipts were some \$100, so that the whole proceeds will amount to about \$480.

### The Delegates.

The St. John Globe says: "The Government yesterday appointed the Hon. Messrs. Tilley, Steeves, Johnson, Chandler and Gray delegates to the Union Conference at Charlottetown. If the doings of the Conference were likely to be binding upon the people of the Province, we might have reason to complain of some of these appointments. It will be seen that there are three lawyers, which is enough in all conscience, while the mercantile community is entirely unrepresented."

The Freeman, we observe, rather objects to the selection of delegates, as he seems to think there should be a greater preponderance of opposition element. He don't think Mr. Gray is entitled to be called opposition and, consequently, Mr. Chandler is the only one of the number who, according to the Freeman, will look after the special interests of the party not in power. Perhaps Mr. Chandler will feel flattered by this distinguished mark of the Freeman's favor, but we are inclined to the opinion that that Hon. gentleman will go to the Convention entirely free from any party trammels whatsoever, with an enlightened sense of the vastness of the subject in hand, and the interests involved, as rising immensely superior to any pedlingtonian views of personal or political claims.—The Convention, after all, is but a preliminary measure and, therefore, will in itself effect but little, apart from engaging the public attention, and preparing the public mind for future action. But, whatever is done by that Convention, it is highly desirable that the very best representative men of our Province should be appointed to discuss, with the shrewd master minds of the sister Provinces, those preliminaries. Without disparaging the peculiar abilities of the several gentlemen selected by our Government, we confess to the belief that they might have done better. Messrs. Tilley and Chandler are two of the best men, doubtless, that could be sent, but for practical acquaintance with and sagacity in the business and higher politics of the country, we do think that better men than the others might have been selected. Certainly, whether regarding his own personal claims, or the claims of the river Counties to a respectful consideration, the ex-Antiquary General Fisher should have been appointed.

The impression undoubtedly prevails, among some, that the present delegation has been fashioned with reference to the "Inter-Colonial Railroad," which, doubtless, will be one theme of discussion by the Conference. And there are not wanting those who assert that the intelligence, and moral and political weight of the Legislature and Province have not been so much sought for, to represent New Brunswick at Prince Edward Island, as gentlemen holding peculiar and decided views with regard to the railroad. However, the matter will be watched well, and the interests which seem to have been ignored jealously guarded.

A NEW PEN.—We have been, for a week past, engaged steadily in writing, and have used "Barnard's Vulcanized Pen," an entirely new article, with samples of the different kinds of which Mess. McClellan, St. John, have furnished us. From our experience, we can confidently recommend this pen, as possessing all the qualities claimed for it in the advertisement. It is anti-corrosive, and therefore maintains its elasticity and finish of point for a long time; it carries the ink evenly and smoothly over the paper; in fact it is the nearest approach to the flexibility and smoothness of stroke of the goose quill pen of any steel pen we have ever used. We advise those who are in the habit of writing much, and who have like ourselves been pestered with the inferior pens which have filled the market, to give them a trial. Messrs. McClellan are the general agents at St. John, and their advertisement of the pens is in another column.

Of course no one will forget the Tea Meeting at Bloomfield, on Wednesday next. If the day is fine the drive will be a charming one, apart entirely from the hospitalities which the good people of Bloomfield will be prepared to extend their visitors.

From the St. John Globe we take the following, based upon some remarks in a late number of the Canada Leader, on the subject of Federation. The figures show very definitely where the Lower Provinces would be in the event of a Legislative Union, embracing Canada, taking population as the basis of representation. We would be nowhere, that's very clear.

"The whole population of the Provinces, including Newfoundland, P. E. Island and the Red River Territory, is about 3,204,000. The Leader assumes that then there will be representation by population in the Lower House of the general Legislature, and an average of one representative to every 25,000 of the population. We then get the following results:—

1. Newfoundland	5
2. Prince Edward's Island	3
3. New Brunswick	10
4. Nova Scotia	13
5. Lower Canada	44
6. Upper Canada	55
7. Red River	1
Total	131

"We think the people of this Province would like very much to know what are the questions that the general Government would have to consider before they would entrust their interests to any Legislature in which their influence would necessarily be so small.

The Eastern Advocate prefaces a letter of Rev. Edwin Burham, originally published in the Boston Crisis, thus:—

"The people of this Province are considerably addicted to be lugged by pedlars, speculators and swindlers of all sorts; but the very worst species of the genus Humbug is the Yankee Preacher. Evangelists, or whatever else they may call themselves, they are expected to know, a large crowd is expected to follow him, and he is expected to see the sad spectacle. The condition of this poor fellow is really heart-rending. Here he is, with his speaking distance of the shore, but the throngs who have assembled to witness his critical situation are powerless to help him. These who have visited Niagara Falls can conceive the danger in which the man must be, and how almost hopeless will be all means to relieve him. There seems to be no certainty of affording him assistance, and it is thought that he must remain where he is and die, suffering all the horrors of starvation.

Still Later—Farini, who was stranded on Robinson's Island, near the Falls of Niagara, got safely across; his brother floated a rope from the shore, which he hauled himself hand over hand to the main.

Being somewhat intimately acquainted with Mr. Burham, and having known him by reputation for the last fifteen years, and he being very well known in this County, we beg to say to our contemporary he has done the rev. gentleman gross injustice.—Whatever of eccentricity at times may appear in Mr. B.'s manner of expressing himself, there is no humbug about him; nothing time serving; no seeking in his way to men's hearts in order to open their purses. But his whole conduct ever shows a high, independent, sincere and devout regard for one thing, as superior to all others—serving God and endeavoring to lead others to do likewise. Such a man it is a shame to malign.

THE newspaper men, Publishers and Editors, had a large convocation and general good time in Portland, Me., recently. Among other items of what they said and did we find the following in the Portland Courier:—

Resolved, That the members of the Association recommend that newspaper publishers advance the rate of subscription of their respective journals fifty cents over the rates of one year ago, after Sept. 1, 1864.

The following sentiment was proposed at the dinner:—

*Matrimony*—the only doublet that a well educated person never does—the only doublet, if put to press and properly worked off, that causes other doublets and sometimes triplets, beautifying the page of life. No good journeyman unlocks the matrimonial form for the purpose of distribution—but much prefers to set up a doublet of this kind for himself; so that when he gets out of sorts the form with his muddy boots and makes the husband and wife of the scrapper and the door mat; amuses the children as well as instructs them; wins as well as governs them; projects the honeymoon into the harvest moon; and makes the happy hours like the eastern fig tree, bearing in its bosom at once the beauty of the tender bud and the glory of the ripened fruit.

We want a religion that not only bears on the sinfulness of sin, but on the rascality of lying and stealing; a religion that banishes all small measures from the counters, small baskets from the stalls, pebbles from cotton bags, clay from paper, and from sugar, chaffery from coffee, beer-brew from the vinegar, alum from bread, and from butter, strychnine from wine, and water from milk-cans.

The religion that is to advance the world will not put all the bad strawberries and peaches on top, and all the bad ones at the bottom. It will not offer more baskets of foreign vines than the vineyards ever produced bottles. The religion that is to sanctify the world pays its debts. It does not consider forty cents returned for one hundred given, according to Gospel, though it is according to law. It looks upon a man who has failed in trade, and who continues to live in luxury, as a thief. It looks upon a man who promises to pay, and who fails to pay on demand, with or without interest, as a thief.

It is a little singular that an enlightened city like St. John, which owes so much to its local press, cannot learn its duty to that press, and, indeed, to the provincial press generally. In any other town or city of note, even here in Woodstock, one of the first considerations, when an ovation was to be made to illustrious strangers, such as that prepared in St. John for the Canadians, would be properly to provide such accommodation for the representatives of the press as would ensure the publication to the world of the utterances of the visitors, especially in a case when all would be interested in knowing their opinion of our country.

A Mr. Thomas M. Brown, who has been for a length of time delighting the good people of St. John by his Temperance lectures, and lectures on the Irish, &c., so we judge from the notices in the St. John papers, was invited by the S. of T. in Fredericton to visit that city and deliver a course of temperance lectures. It appears from the Farmer that he came to Fredericton and lectured, but sold his temperance friends, as he was evidently under the influence of liquor while lecturing.

On Saturday next, an Excursion Train will leave Richmond Station at 7 A. M. for St. Andrews, which place it will leave on return about 5 P. M., thus giving excursionists some six hours in St. Andrews. The fare is only one dollar to St. Andrews and back—no doubt there will be a rush.

Scarlatina is very prevalent among children in Fredericton.

A monument is to be erected to the memory of Tom Hyer, the pugilist, which is to cost \$2,000.

The following is a comparative return of the traffic receipts on the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, for the month ending July 31st, 1864, and the corresponding month last year:—

	1864	1863
Passengers	\$800.60	\$853.41
Freight	3,423.83	3,209.55
Totals	\$4,224.43	\$4,152.96
Increase in 1864	\$71.47	

HERBY OSBURN, Manager.

METHUEN.—His Excellency the Governor of New Brunswick, the Hon. A. Gordon, being for a short time in Haddo House, gave a lecture on that Province, in the St. John Church here, on Monday last, which he hon. lecturer stating at the outset that, owing to the limited time at his disposal, he took this method to renew and maintain acquaintance with people and a district that, go where he might, he could not but regard with peculiar feelings of attachment and affection. He briefly described the physical characteristics of the colony, and then the several sources of its industry, its fisheries and ship-buildings, its agriculture and wood cutting. As being Governor, he wisely declined entering on the social and political condition of the people, beyond a short statement of the constitution and legislature, and a reference or two to the aboriginal inhabitants. The lecture was marked by simplicity and candour, and listened to by a highly respectable audience, many from adjoining parishes, anxious to see one who is an honor to the district. Sentiments that kind were well expressed by James White, a moving a vote of thanks at the close. As the meeting dispersed, the echoes were aroused around the quiet village of Methuen with cheers, led by Mr. Milne, Haddo, for His Excellency the Governor of New Brunswick.—*Banffshire Journal*, July 19th.

On our outside will be found some particulars of the circumstances to which the following alludes, and is, in fact, a continuation of the thrilling story from real life. A special despatch to the New York World dated on Tuesday last, at half-past one, P. M., says:—

Farini is still a prisoner on Robinson's Island, about two hundred feet above the American Falls, and where the rapids have a tremendous velocity. His partner has succeeded in effecting a line of refreshment communication with the forlorn still-walker, who has now been in his uncomfortable position over forty hours. What steps are being taken to rescue him, it is not known. A large crowd is expected to follow him, and he is expected to see the sad spectacle. The condition of this poor fellow is really heart-rending. Here he is, with his speaking distance of the shore, but the throngs who have assembled to witness his critical situation are powerless to help him. These who have visited Niagara Falls can conceive the danger in which the man must be, and how almost hopeless will be all means to relieve him. There seems to be no certainty of affording him assistance, and it is thought that he must remain where he is and die, suffering all the horrors of starvation.

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### EDITORIAL ITEMS.

The King of Sweden occupies his leisure moments by engraving, and is said to excel in the art. Chemically speaking, a man is 42 lbs. of carbon and nitrogen diffused through 54 parts full of water.

The late King of Wurtemberg is said to have been the richest individual in the world—his private fortune amounting, it is reported, to more than £12,000 sterling!

A small picture of Charles VII. of France, not larger than a plate, said to be painted by Raphael when only 12 years of age, was sold recently to Baron Rothschild for 2,700 francs.

The net proceeds of the Catholic Bazaar, recently held in Halifax, N. S., were £1735.

General Doyle, Commander in Chief of the forces in the Eastern Provinces, is at present in Fredericton on his annual tour of inspection.

On Tuesday evening, says the Freeman, between Sherbrooke and St. John, a Miss Elizabeth Magee was lighting the gas in her mother's house, corner of Charlotte and St. James streets, her clothes accidentally caught fire, and she ran to the street. Capt. Haviland and a policeman, who, fortunately, were near at the time, hastened to her assistance and succeeded in extinguishing the flames—not however before she was badly burned.

The Reporter says, his Honor Colonel Cole has, on the arrival of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, of course returned from the Administration of the Government; but we have every reason to know that in so doing he carries with him the esteem and respect of all who have known the gentleman, and good will of all who have known the gentleman in his important capacity as Her Majesty's Representative.

All the sufferers by the late railway accident appear to have been satisfactorily settled with by the Grand Trunk Company. The barge which was passing the Beloeil Bridge draw at the time of the accident, and sunk by the falling train, had on board 11,000 bushels of oats, and G. T. Co. have paid the owner a sum of \$5,800 for his loss.

The Hamilton Times is informed that the descent of the Imperial Government has been reversed, and that the regiments stationed in the different cities in Canada will remain undisturbed. It is understood that the regiment at present in Hamilton will remain.

The Marseilles journals give an account of the funeral of the young Japanese who lately died there. The body was conveyed to the cemetery of St. Pierre on a barge, in the usual manner, followed by only seven or eight persons, chiefly Japanese officers. After the body had been laid in the grave and covered with earth, a lighted brazier was placed over it, and each of the mourners in turn knelt down, repeated a short prayer, and threw a little incense on the fire. The Japanese, then, withdrew in silence, after muttering the spot where their young countryman lay. The deceased belonged to one of the first families in Japan.

A lady applied at the office of the Providence Provost Marshal and wished to have her son sent to the front forthwith. She said he was drafted last summer, but received an exemption on the ground of being the only support of his widowed mother. That he has refused to support her for some time, and she wished the exemption revoked at once.

The Fredericton Reporter we understand that on the 20th of September the Provincial Exhibition Building is to be finished, swept out, and prepared for the reception of such articles as may be forwarded.

A letter from Michigan says: "Crops in this State are large. Corn never looked better, and wheat is very full and heavy. Farmers are cheerful, and full of rich harvest. Wool is coming in in great quantities, and is of fine quality, prices ranging from ninety cents to one dollar. The wool clip is heavier than usual. Every branch of business in the locality is prosperous."

An interesting event has just taken place in the Pyrenees. A locomotive on a trial trip passed in great haste from Spain into France, across the Pyrenees, some sixteen miles of tunnel had to be traversed, some of them, it is said, at an elevation of thirteen hundred feet (?). The journey was effected without accident, but the official inauguration of the line is reserved for the Emperor's presence at Biarritz.

The Loyol Sunrise says: "We hear that a Mrs. Larlee of Tohque, whose son was killed by a bullet about two weeks since, died in her carriage whilst following the remains of her son to his grave."

Mr. Maurice Sind, a son of the eminent novel writer and the author of a tour in North America, has abandoned the errors of Romanism and become a communicant of the Protestant church.

Over 4000 more emigrants arrived at New York last week, making 104,000 for the year, so far.

A farmer who lives in "Hard Scrabble," New York, says that owing to the drought and cold together, his grass was so short he had to fatten his calves before he could mow it, and when it was dry, to rake it with a fine tooth comb.

### American News.

By Telegraph to "Carleton Sentinel."

Advices by steamer from New Orleans, 17th, furnish details of the naval fight in Mobile Bay, which passed the 8th inst. The Federal fleet passed the forts under full steam, receiving and delivering a terrific fire. Fort Morgan was soon silenced, Fort Gaines surrendered, and the rebel fleet was completely routed. The Tennessee making a most obstinate resistance, but was finally compelled to surrender. The rebel fleet consisted of 5 vessels, of which only one escaped in midst of the fight. The Federal monitor Teledipper was almost instantly sunk by a torpedo, carrying down her commander, Capt. Craven, and all but ten of her crew; gunboat Phillip was burned; gunboat Onondaga received a shell in her boilers scalding 20 men, and the rest of the fleet was considerably damaged by collision. Total Federal killed and wounded, including crew of Tennessee 249. A land force under Gen. Granger, aided in taking Fort Gaines.

Ship Adriatic, from London, for New York, 28th, with 130 passengers and a valuable cargo, was burned by the pirate Tallahassee on the 12th. Gold 255.

Bark Glenvalon, from Glasgow to New York, with 500 prisoners, was burned on Saturday off Nantucket by the Tallahassee; several additional vessels are also reported destroyed by her.

New York, Aug. 16th, P. M. Several newspaper correspondents have returned from before Atlanta; they anticipate no important movement by Sherman at present. Howd is said to have been largely reinforced. Report says Lee has sent 20,000 men to reinforce Early in the Shenandoah; a great battle is expected in the vicinity.

New York, Aug. 17, P. M. Gen. Canby states that Fort Garner, in Mobile Bay, surrendered unconditionally, with 56 officers and 818 men, 26 guns, with provisions for one year; the land forces are investing Fort Morgan, and the land forces of England has advanced rate of discount to 8 per cent.

Later advices from Grant show important movement. It appears during Saturday, Hancock's corps embarked in transports and steamed down James River, 10 or 12 miles, leaving Rebels to think the siege of Petersburg and Richmond was being raised; during Saturday night, the transports swiftly returned, and the troops were landed on north side James River, where they surprised and captured the outer fortifications of Fort Darling, with 7 guns and 500 prisoners. The point occupied is 9 miles from Richmond, and considered of great importance, and is held by a strong Federal force.

The Tallahassee destroyed six vessels off Cape Sable, Monday, and landed their crews at Yarmouth, N. S. in destitute condition. Gold 255 1/2.

New York, Aug. 17, P. M. Newspaper Correspondents furnish details of Hancock's movement on north side of James River. Herald says Lee must recall his forces operating under Early, in Shenandoah Valley, and in addition, must come out of the Shenandoah and fight or wholly retire within Richmond defenses. Federal gunboats and two Rebel rams had a smart fight in James River on Sunday; before getting to close the Rebels captured 200 wagons of Sheridan's train, on Saturday. Latter was pressing Early vigorously, and had occupied Strasburg; report from Sherman's army that he had gained an important position South side of Atlanta, within a short distance of Macon railroad.

A report from Thomaston, Me., says the Tallahassee destroyed 25 vessels on Monday, at that coast.

New York, Aug. 18, P. M. A regiment composed of rebel deserters, one thousand strong, passed through this city last night for the West, to be employed against the Federal forces. The deserters are from Mexico state that Maximilian is to have an Austrian army, composed of the old officers and soldiers of the Austrian reserves.

News from Georgia is to the effect that rebel Gen. Wheeler was besieging Dalton with 1700 men, the town was defended by 800 Federals; there was severe fighting but it was thought the Federals would hold the position and reinforced; Wheeler is reported to have captured a railroad train at Altoona, also to have seized several carloads of Government cattle.

New York, Aug. 18, P. M. We have a variety of newspaper reports from the Shenandoah Valley, to the effect that Early has been largely reinforced, and has assumed the offensive, compelling Sheridan to fall back from Strasburg. The war correspondent is attributing and frequent dashes made upon Sheridan's supply trains, in one case rebels captured 50 wagons, 400 mules and 150 prisoners; Sheridan's private despatches also captured.

Federal troops are approaching from Malvern Hill to Richmond, and the Charles City road. Richmond papers report continuous cannonading in Mobile Bay, supposed to be between the Federal fleet and Fort Morgan. Gold 255 1/2. Tallahassee put into Halifax this morning for coal.

New York, Aug. 19, P. M. An official despatch from the Secretary of War gives advices from Grant to Monday evening, there was severe fighting on the north bank of the James River during Monday, in which the rebels were driven some distance, leaving many dead on the field, including two brigadiers, and several generals. The Federal loss was estimated at 1,000 men. Gen. Sheridan reports that a cavalry fight took place near Front Royal, on Tuesday, in which the Federal forces were successful, capturing 2 stand of colors, 2 officers and 276 men, the fight was on open ground and the rebels was freely used. Gold 257.

The New York Times reports the peach crop in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland as immense—the trees fairly breaking down with the weight of the crop. The fruit is not large, but the quality is good. In these States, too, the apple and pear crops are large, but, owing to the late season, the quality of the fruit is inferior. Taking all the writer says, "the crop may be considered a decidedly good one. In Pennsylvania and Maryland the wheat crop is very good—buildings and barnyards are full of their harvestings. Rye, oats, and corn are very good; hay is a heavy crop, and potatoes promise well. The New York Herald makes an exceedingly favorable report of the crops in New England States; and the Illinois papers say that the crops in that State will be very good. From nearly every quarter similar reports come.

### LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Arrival of the NORTH AMERICAN.

New York, Aug. 16. Steamship North American with dates to the 5th, passed farther Point last night. The general and political advices are quite barren of interest. The English Cabinet had dispersed for the season. Nothing additional had transpired on the Danco-German question. Consols 89 1/2 a 99 for money.

We give a few of the prominent items not before reported, of the English news by the "Persia."

The Paris Press, under reserve, announces the conclusion of peace between Germany and Denmark. The basis of the arrangement has been slightly prolonged. The French Journal continues to harp on an impending sea fight between federal and rebel cruisers, in the channel.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Layard said England intended to recognize the new Mexican Empire, without waiting for the States and Territories, now under Juárez, to be brought within the authority of the new Government.

Lord Howard called attention to the enlistment of emigrants in America, and complained that British subjects had been entrapped, and urged watchfulness and care to be taken to prevent it. Mr. Layard admitted there were great complaints, but the Government could not do more than it has done. He trusted the American authorities would endeavor to check the abuse.

Several other speeches were made, including one by Mr. F. Taylor, who defended the Northern Government, which was determined, he said, to put down the slave-holding rebels, and having obtained their consent to the annexation of that republic to the kingdom of Greece, and the States of the Ionian republic having agreed there to, to the Republic of the South Sea Islands has been formally granted to the kingdom of Greece; and her Majesty trusts that the union so made will conduce to the welfare and prosperity of all the subjects of her Majesty the King of the Hellenes.

Her Majesty's relations with the Emperor of China continue to be friendly, and the commerce of her subjects with the Chinese empire is increasing.

Her Majesty has been engaged, in concert with the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia, in an endeavor to effect an amicable arrangement of differences which had arisen between the Hospodar of Moldavia-Wallachia and his Suzerain, the Sultan. Her Majesty has the satisfaction to inform you that these endeavors have been successful.

Her Majesty deeply laments that the civil war in North America has not been brought to a close. Her Majesty will continue to observe a strict neutrality between the belligerents, and would reject a friendly reconciliation between the contending parties.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her warm acknowledgments for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the present year and towards the permanent defence of her Majesty's dockyards and arsenals.

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