

TERMS OF THE Carleton Sentinel per annum, \$1.00, cash in advance. \$2 if paid within 5 mos. Clubs of 12, \$10, and one to the sender of the club.

At or immediately before the end of each unpaid year, bills will be forwarded to subscribers, and such bills may be regarded as an intimation that unless immediately attended to the paper will be stopped, and proper steps taken to recover the amount of \$5, which is the price when not paid within the year.

\*Advertisements must be handed in on Thursday.

## The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1864.

### Fire-Water.

The Town of Woodstock seldom gets excited over any mere local affair. It is only now and then when some extraordinary event occurs that this general smoothness of current is rippled. Such an event has occurred within the past ten days. It appears that the Town Council at its last meeting, by a vote, discharged the members of the Engine Companies, Nos. 1 and 2, and placed the engine in charge of the Fire-Wardens; subsequently a resolution was passed appointing a committee to confer with the Fire-Wardens with reference to a reorganization of the Engine Companies. A meeting of the members of the Engine Companies and Fire-Wardens was called, at which also the committee from the Town Council was present, and the whole matter discussed, when a resolution was passed declaring that the members of the Engine Company would not under present circumstances resume their former duties. A citizens meeting was since called, by hand bills, "to take into consideration the recent action of the Town Council relative to building water tanks in the Town of Woodstock. Also their late injudicious resolutions relative to discharge of fire companies No. 1 and 2. Also to take into consideration the feasibility of introducing water into the Town according to Mr. Elisha Baker's proposition."

We may here premise that the Town Council at the meeting referred to decided to construct four Water Tanks, the contracts for building which have been taken. At the citizens meeting on Tuesday evening there was a very respectable attendance; and the following resolutions were passed and ordered to be submitted to the Council at its next meeting.

Resolved that the Town Council be requested not to build the Tanks in question at present, but employ some competent person to examine the facilities for getting a general supply of water into the Town, and report on the same to the Council.

Whereas the recent action of the Town Council relative to discharge of Engine Companies No. 1 and 2 was injudicious, particularly so not having made provision for the organization of other companies;

Therefore Resolved that the Council be requested to rescind said resolution, and use their efforts to reorganize the late fire companies on a more liberal basis than heretofore.

The objections, to the tanks, as stated, were that they would not answer the purpose; would be expensive in construction, and expensive to keep filled, and that the water in them lying still would become stagnant and breed disease; and it was urged that the Council should direct its attention first to the obtaining for the Town a supply of running water. Two propositions were mentioned as having been made, the one by Mr. Elisha Baker to bring water into the Town through 3 inch pipes, for £500, the other of Mr. Maxted to do the same on speculation depending upon the anticipated revenue to be derived from the same. We think the action of the meeting in passing this resolution very foolish. The fact is patent that for a long time the construction of tanks to hold a supply of water to be used in case of fire has been called for, and the Council have not acted too soon in the matter. This construction of tanks is not an expensive undertaking, and should not be affected by the other question of water supply, as they would at all events supply a present necessity. So far as the character of the proposed tanks is concerned, they have similar tanks in Fredericton, also in the City of Bangor where, we observe by the report of the Mayor, there are twelve wooden tanks or reservoirs; these we understand are filled from the roofs of adjoining houses. So far as danger from the stagnant water is concerned there are natural and mechanical means of preventing annoyance or danger from this source. The tanks being constantly kept full to overflowing that very overflow carried off through the ordinary channels of sewerage would prevent stagnation. So that we see every reason to favor the proposition of the Council to provide tanks. Especially as the contract has been taken to construct four for the small sum of £75.

The general water supply is a question much broader and one involving a considerable expense; still it is one deserving serious consideration and one which is not surrounded by any very serious difficulties. If for a thousand pounds water could be introduced and carried through our principal streets we believe it would prove a judicious expenditure, and one which would to an individual, company, or to the Corporation, prove a paying investment, without burdening the inhabitants to any serious extent, while it would relieve them from a heavy tax in the shape of Insurance which they now have to suffer owing to the want of proper water supply. We like the suggestion for an examination and report upon the facilities for obtaining a supply of running water, and hope the Council will take the matter up at an early date. We want tanks, and water, and engines and hose, in all of which respects the town is now woefully deficient. And while we hope the Council will at once make an effort to heal the breach between itself and the ex-freemen, and seek to place the members of the engine companies upon a fair and honorable footing, the necessity for providing them tools to work with will be lessened, and the town will be better off.

### Emigrant Aid Association; Johnnie.

The St. John Weekly Freeman of the 22nd of April last contains two letters signed respectively "Anti Humbog" and "Subscriber"; the object sought by these writers, according to their own showing, is an explanation of the affairs of the "Emigrant Aid Association" of the City of St. John, which object, of itself, would be sufficiently reasonable, if any well founded suspicion existed of unfair dealing within that body and, to such enquiries, undertaken in the proper spirit, and urged in the proper place, there would arise no suspicion of the motives of those seeking what might be reasonable and proper information; but when such a pointed, sarcastic and seditious spirit accompanies those enquiries, as is evinced in the letters in question, one is compelled to dismiss all faith in the fairness of their intentions, as writers for the public good; and surmise with much reason that unworthy motives are at the bottom of both these letters.

Each writer has selected an individual for his mean attack and insinuations, the first selecting the Commissioner the second the President of the Association; there ought not to be much ignorance at this date, of the existence and nature of the "Emigrant Aid Association" in question. Individuals, for the most part, residents of St. John, agree and unite, and contribute their own means, and use their individual and collective influence, to induce men,

equal to the task, to settle upon the fertile ungranted lands of this Province, under the provisions of the Labor Act. It is not known that the funds of this Institution were ever large, nor is it reasonable to suppose they were, nor does either of those writers hint that such was the fact, although they both speak of membership, and point to funds and subscriptions, with mysterious and vague generalities, and demand for the public all the affairs of the body to be made public; these are bold and novel demands, as applied to an association of private citizens, and not likely to disturb society much, nor the usefulness of the association either, if the doings thereof may never be more fully published.

"Subscriber" will long remain but a poor authority, on the Land Settlement question, if he fancies he can enlighten the public from the pages of the "Crown Land Office report," for, however strange it may seem to Subscriber 'tis the fact nevertheless that many important figures in the accounts of land settling, &c., never find their way to that report.

Touching the "favorite locality" of "euphonious" name, which excites "Subscriber's" sense of the marvellous, it is right to point out that the thought is rather characteristic of the writer than correct, for, until hinted by "Subscriber," nobody ever suspected or manifested the mean and malicious thought that the President of the Association could give undue preference to any of the settlements being established under the Association. If "Johnnie" has progressed, since its foundation, to a point bordering upon the marvellous, very few indeed would be silly enough to suppose that this marvellousness was not comparative, and in this sense, marvellous, altho' given by "Subscriber" as sarcasm, is nevertheless correctly applied; and as the best illustration that can be given of the condition of this satisfactory settlement the following statistics will speak for themselves:

The first settler located himself in the fall of 1860; and in the fall of 1863 there were resident 70 families, exclusive of unmarried men who were engaged at intervals upon their lots numbering about 70 men of this class. The quantity of oats produced in 1863 was 15,000 bush; wheat 5,000 do.; potatoes 12,000 do.; turnips 10,000 do.; buckwheat 5,000 do.; hay 30 tons; straw 800 tons; cows 40; oxen 30; horses 12; sheep 20; pigs 180.

The houses of the settlers are all of the description called log houses, except four that are framed. The barns are constructed of the same material as the dwellings, except some four that are framed. The roads altho' far from being so good as would be desired, or needed, are still for so young a settlement above the average; a horse and wagon may in the dry season travel through most of the first section settled. There is a very neat and commodious church, erected in 1862, and capable of accommodating the larger portion of the population; this building will eventually form the vestry and chapel of the larger building contemplated to be erected at a future time. The church occupies a beautiful elevation in the midst of the older section of the settlement, and viewed from several distant points forms a most charming feature in the summer scenery of the forest; the burial ground, too, occupies a part of this elevated piece of land, and nowhere in the world is there a lovelier site for a Parish Church and the last resting place of the Christian dead;—already one school is in active work, and a second school house is in course of erection, and may be in operation the coming summer; a regular weekly mail and a post office are established. The extent of land already laid under the axe is very considerable, but very much less than would be at this date, if all the settlers had means to support themselves, but many of the settlers have been compelled, at regular intervals, to seek employment among the river settlers; this circumstance has in it a very satisfactory feature, for the poor working man desiring to settle, for at any time during the year he can find abundance of remunerative employment along the river, thus enabling many men to keep their families on their lots, while the work of improving the land and supporting themselves are carried on together.

Among the most encouraging features of this settlement is the steady attention of the Pastor whose labour, in behalf of the settler, has not abated, since the first hour of its satisfactory history, and when the faithful and honest sons of toil, with their numerous families, attend the call to the service of the Most High, on the silent forest Sunday, their hearts are assisted in their devotions, by the sweet harmony of youthful voices, in union with the softened tones of the melodeon, performed upon by the young lady who conducts the first and yet the only school of this new settlement.

This far this locality has done well, yea even marvellously well, and it is to be hoped that no maliciousness will be found to mar in any way its good work, but breathe never serve any good end, and let all honest hearts wish those settlements one and all God speed. There is no need of undue puffing on this matter, nor of pointing out those places as lands flowing with milk and honey, to be had for the mere exertion of lifting such things; on the contrary nothing will succeed but patient, enduring toil, and for which there is no doubt reward. There is yet abundance of room for many, many more, and when men of the right nerve and morals come they are welcome and will be surely secured; all through the history of this fine County men have been too slow to deny themselves the trifling charm of closely settled localities, and the consequence is the fine forest lands are yet a waste.—Com.

THE St. John Globe in referring to the coming election in Carleton County has the following: "We hope, whoever the candidates are in Carleton County that we will hear no more of those disgraceful scenes of bribery which heretofore have been inseparable from elections in that County."

Now we have condemned, and do condemn, as strongly as we know how, the evils referred to by the Globe, and for our friends denunciation of those evils on principle we admire him; but will he bear in mind that he is when on this subject everlastingly writing at Carleton County. Will he be kind enough to remember that there are other Counties in which the leprosy spot of bribery is to be found festering, as well known as if those spots had been illustrated and made damnable prominent through a Scrutiny Committee. Fully assured of the prominence Carleton has given herself in this matter we are getting sick of having other counties, not a whit less guilty, however, under the garb of hypocrisy and secrecy the guilt may be hidden, flinging stones at us. Will the Globe bear this in mind.—As to the personal remarks about ourselves we don't clearly see it. The time may be when, justice being done, the Editors of the Globe and Sentinel may be working in political harness. Who knows? as reform is called for.

WE learn by a late Washington, D. C., paper that Dr. D. P. Wolhaupter, while proceeding recently from the city to the hospital in which he is professionally employed, was thrown from the carriage with such force as to break his collar bone, and to inflict other injuries. He was, we are happy to learn, by last accounts doing well.

THE retirement of the Duke of Newcastle from the Colonial Office at the present time is a subject of regret to these Colonies, which have lost the services of a Colonial Minister who has had opportunities for making himself acquainted with the resources and wants of the North American Colonies, and has strenuously exerted himself to promote their interests. He has favored all measures that tended to a union of these Provinces under the conviction that such a union would increase their prosperity and political strength. The Montreal Gazette, in alluding to his retirement says:—"We could have wished that just now, the very turning point and crisis of the history of these Colonies, the man who has shaped and inaugurated a policy of Colonial Union, should still wield the influence which the Imperial Government possess to urge the good work forward. His Grace has many warm friends in these Colonies, whose good wishes he will carry with him in that retirement. All will earnestly desire that repose may bring with it restoration to health, and many more years of usefulness." Mr. Cardwell, who succeeds to the office of Colonial Secretary, is said to be a clear-headed, prudent man, of business habits, and of considerable experience in official life. He has been Irish Secretary to the Board of Trade, and in both positions gained the reputation of an efficient administrator.—Courier.

THE following are the Bye Road appropriations for the County of Carleton for the year 1864:

1. John Stockford—  
Towards bridge over Beagumie built by Prosser, £400 00
2. John Stockford—  
Towards bridge over Coldstream, built by Wm. Crandell— 100 00
3. Amos Gallop and J. H. Kenney—  
Towards bridge at Waterville building by Dewitt & Jewett— 396 15
4. Alexander Gibson—  
To pay bridge over Madonnik, built by Abner Ball, less \$250 advanced by Government last Nov— 696 85
5. Alex. Kirkpatrick—  
Towards building bridge over Ball's Creek, at Delbeck's Mill— 100 00
6. James Corbet—  
Towards bridge in Williamstown, near Sterritt's and Savages— 25 00
7. Calvin McKee—  
Towards building bridge near Stevenson's, or, if possible, for road round bridge and thereby avoid building one— 40 00
8. Municipal Council—  
To be divided equally among Parishes— 1,000 00

\$2,758 00  
D. MUNRO,  
WM. LINDEBAU.

Progress of the Liverpool and London Insurance Company since 1850:

Year	Fire	Life	Invested
1851	£24,505	£27,157	£502,824
1856	227,881	281,001	821,001
1861	360,130	135,074	1,311,101
1863	522,120	143,940	1,560,434

Fire and Life Losses paid by the Company since its establishment to the end of 1863, £2,940,452.

The above we publish by request. See advertisement elsewhere.

### Colonial News.

Resources of New Brunswick, as described by Mr. Brydges of Canada:

The explorations of geologists show that New Brunswick contains vast deposits of mineral wealth, and that the copper and gold now being so largely discovered in Lower Canada extend through the country to be traversed by the Intercolonial Railway. That line would also pass through the gold fields of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and thus the necessity which now exists of sending the ores of Canada to the United States to be smelted might be overcome, to the advantage of the British Province, by bringing the mineral deposits into practical proximity to the coal region.

The great Temiscouia road, now connecting the shores of the St. Lawrence with the River St. John and Little Falls, is already settling the intervening country. What a few years ago was a vast wilderness now dotted with thriving farms, where oats, barley, potatoes, &c., are raised in yearly increasing quantities.

The land along the shores of Lake Temiscouia is of a very fine quality, and so is in the Madawaska Valley till the St. John River is reached, about eighty miles from the Riviere de Loup. From Little Falls to the city of St. John, on the Bay Fundy, the country on each side of the river presents a splendid agricultural appearance. In this distance of upwards of 250 miles, larger and finer stocked farms are to be seen than in any other part of British North America. The land is well cleared for nearly the whole distance from some miles back from the river, the soil along the streams, such as the Tobique, which falls into it.

The bottom lands along the New Brunswick "intervals," afford splendid pasturage and yield abundance of hay for keeping the cattle through the winter.

The country indeed presents an appearance of continuous settlement and solid prosperity, which gives evidence of a present trade capable of great extension, which would rapidly afford local business for the railway required for political reasons and as an outlet for the rapidly growing trade of Canada and the British territories to the west of it now about to be opened up.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Quarterly Session of the Grand Division, S. of T. of New Brunswick was held at the Temperance Hall, Hampton, K. C., last evening. A large representation was in attendance, in addition to which 30 new members were admitted. The Reports of the Grand Officers were very encouraging. The business transacted was principally of a routine or private nature. Mr. D. C. Perkins, G. W. P. and Mr. Wedderburn, P. G. W. P., were appointed a delegation to attend the Session of the National Division, to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, in June next. The Session of the Grand Division was spirited and harmonious and closed at 11 p. m.

At Ed River quite a large village has sprung up, and within a few months. There is a saw mill in operation owned by the Messrs. Debeck, a large Hotel and Tavern owned by Mr. Thomas and several other buildings are being added to the new village. Messrs. Daily and Wilder are doing business here and giving employment to a large number of men. They have recently forwarded large quantities of ship timber to St. Andrews for shipment to New York. One great difficulty experienced by men doing business on this road is the lack of rolling stock for transportation purposes.

The value of the lumber transported over this road during the past winter is reckoned by hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the vast forests in the vicinity will furnish a supply and increase the business for years to come. With the prospects of the building of the branch line to St. Stephen travel and trade over the road will receive an impetus that must change the entire aspect of business for the better in a few years to come. The moment a railway from Calais and St. Stephen to Woodstock and Houlton is completed, a brighter era in the business of this entire road country will be sure to follow.—St. Croix Herald.

A Boston correspondent of the Freeman says,—"Recruiting here, within a few months has assumed a new phase, and to make public some of the methods employed whilst men for the Federal army would rather astonish persons at a distance. Your correspondent has had the most indubitable evidence that Policemen are known to be in the habit of accosting persons who seem to be 'green,' or 'hard up,' on the streets, and arresting them, bringing them to the nearest Station House, and not unfrequently charging them with the perpetration of some serious offence, and by intimidation trying to persuade them to enlist to save them from further difficulty, and to regret to add that some few are 'green' enough to yield to the criminal and blood thirsty imposition. Such is one of the patriotic methods employed to fill the depleted ranks of the Federal army, and this can be relied on as being strictly true."

The retirement of the Duke of Newcastle from the Colonial Office at the present time is a subject of regret to these Colonies, which have lost the services of a Colonial Minister who has had opportunities for making himself acquainted with the resources and wants of the North American Colonies, and has strenuously exerted himself to promote their interests. He has favored all measures that tended to a union of these Provinces under the conviction that such a union would increase their prosperity and political strength. The Montreal Gazette, in alluding to his retirement says:—"We could have wished that just now, the very turning point and crisis of the history of these Colonies, the man who has shaped and inaugurated a policy of Colonial Union, should still wield the influence which the Imperial Government possess to urge the good work forward. His Grace has many warm friends in these Colonies, whose good wishes he will carry with him in that retirement. All will earnestly desire that repose may bring with it restoration to health, and many more years of usefulness." Mr. Cardwell, who succeeds to the office of Colonial Secretary, is said to be a clear-headed, prudent man, of business habits, and of considerable experience in official life. He has been Irish Secretary to the Board of Trade, and in both positions gained the reputation of an efficient administrator.—Courier.

THE Duke's illiberality toward the Orange Institution can scarcely be forgotten, and must militate against his otherwise popular administration of the Colonial Office.—Ed. Sen.

### EDITORIAL ITEMS.

IN the Nova Scotia House of Assembly a few days ago the Provincial Secretary laid on the table a despatch from Lord Lyons, stating that the British Consul at Boston had apprised him that a party of men had been sent to obtain recruits from the Provinces under a pretext of engaging them to work in a patent brick manufactory.

The Lloyd Star says, Mr. T. B. Spratt of Mapleton has laid upon our table a hen's egg which measures in circumference 84 inches one way and 64 the other, and weighs 4 ounces.

The Globe says, the Revenue for this month will exceed that of last year by at least \$25,000. The Boston House just now is doing a very large business.

Norman Chaffee, who did at South Wiltshire, Maine, a few days since, made his own coffin, dug his own grave, and had a monument suitably inscribed, leaving a blank to be filled with the date of his death.

The New York City Inspector says, in his report:—"It will hardly be credited that in this city there are over 6,000 families living in underground cellars, which nurseries of disease are inhabited by 18,000 persons."

A new Baltimore shoe factory at Hartford is so arranged that a shoe goes through thirteen different hands, and comes out complete in ten minutes.

The salary of the Canadian Governor General is \$31,111, besides little perquisites of \$20,000 for winter residence, \$75,000 for clerks and secretaries, office expenses, water, gas, stables, church pews, and other expenses.

A fire at Gonarres, Hayti, destroyed \$3,000,000 worth of property.

The Contractors have commenced raising the frame of the Provincial Exhibition Building at Fredericton.

The total amount raised in Portland for the relief of the Bohemian sufferers was \$1,057.20.

The Canadian Ministry have all been returned, except the Postmaster General, Mr. Foley, who was defeated by a large majority. Mr. Foley was the most strongly opposed to the Inter-Colonial Railway of any man in the present ministry, but he does not owe his defeat to this cause. Parliament will again meet on 3d May.

The P. E. Island House of Assembly has appointed Delegates to confer with a view of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia upon the question of Colonial Union.

Flour has been shipped to England from New York in American bottoms for one penny English per barrel—the cheapest rate for freight ever known.

The Bill for the appointment of an Equity Judge, which passed the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, has been defeated in the Legislative Council.

The New York World states on what it deems good authority, that a wide spread organization, now being effected throughout the North to send men and means to the Mexican government to help them against the French. Clubs are said to be in existence for this purpose in all the large cities.

An election committee of the House of Commons having adjourned more than twenty-four hours the sitting member Mr. Verne, found out that such a proceeding was contrary to an express statute. He took the point, and the committee felt obliged to sustain it and to decide that, by a blunder, their existence had terminated. Mr. Verne consequently retains his seat. The petitioners lost £2500 costs, and the committee looks exceedingly silly.

The Great Sanitary Fair at New York, closed on Saturday, and realized \$1,011,100. The sword vote was decided in favor of Grant, who got 30,291 against 14,529 for McClellan. The parties were nearly equal up to noon, when the balloting became secret, and then Grant's friends ran him far ahead.

In Ireland arrests have been made of persons having in their possession cards upon which the following oath is printed:—"In presence of Almighty God, I, \_\_\_\_\_, solemnly swear allegiance to the Irish Republic, now virtually established; that I shall be loyal to it, and that I will defend its honor and integrity, in all things serve it to the commands of my superior officers. Finally, I take this oath in the spirit of a soldier of liberty. So help me God."

A feat requiring some agility in the performer, was performed by Capt. Barnaby, of the Royal Horse Guards, lately near Bovey Lock, in the neighborhood of Windsor, Eng. This officer undertook, for a wager, to run a quarter of a mile, hop a quarter of a mile, ride on horseback a quarter of a mile, and row a like distance on the river in a quarter of an hour, all of which the Captain did, executed, winning with four minutes and forty seconds to spare.

### American News.

By Telegram to "Carleton Sentinel."

Times' Washington despatch says the President received a despatch from Gen. Butler, stating his belief that the Confederates are withdrawing from North Carolina, and hastening to reinforce Lee. Indications are a collision cannot longer be delayed.

Letter received from Admiral Porter pronounces Banks' expedition a complete failure, losing 30 pieces of artillery, several hundred prisoners, the gunboat Eastport, 4,000 prisoners and \$1,000,000 in greenbacks.

Gens. Franklin and Stone will be relieved and probably court-martialed. Tribune's despatch says Gen. Butler is going to take the field. Beauregard reported on his way to Richmond, with a large body of troops. Confederate deserters report considerable panic at Richmond and Petersburg, people living in momentary expectation of appearance of Federal columns.

### LATER.

Times' Washington despatch says officers from front profess belief active operations will not commence just yet. Confederates say throwing up more earthworks and digging rifle pits covering various localities along the Rapidan. Pickets strengthened along whole front. No truth in report enemy enlisting force in Shenandoah Valley.

World's Fort Monck. Letter, 28th, has a rumor from Confederate sources that Washington, N. C., was taken on Monday, and investment of Newbern will soon follow. Northern despatch confirms capture of Plymouth. Gen. Wesell's band fought desperately four days; Confederates added a loss of 1,700 killed.

All quiet at Grand Ecore. Death of Confederate Gen. Green confirmed. Something expected of Gen. Averill, in Virginia, before long. Gold 80 1/2.

Gen. Steele outgeneralled Price, and took possession of Camden, Ark. Steele flanked enemy at Prairie de Anna, and pursued towards Washington, whither Price moved his force from Camden, supposing Steele aimed at Shreveport, via Washington. Steele suddenly turned and pushed for Camden, Price doing the same on disconcerting mistake. Steele came out ahead. Camden is strongly fortified, having 9 forts, and all its approaches well guarded. Steele's force full 30,000.

3,000 Confederate cavalry reported about Port Hudson, with supposed intention to lay waste plantations worked by Yankees. Reported troops went to Madison County for Camden, Price doing the same on disconcerting mistake. Steele came out ahead. Camden is strongly fortified, having 9 forts, and all its approaches well guarded. Steele's force full 30,000.

Times' Washington despatch says Government received news from Fort Manno stating that the rear of Beauregard's army passed through Petersburg on Saturday; his force is estimated at 20,000. One division of Longstreet's army, according to despatches at Hanover Junction, as in reserve; a considerable force reported at Fredericksburg throwing up more earthworks on the heights.

World's New Orleans letter reports, "Federal evacuation of Texas began; Reported Polk is 90 miles from New Orleans with 15 to 20,000 men, intending to move at once to Port Hudson or Baton Rouge."

Fortress Monroe despatches say Federals evacuated Little Washington on Thursday, troops there being wanted elsewhere. Congressional committee returned from Fort Pillow, the most horrible barbarities having been proved.

Latest advices from Red River are, Gen. Banks' army fallen back to Alexandria, without fighting. Gunboat sent at same place; papers not allowed to publish more news, except official despatches in which Grant claims victory. Steele has opened communication with Banks. Guerrillas becoming more troublesome in Mississippi, committing atrocities on both sides of the river. Colored soldiers threaten retaliation.

Wirt Adams with ten thousand threatening Natchez. Reported Confederates evacuated Plymouth and fell astern of North Carolina to avoid Lee's advance.

Captured soldiers on Morris Island confirm report that Richmond is being strengthened at expense of more southern points. Madison Court House town was destroyed by consequence of Confederates firing upon Federals from house windows.

LATER.

Richmond papers report great conflagration in Williamsburg, N. C., destroying with other property, over 400,000 lbs of cotton; value lost \$5,000,000, \$1,000,000 belonging to Government. Examiner has rumor of impending battle on Georgia and Tennessee lines; it inclines to believe that Federals intend grand effort in that quarter, apprehending a movement to break Confederate line at Dalton.

Word Adams' cavalry suddenly boarded and destroyed small gunboat Polk, on the 23rd, two miles above Yazoo City, Mississippi.

Reported Forrest again threatening Paducah; also reported he was within a few miles of Memphis with a large force.

Reported Gen. Steele attacked Confederate rear, capturing 18 pieces of cannon taken from Banks.

Commodore Charles Wilkes, convicted by Court Martial of several charges affecting his honor as an officer, is reprimanded and suspended for three years, by Navy Department.

Commercial despatches say, Virginians confined as army captives, to prevent their giving information to the enemy, as they have never failed to do upon opportunity, are being sent from the old Capitol to Point Lookout.

Gunboat Vicksburg captured ship "India," evidently bound for Wilmington.

Jacksonville, Florida, dates to the 30th reports Confederates sent nearly all their troops to Virginia.

Nova Scotia National Guards, over 35,000, reported for active duty.

LATER.

Richmond Enquirer says a company has been organized with ten millions capital; declines disclosing condition of enterprise, but says company aspires to grand results; it will have a fleet of at least 100 ships.

Richmond Examiner says, if Confederates hold their own in Virginia until close of summer Federal power for the present will be gone; if Confederates lose South's capacity for resistance will be broken, this is last year of war, which ever wins.

Examiner intimates the fear in military circles that Lee is endeavoring to escape from Rapidan to works near Richmond.

Confederate rank appeared near Newbern and stuck fast drawing too much.

Confederate rank appeared near Newbern and stuck fast drawing too much.

Confederate rank appeared near Newbern and stuck fast drawing too much.

Confederate rank appeared near Newbern and stuck fast drawing too much.

Confederate rank appeared near Newbern and stuck fast drawing too much.

Confederate rank appeared near Newbern and stuck fast drawing too much.

Confederate rank appeared near Newbern and stuck fast drawing too much.

Confederate rank appeared near Newbern and stuck fast drawing too much.

Confederate rank appeared near Newbern and stuck fast drawing too much.

Confederate rank appeared near Newbern and stuck fast drawing too much.

Confederate rank appeared near Newbern and stuck fast drawing too much.

Confederate rank appeared near Newbern and stuck fast drawing too much.

Confederate rank appeared near Newbern and stuck fast drawing too much.

Confederate rank appeared near Newbern and stuck fast drawing too much.

Confederate rank appeared near Newbern and stuck fast drawing too much.

Confederate rank appeared near Newbern and stuck fast drawing too much.

Confederate rank appeared near Newbern and stuck fast drawing too much.

Confederate rank appeared near Newbern and stuck fast drawing too much.

Confederate rank appeared near Newbern and stuck fast drawing too much.

Confederate rank appeared near Newbern and stuck fast drawing too much.

Confederate rank appeared near Newbern and stuck fast drawing too much.

Confederate rank appeared near Newbern and stuck fast drawing too much.

Confederate rank appeared near Newbern and stuck fast drawing too much.