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 \*Advertisements must be handed in on Thursday.

## The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1864.

### The Americans in Woodstock.

On Tuesday forenoon, Hon. J. A. Poor, of Portland, Me., and E. F. Johnson, U. S. Engineers, accompanied by C. E. Burpee, Esq., arrived here, having come over the St. Andrews railroad; these gentlemen immediately accepted offers made them to drive out to the Iron Works, which they examined throughout, evidently much interested and vastly pleased; the character of the iron striking them as something remarkable. They were then driven some little distance into Jacksonville, just sufficient to give them an idea of the state of our internal clearings.

It was not until the afternoon was well advanced that positive intelligence was received as to the number of the party who were coming up from Fredericton. It was then determined to offer them a reception at the Blanchard House, such as, at the shortest of notice, and under the circumstances, could be provided for. About 7.30 the first load of the distinguished visitors arrived, but it was 10 o'clock before the remainder of the party got here, having thus, with the rain which fell pretty heavily in the forenoon, passed a tedious and uncomfortable day. The following is a complete list of the names of the gentlemen: Hon. J. H. Rice, Me., Chairman of the Congressional Committee, J. W. Patterson, of Dartmouth College, N. H., J. B. Alley, Mass., and Oakes Ames, Mass., members of Congress and of the Committee. Hon. J. A. Poor, Portland Me., Rev. Mr. Ballard, Brunswick Me., E. F. Johnson, U. S. Engineers, E. H. Banks, Maine Senator, Isaac Clark, Me., Land Agent, W. H. Kent, New York Tribune, Mr. Whitman, Boston Journal, P. W. Miller, Portsmouth Chronicle, Mr. Berry, Portland Me., Associated Press, Mr. Moses, Bath Me., Mr. Brown, Artist, Portland Me.

After the ceremony of introduction and a short time having been spent in social intercourse, the supper room was thrown open and the company seated at a cold collation. We noticed among the invited guests Mr. Charles Ray and Mr. McShane of St. John. Lunch being disposed of, wines and milder drinks were introduced, and the mental outflow commenced. The Hon. Charles Connell presided. The first toast, the Queen, was drunk with the usual honors, the band playing the national air. The President of the United States was next proposed, music "Hail Columbia." This was responded to by Professor Patterson, who took occasion to embrace in his response the former toast, making some truly eloquent remarks with regard to the Queen.

The Chairman then, in a speech of considerable length, introduced the topic of Railroads, by proposing—Railways and their extension, until they shall more closely unite the commercial interests of this Province and Maine. Hon. Mr. Poor was of course called for and, after he had risen, three cheers for him, the Railway King of America, was proposed and accorded most heartily. Mr. Poor then proceeded to deliver a most powerful and comprehensive speech, full of history, information and advice to railroads as an institution promotive of progress, and declaring that what Maine wanted now, what we wanted, and must have, was a road running straight from Bangor to the St. John at Woodstock. The hon. gentleman on sitting down proposed—Prosperity to Woodstock; and Lieut. Col. Baird responded. Wm. Lindsay, M. P. P., introduced the toast—Our Guests—with appropriate remarks; and Hon. Mr. Alley responded, giving at the close of his speech the sentiment—The Brotherhood of nations. J. H. McShane, Esq., St. John and Hon. J. H. Rice, Mass., spoke in connection with this and the former toast. Rev. Mr. Glass proposed—The Educational institutions of North America—to which Rev. Mr. Ballard afterwards responded. Mr. James Edgar being called upon made a speech and gave—The marriage tie between Maine and New Brunswick, which may be an iron one. Mr. Watts proposed—The Press of the United States—responded to shortly by Mr. Whitman of the Boston Journal and Hon. J. A. Poor.

The Champagne, the quality of which was extolled, passed freely among those who were not cold water men, and the usual conviviality of feeling prevailed. Among the strangers, there was but one feeling expressed, that of gratified and wondering surprise at the cordial and hearty reception, or series of receptions, which had attended their journeying thus far. There progress had been, said one of the gentlemen, a continued ovation, and they returned home with enlarged experiences, and grateful, of the warm hearted characteristics of our people, and the beauty, fertility and progressive evidences of our Province. Never has it been our lot to hear more gratifying testimonies in behalf of New Brunswick; never to hear, in more eloquent words, British institutions, British achievements, Anglo Saxon associations extolled, while at the same time patriotism, true and warm to their own country and Constitution, found expression in words which unmistakably told the feelings to lie deep, and to be earnest and pure. We were curious to ask several of the gentlemen whether since they crossed the lines into the Province they had heard a word disrespectful to them or the institutions of their country, or one word at which they could take offence, and the invariable answer was, not a word.

All of the party except Messrs. Poor and Johnson left on the same night for Houlton to proceed thence, through Aroostook, to Tobique; the two gentlemen named remained until Wednesday morning, and then proceeded, via the river road, to Tobique en route for Riviere DuLoup. Mr. Johnson, we may state, formed part of the Engineering staff which was engaged in exploring the first survey of a boundary line between this Province and the United States, ever run, which was forty-six years ago; a wondrous change this gentleman makes, as he proceeds upwards, on the face of the country.

We are pleased that these visitors came to the Province here, as elsewhere, our leading men met them with a cordial welcome. These international courtesies are never thrown away, but just now, under existing circumstances, are especially grateful, as tending to preserve our social relations of friendliness intact. We are particularly pleased that so many gentlemen connected with the press of the United States have passed through the Province—hope they will be pleased with what they have seen and heard, and feel disposed, not to puff us, but to advertise the just merits of our Province abroad.

### The American Visitors.

The gentlemen comprised in the Congressional Committee, and including some of the leading politicians of New England, met with a warm reception on their arrival at St. John, on Friday last.—They were taken charge of by the Americans in that city and duly installed in satisfactory quarters. Subsequently they were entertained at a dinner, at which the provincial Government, Legislature and Press were largely represented. The best of feeling pervaded the meeting, and international courtesy ruled the hour. The American Consul presided at the dinner, and made a neat speech in proposing the first toast, Her Majesty the Queen, which was responded to by Hon. Charles Watters, Solicitor General. The toast—The Congressional Committee—was responded to by the Hon. John H. Rice, of Maine, Chairman of the Congressional Committee, who explained the object and purpose of the Committee in making this visit. It was to decide whether the Congress of the United States would be justified in granting the public money of the country in aid of a railroad from Maine to their border. He touched lightly upon the general benefits of railroads, commerce, and the desirability of railroad communication between the Provinces and States commercially; saying also in regard to the frontier defence that now, between nations, their preparation for war was the best guarantee for the continuation of peace; and he believed that between the two countries, these represented to-night war ought never to occur."

On Saturday, the whole party, with many prominent citizens of St. John, made an excursion to Shediac by special train, and returned in time for boat for Fredericton.

### Bloomfield.

We drove out to the Bloomfield settlement on Wednesday, and before we reached the point of attraction found ourselves forming a part of a long line of teams and human freight, gathering in numbers at every intersecting road, all bound for the tea meeting. Bloomfield is, comparatively, a new settlement, yet there are few settlements in the County, if any, which presents more promising indications of progress than does this. The land is of a superior character, reminding us in its general appearance, especially where under forest, of that of Glassville and Knolesville. We noticed not only indications of industry and thrift, as displayed in the houses, barns and heavily cropped fields, but also, what always affords us peculiar pleasure in country districts, of taste and refined feeling. We saw a splendid field of oats of 14 acres, belonging to Mr. Sherrard and Mr. James Carvil, being harvested, the stumps entirely hidden by the tall grain, on which the first clopping was only made last summer.

The gathering at the Tea Meeting, the first held in Bloomfield, was a surprising one. The receipts, \$205, show that there were 410 paying persons present, and perhaps a hundred may be added as dead heads. They were present from all quarters of the country, and from over the line; the boundary line here runs parallel with the main Bloomfield road, from which it is only three-quarters of a mile distant. The preparations were most ample, and as vast stores of most excellent and varied eatables, dissolved as it were before the quickened appetites of the crowds which surrounded the tables, they were replenished from some unseen and apparently inexhaustible reserve, and when all was over, there was food enough to feed hundreds. The tea, coffee, and provisions generally, we have never seen surpassed for goodness. The following ladies presided at the tables, viz. Mrs. E. H. Carvil, Mrs. Isaac Graham, Mrs. Scott Fleming, Mrs. Harford Wolpather, Mrs. John Lindsay and Mrs. Samuel Simmons. There were also several ladies actively engaged assisting the above. Among others, we were under special obligations to Mrs. Calvin Churchill. The programme of speeches was somewhat interrupted, as owing to the number present, it was impossible to get but a small portion of them into any one building, and some pretty heavy showers of rain made speaking or listening outside unpleasant. However, brief speeches were made by Rev. Messrs. Rattray and Milligan, by Wm. Lindsay, Esq., M. P. P., Dr. Reynolds, and Mr. Samuel Watts. Rev. Mr. Huestis was the general chairman of the whole proceedings, and did all that could be done, and his efforts were seconded by the people of the settlement generally, to render the whole thing a success, which it undoubtedly proved.

For personal attentions and hospitalities we are indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Sisson Carvil, Mr. Wm. Cluff, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Sweet.

Quite a village is springing up at the new Richmond Station, where, in addition to the Station buildings, the Messrs. Hanson have completed and are now occupying, as an hotel, a spacious wooden building; Messrs. Stevens & Co. have in course of construction a large store in which they propose doing a large business in small lumber, shingles &c. Mr. Blanchard, of the "Blanchard House," has likewise erected a building for a store in which he purposes carrying on a general business.

We learn from the Standard that on the 11th inst., Mr. Osburn, the manager, gave the employees of the N. B. & C. Railway Co. a holiday, and themselves and friends an excursion over the Railway to Dumbarton Station. "Some two hundred persons availed themselves of the considerate kindness of Mr. Osburn, and judging from the account given by Bro. Smith, who has a fine appreciation of such re-unions, the party enjoyed a splendid time, seeking pleasure and amusement in a variety of ways. At the station a dinner was prepared by direction of the manager and, it is needless to add, done justice to by the company.

The Standard hints at a pleasure party from St. Andrews to Woodstock being on the tapis; we hope to hear more about it soon.

A DEAR HUG.—A young man was brought before the Mayor, on Monday, charged by a young woman with having accosted her on the street, and putting his arm around her. For this delicate act of attention he was fined \$10 and costs, or 15 days imprisonment.

We are requested to state that Rev. Mr. Morrison of the Presbyterian Church, will preach to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in Raymond's Hall.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"Tyro" is received; we suppose he is a reader of the SENTINEL, if so, he must know we do not insert communications without knowing the author's real name.

A Company has been formed in Rochester, New York, to supply that city with prepared peat for fuel—it will cost less than coal.

A Surgeon in Paris, has it is recorded, succeeded in re-uniting severed nerves by a suture.

We are informed, upon what appears reliable authority, that there is a very severe case of small pox at South Richmond.

### John S. Hay's opinion of the Editor of the Sentinel.

"We never had a very exalted opinion of the editor of the Woodstock (N. B.) Sentinel, but we at one time were guilty of indulging in the supposition that he might attain to at least a diminutive degree of decency and respectability. We have erred in that supposition and being better late than never, in discovering our mistake, we take occasion to apologise for having expected at his hands anything but that which might emanate from a clodhopper of his assinine proclivities. Amenities or courtesies extended to a person possessing his grovelling instincts are wasted; and a hedge hog might with as much propriety be made the recipient of any mark of attention. Should the contemptible peltroon forward any more copies of his obscure sheet to this office he may be the recipient of somewhat different treatment from that which he alleges was accorded to a gentleman of this city by a St. Stephen mob."

The renegade who wrote the above affords us, in the same paper, the only commentary we desire on the effusion. He points the moral of his own character and thoughts, and affords a fit adornment to the tale of his own past history. He says:—

"A clergyman of Philadelphia who paid a visit to New Brunswick a few days ago tells us, that he heard nothing but insult and abuse of himself and country from the people wherever he visited, and that American travelling through that country are subject to the most humiliating annoyance, notwithstanding that Provincials and foreigners are invariably treated with courtesy while travelling through the States. The Congressional visitors may not meet with these indignities, but we think the extension of the visit to British soil just now was unwise and ill-timed. The Provincials never fail to improve every opportunity for the display of these courtesies, and the promotion of ill feeling, and it is just as well that Americans should not put themselves in the way of hearing them."

Such is the opinion of a man (?) who notwithstanding his offences against this country that has happily spurned him out; notwithstanding his exhibitions of that infernal of all sins, ingratitude, and that displayed towards the country of his birth, was permitted, not many weeks since, in this town of Woodstock, to pass in and out amongst a civilized, a virtuous people; to enjoy the same privileges which good citizens and honest patriots enjoyed; to be allowed the entire intoes of unimpeded reputation; to walk, and ride, and sit, and smoke as suited him, in the open day and public streets, and no one pointed the finger of scorn at him, no one hissed him, no one, even if they did hold their nose as he passed to windward of them, exclaimed as they well might

"Oh, his offence is rank, it stinks to Heaven."

This is the man who advises his adopted countrymen to come. All we have to say to them is, come! but come not in that fellow's company, for morally, as literally,

You may wash, you may perfume the wretch as you will, But the scent of the bad eggs will hang round him still.

### A Hint about Oats.

Mr. Brown, one of the Glassville settlers, informs us that on coming to this country, they were led to believe that oats of a very superior quality could not be grown here. One of Mr. Brown's neighbors, Malcolm McDonald, having brought out with him a small quantity of what are called Scotch Barley Oats, undertook to make a carefully followed up experiment with this seed, and has planted it every year, and last season the yield weighed 45 lbs. to the bushel, while the seed originally only weighed 44 lbs., which is the ordinary weight in Scotland of that variety. The Glassville people think that the inferior quality of much of the oats raised here, arises from sowing unclean and run out seed on exhausted land.

We are sorry to feel compelled to refer to a matter which is so generally and so justly the subject of various reports which reach us are correct, and in some instances we happen to be pretty well assured that they are, we think it time that a strong protest should be entered against the practice of compounding a felony. We know this is a harsh term, and it may appear to some as putting what appears to them trifling matters, in too strong a light. But no matter how trifling the offence is, if the thief is allowed by the party suffering to go scot free, on a surrender of all or a part of the plunder; if through feelings of fear or pity or of thoughtlessness the crime is overlooked, we contend that not only is violence done to the laws of our land, which are made to protect our property and persons, but violence is done, and serious violence to, to the claims and interests of society generally, and it is nothing more or less than a compounding of felony. If laws and officers of justice are necessary at all, it is in order that those who place themselves in positions of antagonism to the interests of society should be tried for those offences and duly punished, otherwise we may as well blot out our present expensive and elaborate civil code and establishment. A man whose property has been taken, reasons thus:—"I am the only direct sufferer, if I get my property back and thus save myself pecuniarily, I am only doing my duty to myself and family, and no one else need care." But he forgets how his interests and those of the community are blended, and how whatever affects injuriously his neighbor one way or another affects him; forgets that in allowing the thief to escape he encourages others to indulge in thievish propensities, offers indeed a premium for the commission of crime, and exposes not only his own but his neighbors property to the hands of the pilferer. We can most fully appreciate the feelings of a person of whom some very small amount has been stolen, and how under some circumstances there is a strong repugnance against exposing the matter, but these "little begot muckles," and then are big thefts committed, and daring ones, and the question is where is it to stop? Business men, whose property must of necessity be more or less exposed, are deeply interested in this matter. In this, as in the matter of which we wrote last week, there is a reciprocity of claims upon and between the community and its individual members, and whenever the interests of the many are trifled with or injured by the acts of the few, there is a discord promoted in the else harmonious working of the Body politic and social; and first or last disastrous consequences must result.

Harvesting is being proceeded with throughout the County, in good earnest, and a splendid return is likely to follow from the golden fields. Oats are in many places unusually heavy; corn promises to give a large crop; barley looks finely, and we learn is excellent, as is also the rye, while wheat, we judge, is above the average. Potatoes and other roots are growing beautifully, favored by late propitious weather, and the spuds, notwithstanding the fears awhile ago entertained, now promise to be of an excellent quality, and to give a notable yield. The lightness of the hay crop will not, therefore, be so seriously felt as was anticipated.

We understand that it is the intention of the F. C. Baptist Church, in Woodstock, to hold, shortly, a Tea Meeting, having for its object the repairing of their chapel here.

Arthur's Magazine, for September, is thus early at hand, in every way sustaining its high reputation.

We are glad that the Council of the Agricultural Society of this County have determined to do all they can to promote the interests of the County at the Provincial Exhibition. They have added the following gentlemen to the local committee, viz. N. Best, Wm. Stevens and Samuel Watts, Esqrs. It is to be hoped that all who can will do something for the Exhibition at Fredericton, for their own credit's sake and that of the County of Carleton.

A New York steamer recently made the astonishing time of 26 miles an hour.

### Colonial News.

The people of St. Stephens are "in luck" if the statement made in the St. Croix Herald is correct. It states that a Mr. Tremblay, of Massachusetts, who has been negotiating with the people of St. Stephens.

"Represents the amount of capital necessary for building the road, and he and the gentlemen associated with him, propose to build the road and extend it through Mr. Cameron's land, and the Government is expected from the owners of land along the proposed route will be extended to them. If the offer be accepted the work will be immediately proceeded with. Mr. Buck, C. E. has just completed the survey and his report will be presented to the Government at length on Tuesday. The length of the road, if he built is 15 miles, the route is an easy one and will cost less than the other surveyed route, which is four miles shorter, being a greater accommodation to the public in every way.

The Government of course do not care who build the road, or where the money is procured. The Company has its charter and the subsidy of \$10,000 a mile is secured to them by law.—Freeman.

Our Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria has had— if we may believe the assertion of a French paper of offer of marriage. The eccentric Emperor of Abyssinia it is said, is the aspirant to the hand of our Royal Lady. We are told that the Emperor has had that gentleman put in chains some time had passed without the arrival of a reply to his suit. When Her Majesty heard of Mr. Cameron's imprisonment, it is stated that she wrote to the King by post, politely declining his offer, and begging that her representative might be released. The offer is not very probable, and it is most likely only one of those canards which the French press whenever its waters become stagnant, as they are just now.—Globe.

Farnworth and Jardine's Liverpool Timber Circular, Aug. 25th. Spruce and Pine Deals.—Of Spruce deals the import has been about fifty per cent. in excess of the two previous years, and the present stock is nearly double that of last year, consequently late sales have been at lower rates, and we see prospect of improvement for some time, unless the supply for the remainder of the year be greatly curtailed.

St. John Spruce have been sold by auction at the respective averages of 47 55, 47 65 and 47 85 per standard; St. Stephens' at 47 25 6d, and Shediac at about 47 per standard. St. John Pine deals have been sold at 47 55 to 47 125 6d per standard.

Hardwood.—Quebec, 16 lbs average, has been sold by auction at about 184 per foot, and St. John, 144 inches average, at 184 per foot.

Lathwood.—Quebec has been sold at 45 10s, and St. John's at 44 5s per fathom.

GOLD.—There was exhibited yesterday morning, at the Montreal Exchange, a block of gold about seven or eight inches long, near two inches wide, and one inch thick, weighing one hundred and fifty-one ounces. This valuable ingot, with two or three ounces additional in small nuggets, was the product of one week's work at the German Company's claim at Waverly. The average yield of this claim for some time has been at about the rate of one hundred and fifty ounces per week. Last Friday the manager brought to town an ingot of one hundred and fifty ounces, and some weeks the yield has been larger. The number of men about the work averages one hundred and fifty—giving a return of \$20 in gold per week per man, a very profitable return for the labor expended. This fine sample of the produce of Nova Scotia is now lodged in the vaults of the Halifax Bank.—Halifax Citizen.

Such of the English newspapers as have discussed the Federal movement in Canada have generally taken it for granted that that movement, if successful, will result in the entire independence of the Colonies. The American papers, as a rule, also take this view. Undoubtedly, one of the first steps of the Confederate Colonies would be to secure for themselves the right to make commercial treaties with other nations. If this were secured a great boon would be gained; for the trade policy of the Empire, however admirable it may be, is not the most suitable for these Provinces. As soon as the right to make commercial treaties is secured, the other privileges of rights that pertain to sovereignty, will soon follow. If the Federation matter is fairly presented to these Provinces, a great question with the people of the Lower Provinces ought to be, whether we are sufficiently advanced to walk alone; whether we can do without the tutelage of England; whether we are willing to do without it; whether, closer connection with Canada will compensate for uniting the bonds that unite us to England. There would be very few affirmatives to these questions in New Brunswick at the present time.—Globe.

### EDITORIAL ITEMS.

The only city in possession of the Chinese rebels is Nankin, and it is closely invested by the Imperials.

The King of Bavaria is about to visit the United States. He will travel incognito.

The Marquesas and Society Islands are being ravaged by the small pox. In the former group 900 of the inhabitants have been destroyed, and the disease is spreading.

A story is told of a deserter, who has a glass eye, which he used to take out when he wanted to get discharged, or when after running away from a broker in Wall-street. At the office the boy played the bag on the counter, but was told by a person behind it that the principal was not in, and that he (the speaker) had nothing to do with the office business. A man standing in the office outside of the counter approached the boy. "All right, sonny," says the obliging and courteous stranger—"leave the bag. They all know me here. I'll tend it for you and see it's all right." The innocent youth, glad to be relieved of the necessity of waiting any longer, left the office in a serenely unsuspecting frame of mind. A moment after, the stranger left with the plundered specie, and of course has not been heard of since.

GENERAL LEE.—The Richmond correspondent of the London Times, writes in the following terms of the Confederate General Lee. He says—

"I have read as the interest of Europe in the details of the American war, it will be strange if, when the details of the spring campaign of 1864 in Virginia become thoroughly known, the name of Gen. R. E. Lee is not inscribed upon the brightest rolls of military fame. It is seldom that a full justice is rendered to military genius coincidently with the achievement of the victories which reveal it. It took years for England to understand and appreciate the sagacity and foresight which checked Massena before the lines of Torres Vedras, and converted a momentary mistake of Marmont into a permanent one. There are French books in existence which saw the light just after Marengo, and which, in spite of the Italian campaign of 1796, deny to Napoleon the possession of anything approaching to military genius. But if, as now seems probable, the whole campaign of Gen. Grant is a conspicuous failure, the penetrating forethought which has unravelled Grant's every design, and which has anticipated his every move, the vigor and prudence which have so handled a vastly inferior army as to inflict at the cost of less than 15,000 lives upon the Federals of five or six times that number, and the moral qualities which have converted in every Southern breast esteem into love, and love into enthusiastic devotion, will conspire to make Robert E. Lee's memory a possession which, in this land of hero worship, his country will cherish, as she cherishes and rejoices in her new-born and hardly acquired freedom."

An English contemporary "hears" that the Hon. Arthur Gordon will stand for the County of Aberdeen at the next General election.

While a regiment of New Hampshire troops was marching through Haymarket Square, Boston, on Sunday, about 50 of them slipped off their knapsacks, dropped their muskets, and "skedaddled." They were fired upon, ten of them hit and one bayoneted. About thirty-five escaped; but it is thought the Police will get them.

Mr. Reade, the noted writer on Africa, says he saw a Negro Soldier in the French Service, who had been hit in the forehead by a bullet, at the distance of fifteen yards, and the bullet had flattened against it as though it were a wall.

About one hundred pupils, says the Borderer are already in attendance at the Mount Allison Academy, and the number is increasing. There are some or twelve more pupils at the College at present than there were at the same period last year.

The Globe says Cyrus W. Field, Esq., of Telegraphic notoriety, arrived at Shediac last night from Newfoundland, where he, in company with Capt. Orlebar, were successful in selecting an eligible site for the American Terminus of the Atlantic Telegraph cable.

### American News.

By Telegraph to "Carleton Sentinel."

New York, Aug. 27. Official despatches from Grant and Sherman of Friday; 5th corps had marched to the South of Petersburg and seized the Weldon Railroad; the enemy made a desperate assault to retake the road but were repulsed with heavy loss; the Federals were busy destroying the track.

The rebels had also made an unsuccessful assault on the Federal line north of the James River, in which loss is reported at 10,000 men; in this affair the colored troops fought with great bravery.

The reported defeat of Sherman is not confirmed.

New York, Aug. 22 p. m. Richmond papers contain despatches from Mobile of the 10th. A Federal force from Pensacola was said to be marching on the City. Nothing later from the Federal fleet. Mobile is now closed against Mobile runners. A steamer from City Point arrived at Fortress Monroe, she reports that the 5th Corps had a spirited fight on Saturday, no particulars. Warren is in command of the 5th corps, and occupies a strongly entrenched position. Rebel despatches state that Lee is determined to preserve the Weldon road if it costs a decisive battle by his whole force.

Reliable reports indicate that Sheridan had fallen back the better to defend the mountain passes and Potomac. He has not had a battle with Early. The rebel force in the Shenandoah is reported very strong. Gold 256.

Reported Federal loss in holding Weldon railroad is 3000, of whom 1500 were taken prisoners; at last accounts Gen. Warren had been reinforced and held his position. Mobile dates of the 15th state that Federal land forces were extending within 500 yards of Fort Morgan, all non-combatants had been required to leave Mobile.

Blockade runner Prince Albert was destroyed by Federal forces from City Point on Saturday.

Richmond papers say that several iron privaters in North Carolina waters are about ready for sea. Nothing later from Sheridan. Rumor says Early has been reinforced by 20,000 men drawn from Lee's army. Cotton advanced yesterday to 185. Gold 257.

New York, Aug. 24.

We have some particulars of the desperate fight of Saturday from City Point. The rebels made three assaults on the Federal lines, and were each time repulsed, losing a large number of killed and wounded, with 400 prisoners including 40 officers. The rebel general Heth was killed, and his body left on the field. Gen. Heth and Lee, the latter son of Gen. R. C. Lee, are reported killed, and Gen. A. P. Hill, mortally wounded; the 21 and 9th corps reinforced the 5th corps, and it is believed it will require Lee's whole army to retake the road.

Nothing later this morning from the Shenandoah Valley. Gold 257.

New York, Aug. 24.

Advices from Harper's Ferry state that Sheridan is strongly entrenched, and on Monday repulsed several attacks of the enemy to dislodge him.

Fears of another rebel raid into Maryland have subsided.

Advices from Atlanta are to the 22nd. Gen. Kilpatrick has ordered Sherman after having destroyed three miles of the Macon railroad, burned two trains and captured many prisoners.

The Federal intelligence from Mobile states, that the Federal land forces had advanced to within 300 yards of Fort Morgan.

The war by the Indians against the Whites in the West is assuming grave proportions. The Whites are being slaughtered indiscriminately. A strong military force has been sent to their aid.

At 4 o'clock Sunday morning Gen. Forrest, with 3,000 troops, attacked Memphis on Sunday morning, but was driven back by the Union troops. Gold 256.

New York, Aug. 25.

Early Monday morning the rebels disappeared from the front of the 4th and 9th corps on the Weldon road, having apparently found the Federal position too strong to capture, and the rebels have been driven back, and the Federal advance is within 8 miles of Petersburg.

The reported wounding of Gen. A. P. Hill and Fitz Hugh Lee in Sunday's battle is incorrect.

At 4 o'clock Sunday morning Gen. Forrest, with 3,000 rebel cavalry, dashed into Memphis, Tennessee, and came near capturing the principal Federal officers in command; the Federal troops specially routed and drove them from the city; the rebels had no time to secure much plunder.

New York, Aug. 25th p. m.

Advices from Sherman state that his army are advancing rapidly, and making regular siege of Atlanta.

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New York, Aug. 26th.

Multer, charged with murdering an Englishman in a railway car, was arrested on board ship Victoria, yesterday, and the watch and hat of the murdered man was found in his trunk.

Negro soldiers are to be paid the same wages, bounty and clothing as white soldiers, in accordance with the latest declaration of the Attorney General. Washington despatches say there is no ground for the rumor so assiduously reported from New York, that the President proposes to send peace commissioners to the rebels. The rumors that an armistice has been, or is to be proposed, are without foundation. Gold 255 1-2.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF GOLD.—An ingenious robbery of gold took place on Monday in Wall-street, N. Y., in the following manner:—A small boy—as is the very imprudent custom among down-town merchants and others—was sent by his employer with a bag containing \$5,000 in gold, intended for a broker in Wall-street. At the office the boy played the bag on the counter, but was told by a person behind it that the principal was not in, and that he (the speaker) had nothing to do with the office business. A man standing in the office outside of the counter approached the boy. "All right, sonny," says the obliging and courteous stranger—"leave the bag. They all know me here. I'll tend it for you and see it's all right." The innocent youth, glad to be relieved of the necessity of waiting any longer, left the office in a serenely unsuspecting frame of mind. A moment after, the stranger left with the plundered specie, and of course has not been heard of since.

GENERAL LEE.—The Richmond correspondent of the London Times, writes in the following terms of the Confederate General Lee. He says—

"I have read as the interest of Europe in the details of the American war, it will be strange if, when the details of the spring campaign of 1864 in Virginia become thoroughly known, the name of Gen. R. E. Lee is not inscribed upon the brightest rolls of military fame. It is seldom that a full justice is rendered to military genius coincidently with the achievement of the victories which reveal it. It took years for England to understand and appreciate the sagacity and foresight which checked Massena before the lines of Torres Vedras, and converted a momentary mistake of Marmont into a permanent one. There are French books in existence which saw the light just after Marengo, and which, in spite of the Italian campaign of 1796, deny to Napoleon the possession of anything approaching to military genius. But if, as now seems probable, the whole campaign of Gen. Grant is a conspicuous failure, the penetrating forethought which has unravelled Grant's every design, and which has anticipated his every move, the vigor and prudence which have so handled a vastly inferior army as to inflict at the cost of less than 15,000 lives upon the Federals of five or six times that number, and the moral qualities which have converted in every Southern breast esteem into love, and love into enthusiastic devotion, will conspire to make Robert E. Lee's memory a possession which, in this land of hero worship, his country will cherish, as she cherishes and rejoices in her new-born and hardly acquired freedom."

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