

been interested a little, and he could not understand how it was that some Parishes were undervaluing their property, and he would like to ask Mr. Dibble, why it was that Woodstock was worth less than it was formerly. He was very sorry to notice so much selfishness as had been exhibited in the committee room. Mr. Gallop was of opinion that Peol should be assessed on \$100,000 if Northampton was worth \$112,000, and referred to the fine farms and houses which distinguished Peol and proved its progress and wealth. On motion the report was adopted, with the proposed amendment.

A discussion now arose on a Constables account against the County. Mr. Dibble said, he was disposed, and thought it became the duty of the Council at once, to endeavour to stop these increasing charges, against the County, of constables. These charges had, of late, increased twenty-five per cent, and frequently appeared trumped up by the constables. Mr. Clowse said, the question was, was the service been performed, and was it a necessary service. The point is sworn to, and unless there are special reasons to the contrary, should be paid. Mr. Stickey: Is it the fault of the constables or the magistrates who issue the process? The constable in these matters frequently has no option, but acts, entirely, under direction of the Justice. Surely then the constable should not suffer for no fault. He would go to pay every proper account, when the charges were not above the scale. Mr. Lloyd would be sorry to do injustice to any one, or to have that Board repudiate just debts. When papers were put into a constables hands he was bound to serve them by law, and having done his duty and made correct charges he should be paid, provided the County was not bankrupt. Mr. Tompkins mostly objected to the constables increasing their fees for travel by charging travel for each service separately, when a number might be performed together, and with one actual travel.

FRIDAY, JAN. 15th.

A number of travel licenses granted; on the petition of Mr. Bradley being presented, the question arose as to his being allowed to enter into recognition by proxy. Mr. Stickey asked who Mr. Bradley meant by his proxy? Mr. Bradley meant by his proxy, Mr. Dibble moved, seconded by Mr. Mc Cain, a resolution asserting that the Board could not, legally, take recognition of persons, by proxy, but they must be present in person. Mr. Aborn said, if the applicant was sick and unable to attend, the circumstance should be considered, and due allowance made. It would only be doing justice. Mr. Dibble said the Council would make a laughing stock of itself by pursuing such a course and taking recognitions, which everybody knew would be a mere nullity. Mr. Stickey said, it was simply absurd. There would be no trouble in finding excuses for non-attendance to enter into recognition. Mr. Kilburn moved, as an amendment, seconded by Mr. Aborn, that when the principal, applying for a license is prevented from being present, giving his personal attendance, well authenticated recognitions may be taken from his agent. After considerable discussion the amendment was put and lost—yeas 6. The original motion was then carried—12 yeas. Mr. Aborn moved a reconsideration which motion was lost.

Mr. Dibble stated that, from information he had received, it would appear that the Board had done unjustly in the case of T. Upham's account, yesterday. It was then moved that the Council reconsider the action had yesterday on the said account. This motion was carried. Mr. Dibble then proceeded to speak on the account, when Mr. Kilburn rose to a question of order, alleging that there was no motion before the Chair. Mr. Dibble contended that the account was properly before the Board. Mr. J. R. Hartley said, that it would be competent for Mr. Dibble to speak and make a definite motion before he sat down.

The Warden decided that the subject of the account was properly before the Board without any further motion. Mr. Kilburn appealed from this decision. The question, will the Board sustain the Chair? was put—Yeas Dibble, Clowse, Shea, Simpson, G. S. Hartley, Gallop, Shaw, Tompkins, Stickey, Scholey, McCain, Merritt, Kirkpatrick, Aborn, Nays—Kilburn, J. R. Hartley, Bell, Farley, Lloyd—sustained. Mr. Dibble then proceeded to discuss the question, and moved that the account be allowed, Mr. J. H. Jacques having first been heard in explanation.

Some talk having taken place over an account from some magistrate, it was stated that it had been decided that Justices could not recover from the County for services in criminal cases. It also came under in discussion that an order of a Judge of Supreme Court for witness fees, &c., was imperative by law.

Several lists of Parishes fees were confirmed. On the list for Wicklow being submitted, Mr. McCain objected to Mr. G. L. Cronkrite's name, and moved that it be struck off, he would give his reasons if insisted upon. Mr. Scholey spoke in favour of Mr. McCain, who thought Mr. Cronkrite was a wealthy and honorable man. Mr. Lloyd said the list was just as handed by the Parish Clerk; owing to some feeling between Mr. Cronkrite and himself he did not wish to interfere. Mr. Gallop thought unless some good reason was given it would not be right to controvert the action of the Board meeting. Mr. McCain told of a parson whom Cronkrite had served an execution and said a yeering ogle, in an out of the way place, for \$2. Mr. Dibble said, if any constable had been guilty of such conduct he should certainly be removed. The matter was referred back to the Councilors of the Parish.

Mr. Fulton, chairman of the Parish meeting, Wicklow, appeared and explained that the difficulty for which he had been summoned, had arisen from his having, in the first place, not known what his duty was, and, secondly, from having let the matter with a friend, who promised to make the necessary returns. Mr. Fulton said that the oath specified the duty of making returns. Mr. Fulton was, now, only prepared with the mere list of voters for Councilors, but with no specific return. He was then directed to prepare a return which he did, when Mr. J. R. Hartley moved, seconded by Mr. McCain, that the return be received and Mr. Fulton discharged. Mr. Dibble moved, as an amendment, that Mr. Fulton be discharged on payment of \$2 40 cost of citing him before the Board—amendment carried.

Moved by Mr. Kirkpatrick, seconded by Mr. Kilburn, Whereas, the assessment and collection of taxes, for school purposes, in school districts, requires but little extra labor, on the part of Collectors and Assessors of rates; Resolved, that hereafter, the Collector of Rates and the Assessors, for the Parish of Richmond, be allowed but 2 per cent on all sums assessed and collected in school districts where the assessment principle shall be adopted—carried.

Mr. Broadstreet Tompkins appeared to answer the charge of dereliction of duty, as a Parish officer. He had paid over the County money but had neglected through ignorance of his duty, and for other reasons, to make proper returns of his papers, at the proper time. He now handed in his returns, which were audited, whereupon, moved by Mr. G. S. Hartley, seconded by Mr. Kilburn, Resolved, that Mr. Tompkins having made the proper returns as collector for Peol, for 1863, be discharged, upon payment of the expenses attending his citation.

Mr. Noah Chandler having taken out license to sell liquor last year, and not having used the same, it was, on motion, ordered, that Mr. C. be allowed \$10 on this year's license. David Giberson, assessor of rates for Kent, appeared to answer for dereliction in not making return of the small poor tax and of assessment. Mr. G. said it was partly through neglect arising from ignorance as to his entire duty in the matter. Mr. Gallop moved, seconded by Mr. Simpson, that on filing his return and paying \$3, amount of the expense of citation, Mr. Giberson be discharged. Mr. Aborn moved, seconded by Mr. McCain, that Mr. Giberson be discharged without charge—carried. Mr. McCain moved, that Mr. Giberson be charged upon the parish—lost.

Collector Tompkins, of Peol, was requested to give an obligation for \$23, being amount of balance due by him to the County in 1862. Mr. Bell and Benjamin Atwater, owners of the poor list of Peol, having been called to appear and account for delinquency in not making due returns, appear, prepare their returns, and are dismissed on payment of the expenses \$1 each.

On motion of Mr. Scholey, ordered that a petition from the Board be presented to the Government, for the purpose of trying to get the Chate, through Williamstown, placed on the great road list. The Council were in committee most of this day.

SATURDAY, JAN. 16th.

Mr. Stickey moved that the necessary steps be taken to urge upon the Legislature the propriety of passing a law to extend the goal limits to the extent of each County. Mr. Stickey said that while the times were noticed for improvement and advancement, and while we were surrounded by millions of detestable, still it was painful to contemplate the existence here of that most barbarous practice of locking up, in goal, unfortunate debtors. Suppose a stranger, having heard of our boasted liberal institutions, were to come to locate here, and to enquire of the country by the expenditure of labor and wealth, he would, very naturally, visit our public institutions, and among these, of course our house of correction and goals. In our goals he might find, perhaps in the same cell with burglars and forgers, and mayhap with a murderer, the very worst and lowest of all criminals, a man who would be entitled to whatever an honest man, a good citizen, but who had been unfortunate and got into debt. The stranger, seeing this, would very likely conclude "if this be the result of your free institutions and liberal policy, I have seen enough of it." If imprisonment for debt could not be abolished, may he not be torn from his family and home, and perhaps perhaps find him, and is forced to remain in an inn of our goal whose air is poisonous, and where his companions will be the worst of criminals and disgusting vermin.

Mr. Scholey said he should support the motion. He believed the honest man, who desired, if able to pay a small debt, may be torn from his family and home, and perhaps perhaps find him, and is forced to remain in an inn of our goal whose air is poisonous, and where his companions will be the worst of criminals and disgusting vermin.

Mr. Gallop said that under the present law the people were very unequally dealt with. One third of the inhabitants of the County lived in the goal limits, the two-thirds living beyond them; thus the law was not equal, and it was not just to extend the limits to the boundary of the County, it should not extend beyond the goal yard. Passed unanimously.

It was on motion resolved that sec. 10 of the existing bye-laws, for the regulation of public ferries on the County be amended, so as to provide for a reduction of rates of ferriage 20 per cent. at the ferry known as Hayden's, Shea's, Richardson's, Florenceville and Patchell's, and a bye-law in accordance thereto.

Mr. Dibble presented a petition from Mrs. McLauchlan, widow of the late Secretary Treasurer, asking for explanation and seeking redress in certain matters, in which it alleged, she had not been fairly dealt with; on motion, the matter was referred to the Warden and Secretary Treasurer to settle with Mrs. McLauchlan.

On motion of Mr. Gallop, seconded by Mr. Merritt, resolved, that \$92.80, amount due Wickford from the County, be paid the overseers of poor for said parish.

Mr. Stickey moved, seconded by Mr. J. R. Hartley, that the petition for letting Hayden's ferry to Messrs. Hagerman and Foster be complied with, and that they have it for \$16 for '64; to which Mr. G. S. Hartley moved, seconded by Mr. Tompkins, that all the ferries in the County be sold as the law directs. Amendment passed.

On motion, the account of the Secretary Treasurer with the County, were referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Clowse, Merritt, Dibble, Stickey and Tompkins.

Mr. Stickey moved, that the committee to examine the County accounts, submit their report with schedule of expenditure, &c., for the current year, whereupon, moved by Mr. J. R. Hartley, seconded by Mr. Stickey, resolved that the report be received, and the sum of \$1200 be assessed on the several parishes according to the scale already adopted.

On motion, ordered that the fees of assessors and collectors of rates be, in future, paid into the hands of the Secretary Treasurer, to be paid to them by the said Secretary Treasurer on their making proper returns.

The High Sheriff having been heard with reference to the insecure state of the goal, and the expense necessary to render it efficient, the Council, on motion, proceeded in a body to examine the goal.

The last No. of the Loyal Swarise, a clever little paper, published at Presque Isle, Me., has an article nearly two columns in length, under the heading, "The Provincial Press," which blames, generally, the SENTINEL in particular, the newspapers of New Brunswick, for being so antagonistic to the American Government, and treating matters induced in that country by the present war, in a way to create and foster feelings of hatred and strife between the English and American Governments. The article, in the Swarise, referred to, differs so much, both in spirit and style, from the editorials usually to be found in that paper, that we are led to the belief that the Rev. Editor is not the author thereof. However, be that as it may, so far as the character of the SENTINEL is concerned in connection with the article alluded to, we have but a very few remarks to offer in reply.

First, the Swarise is in error when, in making use of the quotation, "Ridiculous excitement," it credits that language to the SENTINEL. If the Swarise referred to, it was and is the SENTINEL, we would put it on its specs and examine the SENTINEL with respect to it, and find the article containing the extract quoted, credited to another paper. Secondly, the SENTINEL never has, in thought or deed, attempted to perpetrate anything but the most amicable feelings between our American neighbors and ourselves; the writer of this article has an exalted opinion of the Americans as a people, and sees much in their Constitution and Institutions to commend. And strange it is that the very acis of the American Government which, to us, commend themselves as proofs of the strength and independence of that Government, should be the same which, the Editor of the Swarise begs us to remember, are treasured up in the hearts of Americans as causes of complaint towards the British Government. The Trent case, for instance; we defy the Swarise to point to a more striking, more determined adherence to right, on the part of its own Government, than the treatment of that affair; had it vacillated; had it succumbed to the popular voice; had it paid no regard to International law, then would the two countries, now, be delayed by the horrors of war. But, no, they examined the law, discovered their mistake and, to-day, we believe, the Editor of the Swarise, as well as every patriotic American, must reverence their Government for the, in this instance, strict adherence to the principles of law and justice.—And just so in the other cases cited by the Swarise. But, surely, the Swarise, upon reflection, must see that the concluding portion of his article

is calculated to have the very effect that he deprecates in others; what use of continually throwing out this hint of what may happen; of how these million and a half of men are to be employed when the South is conquered; of the insults to be avenged; of the damages to be paid for; if the Editor of the Swarise writes thus merely for the sake of pandering to an excited popular taste, and thus increasing the circulation of his paper, he is degenerating from his position as conductor of a journal, and, above all, we humbly suggest, he is taking a stand inconsistent with the dignity of his character as a christian minister; if his calculations are intended as threats, he will have to throw them in some other direction; we live in a land, and are protected by a Government, in whose vocabulary there is no such word as national fear.—Does the Editor of the Swarise forget, he should remember it always, that a very large number of those who are now fighting for the North are natives of these Provinces, who never would do such violence to the traditions of their forefathers; and to the loyalty which their mothers instilled, as to draw the sword or point the gun against their country and its government. Finally, on many occasions, the SENTINEL has most warmly deprecated the folly, the wickedness, of those papers in the United States who are continually saying the most insulting things about these Provinces and England; did the Swarise ever endorse us on such occasions, or rebuke its brother Editors? we would not. It is scarce necessary to adduce instances—look at the Chesapeake affair; has not the English language been exhausted in finding epithets sufficiently harsh, wherewith to assail New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, because they determined to give the alleged criminals a fair trial. A few days ago and that leading paper the Boston Journal had the Times, of Chatham, destroyed by a bloody secession mob, without the shadow of a ground for the story, except that old lie about the St. Croix Herald, in St. Stephen, which many of the American papers still declare was mobbed, although they have had the most convincing proof that such was not the case.

There is enough, all around us, everywhere, to separate man from his fellow man, and to keep nations estranged; let the press, everywhere, instead of encouraging this, strive to promote harmony and good will out of war and enmity. For the compliments paid the SENTINEL we tender the Swarise our thanks; and as we are sure, there is nothing but the most friendly feelings existing between the Editor of that paper and ourselves, so many England and America ever remain firm friends, allied together in the noble work of civilizing and christianising the world—a worthy sire, and worthy offspring of that sire.

Carleton County Teacher's Institute. We are requested to state, that the regular meeting of the above association, will be held in the McLauchlan school-house, on Friday, the 5th of February next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. The principal subjects for discussion at said meeting will be first, "Physical Training," secondly, "The best method of gaining and retaining the attention of pupils." Inspector Freeze is expected to be present.

Public Lecture.—The Rev. G. A. Hartley, of St. John, by request, delivered a lecture, in the Orange Hall, on Tuesday evening last, subject—"The world owes me a living." The lecturer's object was to show, who might, with propriety, use this expression; how the young were to proceed, in order to deserve a living, and to prove it the duty of all, to do more for the world than the world gives in return. The paper was an excellent one, and its reading was listened to with marked attention, by a very respectable audience. The chairman stated, that this was the first, of a course of lectures, which it was intended should be delivered, in the Orange Hall, this winter, by several gentlemen; and the course originates with the Orange Lodge in this place, but has no further direct reference to that institution; the object simply being to afford a mental recreation, one evening in the week, for those of the public who choose to attend.

The entertainment of the young persons, connected with Carleton Division, S. of T., on Monday evening last, came off in a manner which seemed to give very general satisfaction. The Hall was crowded with spectators, and most excellent order prevailed. It was quite unnecessary to particularize, and it is sufficient for us to say that the young ladies and gentlemen performed their parts in a most creditable style. There were dialogues, recitations, music, &c. An essay was read, which was a most graceful and effective appeal on behalf of total abstinence, written, it was stated, by a young lady, a member of the Order, belonging to St. Stephen. The music furnished by Mckenney's Quadrille Band was unusually good. Mr. James Watts presided, and when returning thanks to the friends for their patronage, stated that the young persons who had that evening, for the first time, appeared before them, would endeavor at some future period to present an entertainment more worthy their countenance.

LITTLE FALLS CORRESPONDENCE. Mr. Editor,—About five miles below this village stands a beautiful building which is well known as the Convent of St. Basil, the appearance of which would show that it was designed by an individual of taste. A few days ago, in company with some friends, we had the pleasure of a visit to this building, and by the politeness of the Mother Superior were kindly conducted through the various apartments, and information given as to their use. In one room we found a splendid piano, presided at by a young lady who was practising music, and who, on our request sang and played some splendid pieces after which two other ladies were called upon, who played a choice duet, and several other pieces, all of which delighted us much; in another room we found another piano and a young lady taking lessons from her teacher. Then another apartment and some splendid specimens of drawings, executed in a manner which would give credit to any institution. Last of all but not least we visited the school-room where we found about thirty young ladies, all of whom rose to receive us; and from the neat and orderly appearance of everything in connexion with this institution, and judging from the specimens of work shown us, we cannot but say that it is worthy of the confidence and patronage of its supporters, and we would fain wish for the sake of the cause of Education generally, that similar institutions were more common throughout the Province. I must not forget to say that this building is under the

special supervision of the Rev. Mr. McGuirk, whose interest in the cause of Education is not to be considered; and the agreeable and friendly disposition of the Mother Superior can best be realized and appreciated by those whose privilege it is to pay her a visit.

In my communication of the 1st December, I remarked that "no public school exists in this village." I might have added that a strictly private school has been in operation for some time, presided at by John Emerson, Esq., for the special benefit of his family, and taught by a young gentleman from St. John, whose name I have forgotten.

By the way, Mr. Editor, I suppose you remember the East of which I spoke in my last, which at that time seemed to be without heirs. Well sir, it is far from being the case now, as there has lately turned up more heirs than young men. A few days ago we were visited by two young men all the way from Fredericton, claiming heirship, and said to me, "I am a descendant of the late Mr. Emerson, upon it. What relation they claimed with deceased I do not know, and I cannot say whether their claims would stand the test or not, but they immediately took possession of everything.

In conclusion, allow me to say that I am now about to publish a little book, which I have given my pen to a native Frenchman, with an injunction to write to you occasionally, which he says he is willing to do, in his way, provided you will accept his communications, which I trust you will not refuse, and in the meantime you may expect to hear from me before long from an uninvited quarter. Nothing new but a heavy fall of snow, and "all quiet to-day," (as the St. Croix Herald said) except the windmill, which is going at a 240 rate. Little Falls, Jan. 18, 1864. WANDERER.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

Don't forget the Church Choir Concert on the 27th.

On Wednesday night we had a very seasonable fall of snow.

The extent of Municipal matter interferes sadly with our usual variety, but we hope our readers will be satisfied.

Rev. James Salmon has received and accepted a unanimous call, from the Presbyterian Church of Chipman, Queen's Co.

We find the following in a late Washington paper:—"We notice with pleasure the return of Dr. Wollhaupter, from his recent trip to Illinois, whether he has been to accompany convalescents (as the Dr. has been reported) or to see the snow barely escaped capture by the 'Rebs.' and met with other 'hair breadth escapes.' but we are happy to state, with no 'disastrous accident.' His return about the time of our going to press prevents our publishing an interesting account of his adventures until next week."

A Public Temperance Meeting was held at the school-house, on Wednesday evening last. Owing to the small attendance, after some remarks from the Chairman, Mr. Simpson, Rev. Mr. Beakney, Mr. Wm. Blake and Mr. G. S. Baird, the meeting adjourned till Tuesday week, at 7 o'clock.

On Thursday morning, (14th) the Railway cases were settled. The Government agreed to pay Mr. Tucker \$1500, and Mr. McCain \$700, each party to pay his wife, for \$200,000, and they will now have the good taste and good sense to settle with Mr. Demill also, paying him substantial damages.—Freeman.

The Hamilton Spectator says that the Toronto City Council is now wholly composed of Orangemen, and the new Mayor is Provincial Grand Master of that body.

Heenan's friends desire him to fight Tom King again in Canada. Prize: \$30,000.

A mother, and five children, Sandwich, Canada, who had been taken to the children's prison, and the remaining three frozen to death, recently. They were colored, and had the small pox, and so were left unassisted by their neighbors through fear of the contagion. The hut in which they lived caught fire and the result was as stated above.

A case, similar to the famous Palmer case, has recently come to light in Paris. A young man named Morris' father, for \$200,000, and his son after, suddenly died, poisoned it is supposed.

At the great railroad meeting, in St. John, the other day, it was stated that St. John would guarantee \$60000, toward the payment of the Western extension. J. W. Cudlip, Hon. John Robertson and very many of the most influential persons in St. John, are favorable to the route. At the Institute in a lecture on the River St. John, J. W. Lawrence, Esq., gave some powerful arguments in the same direction.

The St. John Post, says that the following sentiments were expressed by a leading conservative at a public dinner, in Canada, recently:—"Mr. Buchanan stated that British legislation has made it for the interests of Canada to become annexed to the United States; that Great Britain obtained annexation alone by the reciprocity treaty, and that it now depends upon the American Government whether Canada shall remain a British Province or become a part of the American republic. Mr. Buchanan added, 'I speak plainly.'"

The Freeman of this morning contains the startling announcement that the earliest contemplated restoration of the State to the Union, orders election for Governor, &c., February 23d, also abrogates so much of Constitution and Laws of State as recognize and regulate the right of secession, and that the Constitution, appointed in May; arrangements will be made for the early election of members to Congress.

North Carolina Conservative papers are in open rebellion against the Whig administration, and are in open rebellion against Congress, predicting State will secede, while other papers say the South must lay down arms unless the Whigs are driven therefrom.

Gen. Banks satisfied more than one-tenth of the people of Washington by the earliest restoration of the State to the Union, orders election for Governor, &c., February 23d, also abrogates so much of Constitution and Laws of State as recognize and regulate the right of secession, and that the Constitution, appointed in May; arrangements will be made for the early election of members to Congress.

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A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held on Tuesday in the Mayor's office, for the purpose of hearing read a paper prepared by Mr. Burpee, C. E., in regard to the feasibility of extending the E. & N. A. Railway westward to the American frontier. The document is lengthy and embodies a vast amount of information, statistical and otherwise. After the reading, the cordial thanks of the Chamber of Commerce were given to Mr. Burpee, on motion of the Hon. John Robertson.

On motion of John Boyd Esq., seconded by Charles Skinner, Esq., M. P. P. and unanimously, Resolved, that a Committee be appointed to prepare the Report and for publication, and take other measures for having the subjects of it brought before the People and Government of this Province.

The following persons were named as the Committee: L. Donaldson, C. N. Skinner, M. P. P., Wm. Thomson, H. Fairweather, Wm. McKay, P. D. Stevens, Wm. Wright, A. Jardine, J. V. Troop, H. Jardine and A. Rankine, Esqs., and Rev. Mr. Elder.

Moved by D. B. Stevens, Esq., seconded by Wm. Thomson, Esq., and unanimously agreed that—Whereas it has been intimated to this Chamber, that the Managers of the Railways in the Eastern section of the United States are very desirous to meet an extension of our Railways at the Western boundary of the Province.

Therefore Resolved, that this Chamber do earnestly urge the Government and Legislature to adopt such measures as will lead to its early construction.—Courier.

On Monday last, a lady, representing herself to be from the country, called at a respectable Hotel in this City, with an infant in her arms; after stopping some 20 minutes, she asked a lady to attend the child (about 5 weeks old) while she went out on an errand. The lady was well attended to; but the mother or nurse has not yet returned, leaving the proprietor to look after his care in the best way he pleases. We understand the infant has been handed over to the Commissioners of the Poor.—Post.

American News.

By Telegraph to the 'Carleton Sentinel.' BANGOR, JAN. 18. Memphis Bulletin authoritatively contradicts reports of recent Confederate successes in Arkansas. All quiet at Chattanooga and East Tennessee.

Confederate despatches says, there are Confederate demonstrations indicating they are preparing for a movement of some kind. Report saying Stuart was on a raid near Leesburg, unfounded.

It is announced that four Confederate steamers are on a raid near Leesburg, unfounded. A steamer Vanderbilt has arrived for repairs.

Confederate despatches reports lively shelling of Charleston; also a large number of transports with troops observed moving south.

Twelve and a half million five-twenty's sold last week. Gold 59 1/2.

Raleigh, N. C. Congress, has editorials proclaiming that peace only can prevent starvation; the masses of the working people want, and will have it.

It is rumored that an independent command of fifty thousand men is to be given to one of the best fighting generals, authorized to take Richmond in his own way.

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Meanwhile the financial chaos is becoming wilder and wilder. Hoarders keep a more resolute grasp than ever on the necessities of life.

Unrestrained confidence has been succeeded by depression as unrestrained, and the Yankees are congratulating themselves on the result which they hawk about as the 'beginning of the end.' We all have a heavy score to pay off, and we know it. This may depress us, but our enemies need not be jubilant over our depression