

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1864.

Notes at St. John.

We reached St. John, after a pleasant trip, in the *Heather Bell*, to whose captain, Mr. S. Weston, we have to accord a testimonial of respect. Whatever there may be about the public men of St. John to make up-river folk regard that city with a jealous and distrustful eye, one cannot fail to be impressed with feelings of pleasure and pride while witnessing the rapid strides she is making not only in population but, as well, in all the useful branches of trade. Looking out, upon King Street on a Saturday evening, one forgets that he is in the commercial city of the little Province of New Brunswick, the dense crowd of human beings that throng the sidewalk being such as may have been seen on Broadway, New York, or Washington Street, Boston. We counted, as nearly as possible, the number who passed a certain point, and found it 200 in a minute. Joining the moving crowd, and with it passing down King Street, and up Prince William Street, or through the Market Square, one gets a superficial idea of the extent of the trade, particularly of its richness, in the prevailing departments, the Dry and Fancy Goods, Ready made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, from a glance at the windows which present the rich and changing variety in colors of the Kaleidoscope. What rare enjoyment must the batchelor of refined taste, if refined taste can exist in batchelohood, have in seeing these gas light, free, exhibitions, in the shop windows. The jewelry may sparkle, the bonnets and hats may tell in music, yet eloquent language, of the rare genius which produces and taste which combines feathers and flowers, and ribbons, in harmony and skill; the silks and chollies, and reps, may glitter in their richness, as they appear in bold foreground, surrounded by a thousand of those varied articles which go to make up lovely women of the present day; the confectionery windows may present their luscious labyrinth of varied sweets, but he can gaze unmoved without feeling heart or pocket appealed to. Alas how different with poor *pater familia*. He thinks, as he gazes—wistfully, hopelessly, still gazing, how that brooch, big as a tea cup, sparkling and sparkling, would become the *buccon* of his Charlotte; how that neat thing in dress pattern would charmingly attire his beloved Peggy; how that new idea in leather boots and cuffs and collars, would look perfect round Molly's white neck; or her well developed zone; or how the youngsters would revel in a bushel of that mixed candy, and if, while visions of the great joy he might carry home with him, had he the needful, touches the weak spot in his heart, he empties his pocket and runs his check, if his check has brass enough in it to make it worth anything, who shall blame him. Who would not envy him, rather than the sordid batch who looks unmoved

"Cold as the rocks on Tormo's hoary brow."

But the idea of the trade we get this, as before stated, superficial. One must see the score of clerks in each of the large houses, at long after midnight, in three or four stories, opening up the cases of goods, sorting, marking and placing them; one must pass through the various departments and see for himself, to have a just appreciation of the amount of goods imported and sold. In passing, let us say that we learn that St. John has the credit of originating a fashion, viz., the so-called sailor hat, for ladies, which is an ordinary boys' hat with a very narrow rim; some young lady happening to adopt one for a riding hat, the idea took so generally, that all the boys' hats in market were eagerly bought up, and employment immediately given to a number of persons in altering other styles of this. Happening in one of the dry goods palaces, where skeletons were displayed in large numbers, we were curious enough to ask how many they probably sold in a year, and were told that last year that one establishment had disposed of between \$30,000 and \$40,000 worth of Skeleton Skirts. Thinking over the matter we were led to make a calculation, and find that the wire or hoops used in the above, if extended and joined, would reach a distance of over 1,000 miles. Think from this what woman's grace, under the present fashion costs us; if so much for the mere net work to give outline to the casket containing the precious gem, what must the elaborate and complete outfit cost. But God bless them; who dare complain, when

"One ounce removed, one hoop the less,
Would half impair the nameless grace."

To estimate more justly the commerce of Saint John, her busy wharves and warehouses must be visited; we must mark her ships being built in almost every suitable nook of her harbor and surrounding bays; we must go into and through her factories, which are fast extending to meet the wants of her people in almost all the necessary productions for their comfort or convenience; and see the cotton mill, the foundries, the boot and shoe manufactories, the sugar refinery, each and all in full blast; these, with the reflection that into her pours the large proportion of the products of the Province, and that she is the emporium from whence a large portion of the Province draws its supplies for trade, will give the visitor an enlarged idea of her growing extent and importance. We have mentioned the sugar refinery, and wish we could impart a portion of the pleasure to our readers which we derived from a visit to this establishment, and an inspection of its details under the obliging and patient *cicerone* of the general manager, Mr. Dunstan, who is equally at home, and equally interesting, whether describing the processes by which the saccharine liquid is converted into sugar of the various grades used, from the ordinary brown up to the purest white, or in describing the bold and picturesque haunts of the sportsman and tourist in Ireland or Scotland. The establishment is fitted and furnished on the most liberal scale, for the thorough and complete prosecution of the business designed; the machinery most perfect in its workings—all so far as possible the production of St. John machine shops—and the result thus far the most satisfactory; more than this we cannot attempt to detail. Having noted the commerce and trade, the great productive resources of St. John, the visitor may spend some time advantageously and pleasantly in marking the improvements going on in the suburbs. Where a few years since, rugged rocks and uninvited wilderness met the view, the evidences of wealth, taste, and refinement are presented in the handsome dwellings, in many cases almost palatial, the beautifully cultivated and artistically decorated grounds, and a general air of competence and comfort prevailing in the extreme. These are neither the abodes of mere proud aristocrats to whose wealth they were born, or of mere shoddy speculators, but of men who have enriched themselves by building up trade to enrich the country; who have by their enterprise given nerve and heart to labor; such men as the Reads, the Jardines, the Thompsons, and a score of others.

The Election.

We are still in the dark as to who purposes to ask the suffrages of the Electors of Carleton at the approaching Election. We can confidently state that Mr. Best will not offer; the claims of the constantly increasing business at the Iron Works will require, during the next year, his constant supervision, and compels him to decline acquiescing in the repeated solicitations of his friends and his own feelings. Just now is not the time when we are inclined to desire to borrow, from the institutions or customs of our neighbors over the lines, but the constantly repeated query 'who is going to offer?' reminds us of the vicious formula which attends our elections, and suggests that we might make an improvement by copying our neighbors in one respect at least. The people are supposed to be, with us, the source of all political power. The members of the House of Assembly are by a *fiction* supposed to be representatives and honestly chosen delegates of their several constituents. The custom with us is for those who desire to be elected, and who think they are just the men to ask the people for their confidence; to put forth their claims; to blow their own trumpet and extol before all people their own excellence. This we are bold to say, is not right. We claim that whenever a man is to be elected, the selection of the men who ought to run, should be made by the people directly; the electors of the different parishes should meet and appoint delegates to a County Convention, which Convention should decide as to what man or men should be put forward for the votes of the whole body of the electors, and in this way the corruption of the present system would be remedied, a more honest and suitable representation obtained, and a better state of political morals instituted. This subject is one which admits of lengthy argument, but these few thoughts are now put forth merely as a feeler, and may possibly call forth the views of others on the subject.

We had only space last week to state the fact of the successful launch of the *Northampton*. It would not be just to dismiss her without an additional paragraph or two, especially as there is reason to hope she may be the pioneer of many succeeding craft which shall hereafter go from this port; this depends of course mainly upon the one contingency of how it will pay, but, to the uninitiated, it would seem more than probable that, when the chief material used in construction is wood, it must pay to build vessels where the facilities for getting the material are greatest. We once heard a lecturer in the United States refer to a custom which, he intimated, prevailed in New Brunswick, which was after a vessel was commenced to build on continuously until an order came for one and then just cut off the proper dimensions and so on; still working back farther and farther into the forest. We may realize something similar to that in this County. The *Northampton* has been built and is owned by a company of gentlemen belonging to this town. viz., Messrs. Robt. A. Hay, Thos. W. Longstaff, Robt. Brown, David Brown, John C. Winstanley, James Grover and Wm. Dibblee. Mr. Longstaff has superintended the construction and Mr. Abbott has been master-builder. The vessel was launched sideways and this additional novelty tended to attract an additional number of our citizens to swell the large crowd that gathered to witness the event. The name *Northampton* was chosen out of regard to the parish in which she was built; the day following her launch, Friday, she was towed to Fredericton by the steamer *Gazelle*, and the light and graceful way in which she rode her native element was a source of delight to all observers. Success to the *Northampton*; honor to the promoters of this new enterprise.

REV. JOHN TOVELL, hailing to have been the Editor of the Nashville, (Tenn.) *Baptist*, newspaper, and more recently an inmate of the Tennessee State Prison, at the instance of the Federal authority, delivered a lecture in Connell's Hall, on Monday evening. There were about thirty persons present. Subject, the resources and powers of endurance of the South. Mr. Tovell occupied the greater part of the time in recapitulating newspaper accounts of atrocities committed by Northern troops in their raids, foraging expeditions, &c., which of course being odd, were not interesting to his auditory. He referred to the honor done by Government to such men as Butler, McNeil, &c., who having rendered themselves abhorrent to all right thinking persons by their cruelty, had been rewarded by special acts of favor. Parson Brownlow was commented upon as a representative of the public spirit of the Northern people, and his style described, but we thought it was very bad taste for a professor of the Gospel to repeat the censurable and highly profane emanations of that notorious man, with the evident gusto which marked Mr. Tovell's recitation. Mr. T. said very little about himself or the causes of his incarceration, or his claims upon the British Government for redress. It appears he pronounced an oration in Nashville, at the grave of a man who had been murdered by Federal soldiers, in which he charged the Government with not having preserved the liberties and the lives of its subjects as promised, and that such failure either proved inability or a want of sincerity in the promises; for this he was immediately incarcerated. The resources of the South, especially in grain and gunpowder, were spoken of as being vast; the patriotism of Southern women was pictured in the most attractive colors, it was their resoluteness and self-denying constancy to the cause of the Confederacy which had prolonged the war thus far, and which would encourage the men to fight it out. The lecturer likened the South in its attempt to get independence, to a man who made an alteration in his house, claiming that a man had a perfect right to spoil a good house in order to make a desirable alteration. Therefore the South was justified in spoiling the Union in order to make a befitting alteration.—He did not say anything about a house being owned in common by two proprietors, when one was not justified in spoiling the property of the other. No patriotic speech of Great Britain, Mr. T. declared, could fail to desire the downfall of the Union, which had proved itself a nuisance to the world. The lecturer closed with a wish, which we, we think, about the only genuine and refreshing sentence in the lecture, that peace would soon prevail, and the strife, which most necessarily agitate the world, cease.

The Charcoal Iron Co., will have shipped from the Works, upon Woodstock, by the last of this month, within a space of 20 days, 1,000 tons of pigs, over 900 tons of it within a fortnight, on rails. Owing to late advices from England, we understand, Mr. Best will have to run the works to their utmost capacity, in order to supply the largely increasing demand for the Iron, and will probably have to erect still another furnace before the end of the year. The Company are preparing to manufacture red brick on a very extensive scale this summer.

A DESPERATE PRIZE FIGHT.—Our readers will remember Frank Tesson, who figured in a prize fight at Sandwich a few years ago. We announced long since that a fight had been arranged for \$2,500 between Tesson and Joseph Cibloni, of Philadelphia. Tesson is a Frenchman, and has for some time resided in this State. His weight is one hundred and fifty four pounds. Cibloni is an Italian—weight one hundred and ninety-nine pounds. He has figured in numerous fights, having left nine of his antagonists dead on the field. The fight came off as arranged, on the last day of May, at Oporto, a little town near the Grand Trunk road, about five hundred miles from this city. The day was snowy and unpleasant, but a large crowd assembled to witness the fight, which lasted altogether nine hours, fifty-six rounds being fought. Both men were knocked down, and blood drawn on each on the first round. It was fought with the greatest spirit and determination throughout, one or the other being knocked down on each round. On the last round, as the ground was slippery and snowy, Tesson's foot slipped, and he came down upon his knees. Cibloni immediately caught him around the neck and choked him. Tesson, by a desperate effort, raised himself, and hurled Cibloni upon his back, placed his knee upon Cibloni's breast, crushing it completely, and struck him five or six times with his fist, and he came down upon his knees. Cibloni expired without a struggle or a groan. Tesson is now lying in a hopeless condition, having been given up by his physician. It was one of the most desperate fights on record.—*Detroit Free Press*.

QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY was not ushered in with any noise or demonstration. Perhaps all the loyal people went to Fredericton to see the horse races. In fact no one seemed to know it was the 24th until the hunting was discovered floating from the Orange Hall; even the Town Clerk so far forgot himself as to open his place of business. The quiet that marked the commencement attended the closing of the day. At 12 o'clock Capt. Strickland's Rifles fired a salute, after which the Government, Company's, medal for the best shot was presented to Mr. Malcolm McLeod by Lieut. Col. Baird, who made a neat and pertinent speech.

We are glad to acknowledge an interchange of international courtesy on the part of the Houlton people, who held a ball in the evening of the 24th, of the time, Bro. Cary?

The following item we take from the *Globe*. It is very satisfactory to have a large influx of emigrants into the Province, but it would be much more beneficial if the Emigrant Agent, at St. John, who is warmly alive to the matter, were put in a position by which he might forward the emigrants on their arrival, to different parts of the country. It is quite unusual for any of these people to find their way up here, although there is so much demand for laborers, and such a fine field open for settlement.

"The Emigrant Agent has his hands full of business just now. The Dr. Kane brought a number of passengers, chiefly Irish people and a few Scotch. There are 26 married males and 36 married females; 89 unmarried males, and 57 do. females; 25 male children between 1 and 12 years of age, and 20 female do.; 10 male infants and 4 female do. Of the whole number a few went to St. Stephen this morning, and a few others, whose passages were paid through, left for Portland or Boston. The others remained, as do some whose passages were paid to Boston."

To the *Loyal Sunrise*, greeting.—We cannot possibly submit, previous to publication, our selected copy for the approval of your undoubted taste. And as we are determined to present to our readers all the important items we can, calculated to give them a proper understanding of the true position of both, North and South, not holding ourselves responsible for the absolute correctness of said items and not asking any one to allow their feelings or prejudices to be excited by the same, we cannot expect the *Sunrise* to smile approvingly upon our course.

Some of our contemporaries are expressing fears that the Exhibition building will not be completed in time. We think these fears are groundless because a large portion of the enclosing will be glass, and the sashes for this have been manufactured here by Messrs. Goodwin & Co., and were sent down last week, they are pleased to learn, giving every satisfaction.

A public meeting has been held in St. John to talk over the measures to be adopted to further the interests of St. John, and have her properly represented at the grand Exhibition at Fredericton in the fall. Would it not be well to try and stimulate our industrial people, &c., by a similar movement here.

The Standard intimates that the Provincial Secretary is very popular in Charlotte County. The *Advocate* accounts for it from the fact that the P. S. visited the office of the A.

MOUNT ALLISON INSTITUTION.—We learn from the *Borderer* and also from gentlemen who were present, that the anniversary examination, &c., which recently took place at the above Institution passed off in a manner at once interesting, and in every respect highly satisfactory.

A number of pleasure seekers went down in the *Tobique* on Tuesday, and returned on Wednesday, having enjoyed a right pleasant time of it, seeing the Queen's birth day in the Cathedral city.

The trains on the St. Andrews road now connect regularly with the International Steamers greatly facilitating travel.

The weather for the past week has not been so favorable, apparently, for farming operations, as could be desired, dry cold winds having greatly prevailed. The water in the river is falling fast, much to the detriment of lumber drivers, and threatening soon to hang up the steamers.

We have received the Atlantic Monthly for June. Contents—A Talk about Guides; The Kaliff of Baldaica; Life on the Sea Islands; A Fast Day at Foxden; Prospects, Washington Irving; The Him; The Navy; Robinson; The Puller; Roads of Glenroy, in Scotland; Under the Cliff; Seven Weeks in the Great Y-Y-Semite; House and Home Papers; Shakespeare; How to Use Victory.

The June No. of GODEY'S LADIES' BOOK has been received. Comment is unnecessary.

Bye-Road appropriations for the Parish of Brighton for 1864:

William H. Britton Commissioner.	
Road from John Henderson's passing McLeod's.	\$8 00
John Henderson's to George Henderson's.	6 00
George Henderson's to Parish line passing Stult's.	16 00
James Dulyea's to North Branch.	8 00
Stult's to Frost's.	6 00
Joseph Orser Commissioner.	
To improve Dickinson's Hill.	20 00
Road from Jos. Swins to Maugara's.	8 00
Jacobs' to Poll Hill.	8 00
Old Lewis's to Beaugumie to mouth of Coldstream.	12 00
Nathaniel Gray Commissioner.	
Road passing A. Tedlie's to Wiers'.	8 00
Total.	\$100 00
GEORGE STICKNEY & Co. Commissioners.	
SAMUEL H. SHAW	
Brighton, May 10th 1864.	

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COMPLIMENTARY TO MR. HOWE.—The New York *Evening Post*, an influential newspaper, edited by the poet William Cullen Bryant and his son-in-law, Parke Godwin, both distinguished writers, thus speaks of Mr. Howe's Shakespearean Oration:—"Without doubt the recent oration in honor of Shakespeare, delivered at the tercentenary celebration in Halifax, by the Hon. Mr. Howe, a statesman and official of high rank, as well as a scholar, will be found superior to any other production which on occasion will have drawn forth in any republication in extense."

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

The Fredericton Reporter says, a roll of *hun* of bread was dug out of a cellar belonging to Mr. James Hodge on Friday morning, which, from the position and depth at which it was found, must have remained under cover of the earth for ten years. It was just as soft and flexible as if it had been baked yesterday.

The Legislature of Minnesota has enacted a law giving any board of trustees \$50 if they refuse any colored child admission to the public schools.

The Michigan wool clip for the present season is estimated at 12,000,000 pounds. Nearly 5,000,000 sheep are now kept in Michigan.

The City Charter of Halifax has been amended so as to give the election of Mayor to the City Council instead of the people.

The steamer *Delta* arrived at Halifax from Sydney, on Thursday week, with intelligence that the miners' strike was virtually over, most of the hands having returned to the employment, and the others having obtained employment elsewhere.

The sixteenth anniversary of the introduction of the order of Sons of Temperance into P. E. Island was celebrated at Charlottetown, on the evening of Wednesday, May 11. The Sons supped together under the presidency of Dr. Young.

We noticed a few days ago the death of Mr. Geo. Lyons, Sen. of New Brunswick, the result of injuries received by timber falling upon him at a barn raising. The day following the father's death, a son died from injuries received at the same time, both being buried on the same day. Immediately following this calamity two other sons of Mr. Lyons were taken ill, one with typhoid and one with gastric fever, and both are now so low that faint hopes are entertained of their recovery. All are men of families.—*Ex.*

The Rev. J. C. Hurd, who is about to leave Fredericton for a tour in Europe, was lately the recipient of a very complimentary address from the York Division of Temperance at that place. The speaker, in his address, so far as we have seen, took place in Paris, in celebration of the tercentenary of the poet's birth, were interdicted by the authorities, as incompatible with the maintenance of public tranquility, and the banquets, both French and English, were prohibited.

"From the portico of my house," says John M. Botte "I and my family have seen nine battles fought on our fields, and just before my eyes, between hostile armies, who but yesterday, as it were, boasted of a common history, a common nationality and a common destiny."

The *Globe* of the 25th says, Mr. David Tapley was this morning appointed Police Magistrate for Portland. This appointment is reasonably popular in some parts of the Parish, but it is generally conceded that no appointment was given as a reward for political services in the past, and to prevent Mr. Tapley from going into politics in the future.

The Liverpool merchants are about to present a yacht to Garibaldi.

Garibaldi will not accept the subscription for the purchase of an estate on his behalf.

Some properties, situated in London, sold recently at the rate of £20, £30, £37 per square foot.

The cost of the new Atlantic cable will be £700,000. It will be heavier than the old Atlantic cable.

A dry goods firm in Devonshire street, Boston, has a license of \$17,500, the sum required of a firm selling about \$7,000,000 worth of goods per annum.

American News.

By Telegraph to "Carleton Sentinel."

BANGOR, May 21.—Tribune's dispatch says Lee occupied Spotsylvania Court House, and his camp is a perfect fortress, being fortified on all sides.

Grant has made almost entire crenel of enemy's position chiefly with the hope of forcing him out of his works. Sherman's army resting and ready for action. The engagement, ever widening enemy but losing heavily; nearly 1000 killed and wounded; they took about 600 prisoners. Gen. Cook's forces are slowly retreating from West Virginia having destroyed large quantities of supplies, and damaged East Tennessee beyond repairs for three months. Late reported firing in Charleston Harbour was a small affair.

Forger of recent proclamation arrested in New York confessed that he was in the interest of Gold and Stock speculators.

On Friday evening Grant commenced purpose compelling Lee to abandon Spotsylvania Court House, so far working successfully.

Longstreet's corps started South Friday night, followed by Ewell.

Indications are that Lee's army has fallen back beyond the North Anna; Grant occupies Eunice Station, Milford Station, and south of Matapony on that line.

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first reach next first line of Confederate defences, supposed on North Anna; Lee is a trifle ahead. Philadelphia Bulletin says Washington Republican issued an extra announcing Lee's retreat over South Anna, supposed bound for Richmond defences, Grant rapidly pursuing him.

BANGOR, May 26.—Secretary Stanton telegraphs Gov. Dix, that latest from Grant's Headquarters to men, Tuesday, everything was going well; about thousand prisoners taken in Monday's operations, mostly North Carolina men, much discouraged and declaring Lee deceived them. Fatigue of men, delays pursuit, but Hancock and Warren would reach South Anna by nightfall. Gen. Warren lost about three hundred in the engagement at the North Anna. Despatch evening 24th reports enemy crossing South Anna, Federals closely pursuing. Ewell's corps acting near guard of retreat. Despatches found on captured order of Lee, ordering Ewell to fall back on Richmond defences. Gen. Butler telegraphs that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, after demanding surrender, attacked, captured 2 regts. of negroes on James River and was handsomely repulsed. Gold 184.

LATER.—Secretary Stanton says, Grant's despatches represent Lee's army holds strong position between North and South Anna Rivers, where their forces appear concentrated, it will probably require 2 or 3 days to develop Grants operations, which are not now proper subject for publication. 9th army corps been concentrated with army of Potomac. Tribune's Charleston advices report Monitors and batteries sounding Port Sumter all day the 14th opening again on the 10th. Correspondence between State Department and Minister Dayton represent Mexico declares although resolutions of House of Representatives interpose unanimous sentiment American people, the question is an executive one, and President does not contemplate departure from policy hitherto pursued; this assurance gave French Government much satisfaction.

FEMALE TREASURY CLERKS.—The plan of employing female clerks in the Treasury Department is a failure through the infamous conduct of members of Congress who were not content with keeping mistresses at the seat of government, but obtained them situations that they might be paid from the National Treasury. This is a depth of infamy that the whole world cannot beat. The very walls of the dens of beastly licentiousness in Paris will blush at this depravity of human nature when they hear the tale.—*Newburyport Herald*.

Mr. Pike of Maine, in the Washington House of Representatives, spoke at length the other day in favor of an absolute abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, and against the proposition for Commission to frame a new treaty. He contended that the working of the Reciprocity Treaty had been all against the Americans. Up to today an annual loss of ten millions to the Federal treasury, proving of no advantage to any commercial or manufacturing interest. He argued that the fisheries which were thought to be so greatly benefited by the privilege conferred by the treaty, were really not so prosperous as they would be if they were abolished. Mr. Pike did not refer to the fact that this Province imports from the United States annually about six times the value of what it exports thither. His whole speech, so far as we have seen, it reported, was without breadth or scope.—*Globe*.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Arrival of the *Peruvian*.

PORT AU BASQUE, N. F. May 20th, 1861. *Peruvian* which left Liverpool at three o'clock afternoon of 12th, London 13th, was intercepted at Port au Basque, N. F. P. M. of 20th.

Rebel cruiser *Florida* destroyed ship *Avon* of Boston, on 10th. Capt. Holmes, family, and five seamen of *Avon* at Plymouth on board of vessel *Mauritius*. *Avon* was bound for Queenstown with Guano.

In House of Commons, 11th, Baines moved second reading of bill regarding the franchise in boroughs to six pound households; after debate measures were defeated by 277 to 216 amidst loud cheering from conservatives. Queen Victoria had state reception of Cabinet ministers, officers of state, &c., at Buckingham Palace, 11th, and in evening by Queen's command state concert was given, the Queen being represented by Prince and Princess of Wales.

Gladstone made important speech in House of Commons on Baines' Reform Bill yesterday, going so far as to concede that the Liberal Government had been in the wrong on Gladstone's position and regard this defeat as commencement of great Reform victory.

Morning Post has Special Telegram from Heligoland of 10th which says in naval engagement there were 370 killed and wounded on German side, while Danes had 53 wounded only one killed and their ships uninjured.

German Squadron was at Cuxhaven. Danes had left for Norway.

Danish Minister of Justice and Interior resigned being dissatisfied with suspension of blockade having been agreed to.

Times correspondent at Danish Head Quarters says who disposable force of Danish troops, 24,000, while Austrians and Prussians in Denmark number 180,000. Allies compelled 200,000 inhabitants to assist in demolishing fortifications of Fredericia.

FRANCE.—M. Rouher in Corps Legislatif has been defending Government from recent attacks in speeches of Thiers and Berryer. He fully acquiesced in policy of peace said peace was in hand of France and France would only open that hand when compelled to defend her honor. He now for pacific solution of conflict of North Europe. He considered Mexican question had very reassuring aspect and was fruitful in results.

FRANCE.—Italian Parliament has been debating Foreign Policy of the Government, and strong denunciations were uttered against continued Papal Government at Rome. No action taken.

AND.—Reported six innocent young Poles at Opatow while walking the streets, were arrested and handed on the same gallows without trial.

AFRICA.—West Coast of Africa, April mails, from various places on the West Coast, reached Liverpool.

King of Dahomey with a large force attacked Abeokute and was repulsed with a loss of 100 killed.

Liverpool Cotton market is quoted as one motive for caution. Discount demand is still full rate at 9½ per cent. Disinclination particularly of the destruction of the cotton by the Florida, show that efforts were made to sink her by firing shells, but ineffectual, and she was finally burnt. Captain Holmes, family and crew of the *Avon*, remained in the Florida till the 4th April, when they were transferred to the bark Francis Miller, bound to London; ten of the *Avon's* crew joined the Florida. Captain of which applied determination to destroy any American ship in the same vicinity.

THE FINANCIAL EXCITEMENT ABROAD.—The Bank of England fixed its rate of discount on the 17th of April at seven per cent. On the 22nd inst. the rate was raised to eight per cent, and on the 5th to nine.

This course was rendered necessary by the very heavy applications for accommodation, beyond the limit justified by the state of the accounts of the Bank. The stock