TERMS of the Carleton Sentinel per annum, $1.60, cash payment in advance. $2 if paid within 6 mos. Clubs of 11, $15, and one to the sender of the club.

At or immediately before the end of each unpaid year, bills will be forwarded to subscribers, and such bills may be regarded as an intimation that unless immediately attended to the paper will be stopped, and proper steps taken to recover the amount of $2, which is the price when not paid within the year.

***Advertisements must be handed in on Thursday.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1864.

The Exhibition.

Of course our readers have not forgotten that the tri-enial Exhibition under the direction of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, is to take place the coming Fall at Fredericton. It is not a bit too early thus to refer to the matter, as we hope this and the adjoining Counties will on the occasion referred to "come out strong," and make a display consistent with their industrial and agricultural *status*; in order to do this there is no more than ample time to prepare. The preparations in Fredericton are being made on a scale so enlarged as to guarrantee the accomodation of the most generous and extensive contributions both of exhibited articles and visitors from various sections of the Province; and we hope, and feel assured, from our knowledge of the gentlemen who take the lead in this matter, that all the arrangements will be made and conducted not only with enlarged, but with judicious, regard to the gratification as well as profit of those who attend. We respectfully ask then that our Farmers keep an eye to this show. That our mechanics and artizans make up, each of them, their minds to prepare something characteristic of their individual callings to contribute to the general fund; and that our ladies and gentlemen of leisure take care that their efforts shall not be wanting to enrich the archives of Provincial taste and refined skill which shall there be presented. Ability, skill, taste, judgment we well know exist among the several classes of our citizens referred to, and we would only remind them that by their contributions they will at once assist in giving zest to the general exhibition, gather credit to themselves, and give character to the County which their handy-work will represent. Go to work then with a will for the Exhibition of 1864.

The Election.

We have waited patiently for some definite intimation as to who will be Candidates at the Election which is to come, sometime this spring or summer. The writ not yet having been issued, it is impossible to guess as to when the Election will take place. We do not like to mention mere rumors, and still the people like to hear even intangible rumors, and very many persons will look to the Sentinel this week for information on this important subject. It is said then, indeed we said it last week, that Mr. George Stickney, of Brighton, will be a Candidate; it is said, and no doubt with truth, that petitions to, hon. Charles Connell, are being signed in various parts of the County asking that gentleman to be a candidate; and it is also said that Norris Best, Esq., the resident proprietor of the Chareoal Iron Works, intends at the solicitation of his friends to offer. We believe the rumors relative to the last named gentlemen are correct and that they at least will run. Both these gentlemen are well known, Mr. Connell from his long residence in, and representation of the County, and Mr. Best we may have something to say hereafter. Of Mr. Connell we will probably say nothing; our remarks upon him would, naturally, be regarded as prejudiced, and nothing we could write would perhaps make him better known. Nor shall we now say much on the general question of the election.

It is useless to argue the question. The people of Carleton, if they err in their selection and its manner, do so without being able to resort to the plea of ignorance. They have had an opportunity of informing themselves as to what Legislation has been and what it should be; they are a reading people, an intelligent people, and therefore are not blind, unless wilfully. They know that now, whether from the present *demoralised* state of the politics and legislation of the Province, whether from the depressed condition of the general trade and interests of Carleton County, whether from the strong necessity for something being done to give us wealth, activity, population, or whether from the fact that the present movement toward giving us railroad communication with the world, should not be allowed to lag, or stop, or recede, but should by the most vigorous and intelligent effort, of the strongest representatve man we can get, be pushed forward—from all these arise, in all these are found, reasons why the selection of our Representatives now should be made with the utmost care, foresight and prudence. We have an honest representative in Mr. Lindsay; he is determined, no doubt, to fulfil his trust as a sacred one, the result of this election however must weaken or strengthen his hands.

We have no desire to appear the apologist of Mr. Munroe, even if he needed such an office. We are not aware that we owe our late Representative anything more than he is indebted to us—which is simply good will, and the regard arising from a friendly intercourse business and otherwise. Therefore we can with every propriety say that those of our contemporaries who attribute unworthy motives to Mr. Munroe, or insinuate that his conduct in the House of Assembly had been directed by the ultimate object of obtaining office in or out of the Government, do him, in our opinion, very great injustice. There were rumors during the winter that a change in the constitution of the Government was to be made and that Mr. Munroe was to go in and take office; this was quite unfounded.—The office to which he has been appointed became vacant owing to a painful dispensation, and we have very good reason for knowing that in his acceptance of it he was, in the first place, guided rather by the suggestions of his friends than by his own inclinations; and at all events had he acted in concert with or in opposition to the Government it would have made no difference as to this appointment, as it was a mere local one and subject to the recommendations of the County members.

We were very much pleased the other day by a casual visit to the new grist mill of Whitney, Hayden & Leary, of which the Sentinel had a notice before. We found everything in apple pie order, and the machinery, which runs as smoothly and noiselessly as a watch, doing its work most admirably. The principal item, however, which we wish to notice is the wheat flour, of which we saw some of a most superior character; equal in all respects to many foreign brands. We had occasion not a great while since to notice a sample of wheat flour from Messrs. Davis' mills, which was really superior, and it is with great pleasure we record the improvement being made in the manufacture of this base of the staff of life.

We observe that some of the Provincial papers are still vituperating the gentlemen in the Assembly who supported the bill, introduced by Mr. Fisher, to recognise a proposed Banking institution, having its base of operations in England, which desired to extend its business into this Province. It surely is evident that we want capital in the Province, and if the proposal of English capitalists to come into the Province and trade, under proper legislative restrictions, are to be thus ignored or insulted, we cannot hope that such offers will be, often, repeated.

In this instance the captious character of the opposition is evident, in that they were not satisfied when, having pointed out an objection in the bill, or suggested an amendment, the mover readily acquiesced in the suggestion, and made the amendments, but would shift their ground immediately and start some new point. We think in a case like this Mr. Tilley's opinion worthy of very great weight. He must know as much about the whole thing and its prospective working as any one; he cannot have any personal interest to serve; his reputation when he recommends such a measure is at stake and, therefore, when he speaks confidently and assures the country that no harm can arise, but great good may, we are disposed to agree with him, especially when his reasoning is consistent with ordinary judgement.

Fires.—There was a fire on Sunday night last originating at and destroying the house and barn, on the intervale up the Creek, belonging to Mrs. Hamm. There was some insurance we understand. The cause of the fire is not known. The house was not occupied, and it is supposed that boys had been smoking in the barn.

We failed to notice the destruction, a few weeks since, of the dwelling house and a portion of the out-houses occupied by and belonging to C. W. Raymond, Esq., a few miles below Town. The loss was some $800.

There was another alarm of fire on Tuesday morning. A kitchen attached to the residence of James Robertson, Esq., caught in the roof from the stove pipe, but the fire was subdued without making much headway. As the Town Council have seen fit in their wisdom to discharge the firemen and as, consequently, there are no companies to take charge of the engine, Woodstock is very well situated just now for a big fire.

We are glad to be able to record the existence of some vitality in town this spring. Mr. Brown is making preparations to rebuild his lately destroyed block, and Mr. Small has likewise begun operations on a brick building on the lot adjoining the Blanchard House, north. Mr. Connell is also preparing to build on the east side of Main street, opposite his present range, and likewise to fill up the gap on King street, east of the bridge, by a row of buildings; in this locality Mr. R. Belyea has erected a two story wooden building. So that our carpenters and plasterers will have something to do this summer.

To Correspondents.—J. T. F., Portland was received in due course, but the matter was rather stale. We should be pleased to hear from him occasionally on current topics.

An "Elector" is received. His proper name is not furnished, in confidence; this of itself would be sufficient reason for its non-appearance. Let us say now once for all;—during the preliminaries of the coming election, while the columns of the Sentinel are open to the discussion of general principles, and the adaptation of particular men to carry out those principles, they will be closed against any approach to personal virulence, or unseemly private references such as have too often been permitted at election times. We don't imagine any one in the County can be more strongly tempted just now than are we, under existing circumstances, to indulge in personalities; we shall forbear, however, and have no doubt our readers generally will be satisfied at this application of one rule to ourselves and our correspondents.

☞ A young man named Henry London, in the employ of Mr. Robert Stephenson, while assisting on a brow of logs, on North Branch of Beckaquimick, was instantly killed, on the 27th inst., by some logs rolling against him, precipitating him over the brow and falling upon him. Two other persons were in nearly the same peril at the time but fortunately escaped.—*Com.*

We are in receipt of the "Atlantic Monthly" for May, but received just before going to press, time is too limited to admit of more than a statement of its contents, which will be observed presents a most tempting variety of those various grades of literature which the writers for the "Atlantic" know so well how to present:—

A Cruise on Lake Ladoga; Wet-weather work; The Reaper's Dream; The New-England Revolution of the seventeeth century; Some account of the early life of an old Bachelor; The snow-man; The Gold-fields of Nova Scotia; Life on the Sea Islands; Gold hair; California as a Vineyard: To a young girl dying; The rim; Types; House and home papers: Re-enlisted; The Presidential Election.

Godey's Lady's Book for May has been received possessing all its usual attractions in the way of literary matter and general intelligence, varied and rich. It has an array of Fashion plates for Spring which at present, with existing hard times, it is not prudent to expose to the gaze of the ladies. However we cannot help it if the better half of creation will adorn themselves in these becoming garbs of fashion, and if they desire to see for themselves the plates referred to, monthly, why they must send in a $2 bill and take the Book.

Fire Wardens for Woodstock.—Ward No. 1,—John Leary, D. J. Day; Ward No. 2,—J. R. Tupper, S. Churchill; Ward No. 3,—E. J. Smith, E. R. Parsons.

☞ The quality of the paper used this week is execrable; but we are not to blame it having been sent us unexpectedly and, we believe, by mistake.

First Steamer.—The *Antelope*, Capt. Hatheway, arrived here at ½ past 2 P. M. on Thursday, being the pioneer steamer of the season. She had quite a respectable amount of passengers and freight.

☞ The following Address and Reply explain themselves. Mr. McLeod is son of Rev. E. McLeod.

ADDRESS.

Mr. Joseph McLeod.

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned, inhabitants of Campbell Settlement, Southampton, beg to present you with this Address, in order to assure you of the satisfaction we feel in you as a Teacher, and in the progress made by our children during the twelve months they were under your care. Your conduct also in your intercourse with our families was satisfactory to us. We regret that we cannot retain your services any longer, but we hope you may have equal success wherever you may hereafter be employed; and we can with pleasure commend you as a young man of upright conduct, as well as a faithful teacher.

Daniel Scrivner, James Draper,
Daniel Freeman, Sen. George Draper,
and others.

REPLY.

My Dear Friends,

In reply to your Address, allow me to state that it affords me no little pleasure to know that I have your approval, not only as a Teacher, but in my intercourse with your families. I desired to do right, to discharge my duty in the school, and to conduct myself properly at all times. I shall never forget the pleasant year I spent among you. More reasons than one will endear that season to me; your constant kindness was by no means the least. I shall remember with satisfaction both parents and children. May the latter grow up to be a blessing to the former. Be assured that *wherever* I may be, or *whatever* I may be hereafter, I shall ever remember with pleasure the warm friendship that I received among you during my first year's experience in teaching. Yours truly,

Joseph McLeod.

Colonial News.

We were told a short time ago that the Nova Scotia Government intended to "back down" from its position respecting the repeal of the Inter-Colonial Railway. In the published debates of the House of Assembly, of the sister Province, we find it stated that the Attorney General "contradicted the assertion most emphatically that the Government had withdrawn the bill to repeal the Intercolonial Railway Act."

* * * * * *

Mr. Archibald said it had be better understood as to whether the Government authorized the withdrawal of the act repealing the Inter-colonial Bill from the upper House.

Hon. Atty. Gen. said that no person had any authority to do so.

Mr. Archibald said it was reported to have been done by a member of the Government, and unless it was correct that the whole government was represented by the Pro. Sec'y and Atty. Gen., he supposed that that gentleman had as much right to do it as they had.

Hon. Pro. Sec. said that an explanation was necessary as a misunderstanding had arisen in reference to the matter. The Government had always considered the question of the repeal of the Intercolonial act as a matter of no importance inasmuch as it was inoperative and so much waste paper, and therefore they had agreed the more readily to its repeal.—When the question came up in the Upper Branch, it was well known that the Government were anxious to obtain the passage of the Pictou Railway Bill, and therefore when the Receiver General moved that Bill, and the leader of the Opposition stated that they ought to dispose of the repealing bill first, and if the Government withdrew that he would withdraw any opposition to the second reading of the Pictou bill, the Receiver General, under the misapprehension of the nature of an interview which had taken place with him (the Provincial Secretary) and being aware how little importance the Government attached to that measure, stated that there would be no objection to withdraw it. This was done under an implied pledge that no opposition would be offered to the Pictou Railway Bill, so that when the leader of the Opposition reserved to himself the right of moving amendments in Committee, which might go to destroy the Bill, of course the Receiver General considered himself absolved from the pledge that was stated to have been given.

Was there ever a measure about which so many lies were told as this Intercolonial Railway act?—*Globe.*

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

☞ For a correct and authorised list of the Acts passed at the late session, see the first page.

☞ The *Freeman* very justly compliments the Deputy Surveyor of this, Carleton County, refering to him as a prompt and efficient officer.

☞ Sir Rowland Hill, it is said, is to have an Imperial grant, on his retirement from the post office, of £10,000.

☞ The St. John papers say that Mr. Burpee is to have the Western Extension survey, via Douglas Valley; Mr. Buck that from St. Stephen to St. Francis branch.

☞ John Ferguson, Esq., of Bathurst, it is reported, has been appointed a member of the Legislative Council.

☞ Hon. James Brown has published his card as a candidate for Charlotte County.

☞ A fascinating young lady, connected with the Sanitary Fair being held at Troy, New York, is by her own and parents consent to be raffled for.

☞ Professor Hind, a gentleman of considerable reputation, has been engaged to make a geological survey of the Province during the present summer.

☞ An insurrection, incited by Southern sympathisers, is feared in New York.

☞ A French priest has refused to baptize a child with the name of Earnest, as that is the Christian name of Renan.

☞ The Boston Five Cent Saving Institute has nearly five millions invested, mostly the savings of poor people.

☞ The House of Assembly of Jamaica has passed a vote of eulogium on the career of the late Earl of Elgin.

☞ At the Irish dog show in Dublin some prize dogs were valued at fifty thousand dollars.

☞ Certain members of the *Fenian* organization have been arrested and imprisoned in Ireland.

☞ An address was delivered one day last week to Rev. Charles Medley, on his retirement from Ministerial connection with the Cathedral, Fredericton; he being about to remove to New Foundland. The address and reply breath a spirit of christian good feeling.

☞ It is said that, on the occasion of the Ladies of New York presenting the 20th colored regiment with a flag, the ladies assembled freely kissed and petted the colored heroes, exchanging locks of hair for do. of wool, &c.

☞ Advices from Quebec state that the new Ministry have received a sufficient number of pledges of adhesion and support to render it highly improbable that any appeal to the country will be necessary.

☞ The St. Andrews Standard says, a young man named Joseph Hardey, aged 21 years, was killed on the 12th inst., at Cranberry Brook, while loading ship timber on the Railway Cars. It is reported that one of the sticks fell off the cars, killing him instantly.

☞ Miscegenation, or a marital union of the whites with the blacks is being openly advocated in the States, as necessary to redeem the former physically, and make them more prosperous, happy, perfect, from the infusion of the warm, healthy blood of the negro race.

☞ From the report of the Chief Emigrant Agent Canada, we learn that the number of immigrants landed in the St. Lawrence in 1863 was 18,112.—Of these 5,508 were from Ireland; 4,830 from England; 2,949 from Scotland; 2,047 from Germany and Prussia: 1,416 from Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and 662 from other countries.—About two-thirds of the whole number arrived in steamships. From the United States 10,707 have been registered by the Agents, making the total immigration 28,819. Of these 18,101 have settled in Upper Canada.

☞ The St. Andrews *Standard* says:—There are counterfeit 5 and 10 cent pieces in circulation; they are poorly executed, and composed chiefly of lead; counterfeit Federal greenbacks are also making their way into the Provinces.

☞ Butter is now selling in New York for 60 cents per pound, with an upward tendency.

☞ The price of board in the first class Hotels, in Boston, is now three dollars and a half, per day.

☞ The vote of the New York Legislature to pay the interest on the State debt to foreign as well as domestic bondholders in currency instead of gold, is considered an act of repudiation, and a blow at the credit of the State, if not of the whole Union.

☞ Nassau papers announce the blockade running of the 5th inst., state that Mobile, Savannah, Charleston and Wilmington are less rigidly blockaded than ever. They also say that fast steamers are coming in with supplies to the rebels, which promise large profits.

☞ Richmond papers announce the completion of Lee's preparations for a fearful struggle and say the South stands ready, like the strong man armed: the good man with his sword loose in the sheath, his harness bright, and his heart full strong.

American News.

By Telegraph to "Carleton Sentinel."

Bangor, April 23.

Cincinnatti despatch says private letters from Gen. Smith's army fully confirm Federal victory near Shreveport; Banks countermanded order of retreat to Alexandria, and Lee's cavalry were sent in pursuit of enemy; army in good condition and not disorganized. Believed that Shreveport will soon be occupied.

Confederate ram passed the guns at Plymouth undiscovered. Gunboat Southard sunk in five minutes, and Miami somewhat injured; ram carried only two small guns.

Commercial Washington despatch reports city alive with military rumors improper for publication.

Navy department has positive information of completion of long talked of Confederate rams.

Much military activity at Chattanooga.

Later.

Federals evacuated Palitka, bringing away all military stores. Transport steamer Gen. Hunter destroyed by torpedoes on St. John river.

World's Baltimore correspondent says Confederates have 30 iron clads ready; 10 at Richmond; Mobile 5; Charleston 7; Savannah 1; News River 3; Tar River 2; Roanoke River 2; 20 more expected shortly from Europe.

Garrison at Plymouth, N. C. cut off from communication; Gen. Butler sent fleet to open it and destroy the ram which holds possession there. Enemy assaulted works at Plymouth and twice repulsed.

30th regiment lost 70 men, killed, wounded and missing, in Red River battle.

Bangor, April 25.

Times' Newbern letter of the 20th reports enemy before Plymouth, 12,000, repulsed in four distinct charges with great slaughter; Federal force two thousand; firing ceased Thursday, and reported latter had surrendered. The Ram now has command of all inland waters of North Carolina. Reinforcements sent to Plymouth Wednesday but probably failed to reach there

Full particulars three days fight on Red River represent engagement exceedingly desperate and bloody but Federal victory at close complete and decisive.

Unusual low state of water will impede progress of campaign up River.

Gov. Brough of Ohio called national guard of State into active service for one hundred days. Gold 77 1-2.

Later

Reported surrender of Plymouth confirmed; Gen. Wessell surrendered on 20th, after four days hard fighting; Federal loss 150 killed, 2500 captured, Confederate loss, 1500 killed. Rumored colored troops there, some 400, murdered; loss also includes 30 pieces cannon and large amount of stores; enemy only admit loss of 300 killed.

Richmond papers report 8 gunboats mounting up Rappannock, supposed advance of Burnside's expedition; Washington Republic says Burnside has ordered all troops on way to join him with all speed.

Stuart reported massing forces ot Fredericksburg.

Deserters report Lee moving up Shenandoah Valley.

Prisoners report enemy lost 3000 in last days fight.

Bangor, April 26th.

Newbern despatch says fighting resulting in capture of Gen. Wessels force of 1500 at Plymouth lasted 5 days; Federals retired into Fort Williams, holding out some time repulsing several assaults with reported loss to enemy of 1700. Two companies belonging to 2nd N. C. Regiment mostly shot after surrender; also all colored men in uniform. Reported enemy left Plymouth and moving on Washington and Newbern, reinforcements and gunboats greatly needed.

Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa, tendered President hundred thousand men for 100 days, if accepted they can be raised in 25 days. Navy Department moving to recover lost ground in North Carolina. Gold 183.

Bangor April 26th.

Memphis dates of the 22nd say Forrest's entire force moving towards Alabama followed by Grierson.

Generally conceded Red River battles against Bank's, latter having retreated 40 miles, while enemy remained on ground. Bank's at Grand Ecore fortifying.

Mobile despatch admits indiscriminate massacre at Fort Pillow.

World's despatch says Grant is taking measures to increase regular armies in field to render them irresistable, when shock of battle comes Union armies will be found stronger than ever. Confederates reported strengthening various points of Peninsula against attacks. Rumor Sec. Chase coming to New York brought gold from 185 to 179.

Bangor, April 27.

Newbern advices to 23rd says, it is reported from Plymouth that State Federal flag is still flying—still floats over the Forts there, though enemy has possession of the town and river. Reported that Gen. Wessel retired with his force into fortifications with 15 days provision; this appears to be beleived. Washington and Newbern much more strongly fortified than Plymouth, and with a few more troops and gunboats, reported on the way, can be held. Asserted not a Monitor afloat can pass over Albemarle Sound.

Rumored that Governor Morton of Indiana is to take the field at the head of the Indianna Legion recently tendered Government for special service.

Twenty 40 transports and gunboats above Alex. suddenly leaving Alexandria.

Bangor, April 27.

Times' Washington despatch says heavy reconnoisance into Shenandoah Valley developed the fact that no considerable body of enemy is this side of the Rapidan. Belief that Lee would not venture offensive movement; report prevails that he is moving his heavy artillery to Richmond.

No foundation for rumor of Longstreet at Thoroughfare Gap. One third of the army of Potomac cavalry has been dismounted.

Reported steamer Greyhound has been sent up James River to City Point to order down two French steamers and two sailing vessels there after tobacco.

Burnside's 9th army corps reported 40,000.

Volunteering in Indianna progressing favorably. National guard coming forward with alacrity from interior of Ohio. Maximillian formally accepts Mexican Crown.

Bangor, April 28.

Appropriation of $25,000,000, passed House, to provide for hundred days men. Sec. of War in communication says they are expected to number from eighty to two hundred thousand. Internal Bill ready to be reported to House; none of the taxes originally reported, have been lessened, but many considerably increased. Representative Gooch chairman of House Committee on conduct of war, writes to War Department from Cairo, that butchery of colored troops at Fort Pillow is fully proved, and worse than at first reported. Burmuda dates mention arrival of steamer Atlanta from England supposed for blockade running. Philadelphia Sanitary Fair will open with great musical festival May 4th. It is reported that it will eclipse the New York fair. Gold 178½.

Later.

Times' Washington despatch says 25 deserters of the 15th Va. Regiment arrived there yesterday, they agreed Lee been receiving heavy reinforcements, one stated considerable heavy artillery been removed to Richmond and soldiers believed early retrograde movement on that city would be made. One of Longstreets divisions been sent back to Richmond. Reports of capture of Newbern current among Confederates but can be traced to no authentic source. Reported orders soon to be issued to commanders having colored troops under them to retaliate upon enemy. Reported Bank's already commenced advance Shreveport. Fleet returned successfully to Grand Ecore. President Lincoln in letter says hundred thirty thousand negroes in Federal service.

Bangor, April 29.

Memphis dates to the 20th, reports that steamer "Curlew," from Arkansas River, while aground at Johnsons Island was attacked by guerillas, they were driven off and leader killed. Three steamers reported at mouth of river from which guerillas are receiving large supplies of clothing, &c. Reported Gen. Steele had taken Shreveport. Government sale of 600,000 dollars worth, half naval prize money, took place at St. Louis. Reports from South represent Confederate troops hurrying up from all quarters. Great activity also prevails in Federal army, all convalescents capable of bearing arms going to the front. English steamer reports Confederate steamer "Florida" cruising in gulf. Gold 180¼.

The U. S. Army and Navy Journal thus speaks of the coming campaign against Richmond:—

It would be folly to assume to prognosticate success or failure as the result of the Summer's campaigning in Virginia. The press and the people have learned to give over such bombast. A thousand contingencies may arise to affect the solution of the problem and spoil our fine theories. Yet no intelligent military man can dare to deny that there is a possibility of success. And the careful observer of present conditions and circumstances will see perhaps greater grounds for confident expectation than ever before existed. We have a veteran army; we move over ground thoroughly understood by our Generals: we have the lessons of former campaigns for our profiting; we have learned by sad experience the necessity of concentration; we have a tried and confident commander. It is well known to those who have had access to General Grant that into his mind the likelihood of defeat does not enter. He believes that the fortune which has followed him hitherto will not now desert him. The prospect of an encounter with the ablest General of the enemy does not in any degree disturb his confident assurance. And indeed, why may we not say, instead of this, that Grant now first encounters Lee, this, that Lee is now first pitted against Grant? And by Gen. Grant we do not mean merely the eminent and successful leader, but him the representative of certain correct military ideas—of concentration, of fully sustained authority, with which will be no interference. If Gen. Grant is not impeded by political interference, he may enter Richmond this summer. So far as we are able to interpret the meaning of the indications of the plans of the coming campaign—though we freely and frankly confess that these indications are few and mysterious—they show a full understanding of the situation, and have in them all the promise of success. The exigencies of the topographical feature of the field of war in Virginia reduce the possible lines of operation against Richmond to a few which are at this time well understood by all intelligent military men. The knowledge of this fact will very much assist the interested observer in calculating the chances of success, and in determining the routes by which it is likely General Grant will operate. These lines or what we conceive them to be, have already been described in this journal, and their relative advantages discussed. The first necessity is obviously to cover Washington, and in such manner that a large force may be left to move against Richmond, without the distraction which the duty of defending the national capital would give to its movements. The available line of advance for the enemy against Washington is by way of the Shenandoah Valley; our main defensive line is by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. These secured, Washington is effectually covered. The passes of the Shenandoah guarded, a strong force must hold the defensive line of the railroad. Then in co operation with this force, an army may move by way of the Virginia Central, from Aquia Creek, or from West Point, or from Harrison's Landing, or upon the south side of the James river.

For this powerful armies will of course be required, and each must be able to defend itself against Lee. It is also to be understood that in every sense these armies should be co-operative, and ultimately be united, when Lee is compelled to retire from this impregnable position on the line of the Rapidan, and to fall back within the defences of Richmond, whose communications to the South have been severed. Then would follow regular siege operations, which would compel the enemy to come out of his defences to attempt to drive back the encircling force which lies across his communications, and prevents the subsistence of his army. If these conditions be satisfied, we may expect fierce fighting in front of the rebel capital. Of course, Lee has the advantage of interior lines, and he will undoubtedly be able to concentrate against us an immense force. He will fight for life. In indicating these manifest lines of operation, we do not pretend to any knowledge of the plans and purposes of Gen. Grant. We merely explain conditions which must control any advance on Richmond. The chances of success, as we have said, will depend upon the vigor with which the movements are conducted; upon the force Gen Grant is able to concentrate; and upon the degree in which he is left to pursue, undisturbed, his plans of campaign. It would seem that the history of Virginia campaigning had taught a lesson in this respect which could not fail to be heeded. The victory of defeat of the splendid army of Gen. Grant will hang over us.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Arrival of the Australasian.

New York April 20.

The steamship Australasian, from Liverpool 9th, arrived here at 9.45

The captain of the U. S. steamer Kearsage, in a letter to the Marquis of Clanricarde, defends himself from the remarks of the Marquis in Parliament. He denies that he enlisted men, and on the contrary, the Kearsage has more than her compliment.

Mr. Gladstone presented a favorable budget to Parliament. The expenditures were more than a million sterling under the estimates. The surplus was over two and a quarter millions, and it is estimated that the surplus next year will be over two and a half millions. He proposes to reduce the duty on corn from one shilling per quarter to three pence per hundred weight, the income tax by one penny in the pound, the duty on high class sugars 5s. 6d., and lower sorts 3s. 4., and the duty on insurance of stock in trade from 3s, to 1s. 6d. The propositions were generally favorably received, but there was some grumbling in the sugar trade.

Mr. Layard, in reply to enquiries, said the English Consuls confirmed the accounts of kidnapping Irishmen in New York and Boston, and Lord Lyons had made representations to the American Government. An answer was shortly expected.

The Attorney General made explanations as to the commission sent to Egypt to take evidence as to the rams, and said that commission was returnable on the 12th of May, when the Crown would proceed with the case with all despatch.

Garibaldi enters London on the 11th. It is believed the demonstration will be unparallelled. The freedom of the City of London has been voted to him. Lord Palmerston will give him a banquet.

The bombardment of Sunderburg was recommenced on the 15th with extraordinary violence. The Prussians had completed their second parallel.

The Conference meets in London the 12th.

All difficulties as to the Mexican Crown have been adjusted. Maximillian receives the deputation on the 10th to formally accept the Crown, and will sail on the 10th or

Laetst via Queenstown.—*London April* 10.—Mr. Cardwell, in his speech at Oxford, said he thought the Conference on Danish question would lead to a satisfactory result, and strongly urged neutrality in the American war.

The Emperor of Austria has allowed the formation of a corps of 6000 volunteers and 300 sailers for the Empire of Mexico.

A Polish insurgent detachment crossed the Prussian frontier into Poland and had a sanguinary conflict with the Russians at Lapinoquke.

The following is a summary of the news brought by the Australasian:—

The House of Lords has delivered judgement in the Alabama case. Six legal Lords were present. The Lord Chancellor first gave his judgement. He argued that under the provisions of an act known as the "Queen's Remembrancer Act," there was no authority to make such rules as the Barons of the Exchequer had made. He therefore moved that the appeal of the Crown be dismissed with costs. Lords Stanleonards, Chilin-ford and Kingsdown concurred while Lords Cranworth and Wensleydale were in favor of the hearing of the appeal by the Exchequer Chamber. The appeal was therefore dismissed with costs.

The London Times remarks;—"The final decision has been pronounced on a technicality, subtle and narrow even beyond the narrowness of the law. For the present the victory remains with the defendants. But it is impossible to suppose that the Government will acquiesce in the law as laid down by the two senior Judges of the Exchequer, or fail to bring any new ofender to account, even if it should render necessary another struggle in the Courts of law."

"The Times adds:—"If the foreign enlistment act be insufficient to repress enterprize endangering the peace of the country, surely it is better to apply to the Legislature than trust that in some future case a resort to a bill of exceptions will carry the main question to a tribunal which may reverse the decision.

The Morning Post says the Confederate loan is about to be placed on a new basis A combined French and English undertaking, in which the Confederate Government has an active interest, is in active formation, having for its object to organize a regular system of blockade running from various Confederate ports for the export of cotton. The capital is 500,000 pounds sterling. Shares are to be allotted only to the holders of Confederate bonds The Company's steamers are to take out cargoes to supply the wants of the Confederate Government. It is estimated that the whole of the bonds of the Confederate loan may be exchanged for cotton and produce exported from Southern ports within twelve months. The fastest steamers are to be employed, but in order to reduce the risk a very large cargo will not be entrusted to any one vessel.

Advices from the Cape de Verdes verify the previous accounts of suffering from famine, caused by the recent drought in the islands. The population of the two islands of Brava and St. Tiraga amounts to about 70,000 and for this population there were only 60 bags of rice. The effect of the drought had overwhelmed both man and beast, and those who were living were subsisting on the bark of the banana tree, and the flesh of animals, which, in this country, are considered vermin. Although rain had fallen, the seeds sown in the earth were too much parched to sprout, and although the pastures were becoming green, there were no cattle to feed on them—all had died for want of food and water.

A British Built Iron Clad in Action.—It will interest our readers to know how one of the British ram ships behaves under fire, and we therefore give the following letter from an officer on board of the *Rolf Krake*, a vessel built on the Clyde for the Danish Government, and which has recently been engaged in an attack on a Prussian fort:—

At seven a. m., on the 13th, we left Sondeburg and steered for Flensburg Bay. You know the appearance of the Rolf Krake. She has two towers, and each carrying two heavy guns; apertures at the top of the tower to admit light and air, mechanical arrangements allow of the ship being lowered until her deck is only a few inches above the surface. We passed Holins without replying to the fire of the battery stationed there, and took up the position which had been designated. Here we anchored, with our broadside towards two fixed batteries and one moveable field battery, which opened upon us a murderous fire with round shot, conical shell, and shrapnel. A league of land prevented our seeing the bridge we had been ordered to destroy. The enemy fired very well. His fixed batteries were masked, and it is, therefore, impossible to say how much damage we did him; but I sent a couple of shells at a rifled gun that rained conical shot upon us from the heights, and when shearing off bombarded a mill and a house. We returned to Sonderburg after being engaged an hour and a half. The Rolf Krake stood the trial well. She was hulled sixty-six times, each shot being of itself sufficient to sink a wooden ship. The towers were hit several times, sixteen shots went through the funnel, one through the steam pipe, three times through the foremast, one through the main-mast two through the mizen, and from sixty to seventy through the bulwarks, small boats, sails and rigging. The deck is torn up in many places, the tackle much injured, three boats penetrated; every vulnerable point was hit, and I should liked to have seen any part of this deck where a man could have been stationed without certainity of death. We calculated that about 50,000 lbs. of iron were expended upon us, and you may suppose that we contributed our share. The noise was deafening, produced as much by our own fire as the missile of the enemy, whose shells flew about in all directions. One, which burst directly over the tower in which I was stationed, sent in a shower of pieces, which set fire to two mattresses, damaged my frontispiece, grazed my leg, smashed my telescope, and penetrated a coat lying by my side in half-a-dozen places. I am still deaf of one ear from the din, otherwise not much hurt; one man in each tower was also slightly wounded, and curiously enough each in the left cheek.

Speeches against England in the French Senate.—In the French Senate, a few weeks ago, Baron de Chapuys-Montlaville presented a report upon a petition praying for an inquiry into the alleged unnecessary cruelty practised in vivisection, and mentioned that attention had been directed to the matter by articles in the English press, and publications of the London Society for the protection of Animals. The following scene then occured:—M. le Verrier—I have but a few words to say; I confess that I am weary of hearing England and her institutions perpetually recommended to us as an example, and I am more disgusted still, when London socities take upon themselves to lecture us in the name of humanity. I recommend England to turn her attention to a much more serious matter, and one without a parallel. It is only in England that members of Parliament are to be found who are liable to be accused, and that with documentary evidence to support the accusation, of suborning assassins. Sensation, and cries of "Very good, very good." The President—You do not ask for the order of the day. M. le Verrier—I beg your pardon, I do ask for the order of the day. The Marquis de Boissy—I am sorry not to agree with M. le Verrier as to the vote which he proposes, but I quite agree with him in all that he has said about England. Why the order of the day? The question is whether the recommendation of the report is good. If so, we ought to adopt it; not indeed because it comes from England, for we know that everything that emanates from that country is, generally speaking, bad, perfidious, and pestilential—but because of its being intrinsically good. In the present case there is perhaps something good in what he said, not by England, but by certain English philanthropists. Although the neighboring country is a den of assassins, although assassins are there maintained and comforted, and fed as ferrets are fed in a tub to be prepared for their hunting. I vote for the conclusion of the report. Let it be seen that if a recommendation though coming from London is by chance a good one, we do not therefore repudiate it. I assume that what we are now saying will be reported in England, and that there they will perhaps hereafter be somewhat less friendly to the liberty of assassination. After a reproach to England for allowing boxing matches uttered by Baron Chapuys-Montlaville, which was echoed by Count Bouiny de la Meurthe, who said that in England there was more humanity towards animals than towards men, the order of the day was reported.

The Athens journals mentions a fact of extraordinary atrocity. Menidi, a small town of Attica, got tired of its mayor, but despaired of being able to procure his removal, as he had for his supporters a family whose name was an object of terror to that country. The principle inhabitants assembled to deliberate what course they should pursue, and an unanimous decision was come to that before anything could be done with the mayor the family in question must be got rid of. A vote of death was therefore passed against them, and the sentence was carried into execution that same day, the 26th February, when the father and four sons out of the five were massacred in the street. The fifth son made his escape. The murderers also killed a young child, a son of one of the victims, alleging that if he were allowed to grow up he would be as bad as his relations. In order to legalise these crimes the municipal council assembled, and with an almost incredible impudence approved by *procès-verbal* of what had been done. When the examining magistrate went to the place to investigate into the affairs, the murderers triumphantly showed him that document, and he was compelled to withdraw without doing anything further.—*Galignani.*

Prosperity of the North of Ireland.—Well informed gentlemen who have been travelling in the provinces of Ulster give the most glowing accounts of its industrial progress. The linen manufacturers are making fortunes with astonishing rapidity. The profits of some of the mills are counted by hundreds a day, and the owner of one mill is said to be clearing £1,000 a day. Factories have been enlarged, new ones have been built, and in Belfast within a few months whole streets have sprung up into existence for the accomodation of the increasing population which the demand for labor draws to this busy capital. But it is not in Belfast only that such rapid progress is visible. It is to be seen in Newry, Armagh, Portadown, Ballymena, and in all the seats of the linen trade throughout the Province. Nor is agriculture neglected, on the contrary it is stimulated by manufacturing industry. Along the whole line from Dublin to Belfast the farmers are busy putting in their crops; the land is in excellent condition, and the spring work is forward.

It is true that in remote districts of Connaught, where there are no manufacturers, and where a miserable population endeavor to subsist on the produce of poor, cold, wet, bog land, in a bleak desolate country, the inhabitants are shutting up their huts and emigrating. In Erris and such places, from which the wail of distress has annually come, whole villages are said to be deserted. But this is not a proof of despair, but of hope and energy. Instead of lying down and waiting for charity the people have gone off to seek employment and food where they are to be got. The land meantime will lapse back into the original condition of bog, out of which it should have never been forced. It can supply food for sheep and young cattle, but not for human beings.—*Cor. of London Times.*

—Graham's Pain Eradicator.—How many Consumtives owe their afflictions to the fatal mistake of "waiting for a cough to get well of itself?" Avoid this error by availing yourself of that sure remedy for Coughs, Colds, *and all* Pulmonary Complaints. —*Graham's Pain Eradicator.* Read the following from John Murphy, Esq., Coroner, under the date of Nov 6th, 1863 from Queens Co., N. B.

"In the autumn of 1862 one of my sons was seized with a distressing Cough, accompanied by pain in the chest, and spitting of blood, from the combined effects of which he was rapidly reduced.

Hearing of the astonishing results of Graham's Pain Eradicator in