

THE LATEST NEWS.

(By Telegraph and Steam.)

By the "China" off Cape Race we have the important intelligence that Garibaldi has been defeated and captured. It is to be hoped that this will bring about a peaceful solution of Italian affairs and obviate a war in Europe.

From the States the news is startling and of the deepest interest. The victorious Confederates are unquestionably making a bold dash upon Maryland, and did not their previous good management and success give confidence in their generalship the present movement would look hazardous in the extreme.

The war is rapidly approaching an important crisis and the relative strength and prowess of the contending armies will be brought to the test. The excitement in Northern Cities is reported to be very great, with such a war approaching to their very doors and the additional infliction of a savage Indian warfare springing up in the West, there is enough to pall the heart and nerves of the strongest Unionist. The north is not united, and it is a grave question whether their disasters will bring their dissensions to an end or widen them and destroy their last hopes of success.

We are in receipt of our Vancouver and British Columbia files to July 29th. The intelligence from the miners "is of the most encouraging character"; the productions of gold are enormous. We will give some extracts in our next issue.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

It will be seen, by reference to our despatches, that the Federalists have been driven into their fortifications around Washington, and private despatches say that the excitement in Washington, New-York, Boston, and other Northern Cities is intense. Exchange has gone up to 150 per cent; Gold to 120.

The next movements of the Confederates are awaited with the greatest anxiety. What effect these great disasters will have upon the North it is difficult to say, but that a strong peace party is springing up is beyond doubt. The Montreal Gazette, from which we copy the following resolutions of the Democratic State Convention of Maine, says:—

"We take little interest in the mere differences between political parties in the United States. We yet find the facts set forth in the following Resolutions of the Maine Democratic State Convention to contain matter of interest at the present crisis. The same views are set forth, at the same time, at greater length by Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, in a social message to the Legislature of that State:—

Whereas, the American Constitution was ordained and established by our fathers in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to posterity; therefore,

Resolved, That the purpose of the Democratic party is the restoration of the Union as it was, and the preservation of the Constitution as it is, and to secure these objects we will stand shoulder to shoulder with Union men everywhere in support of the Federal Government, in maintaining its safety, integrity, and legitimate authority by all Constitutional and proper means.

Resolved, That the Constitution was first formed was adopted by the States and the people in a spirit of concession and compromise, and the Union resulting from its adoption has hitherto been preserved by the same means, and must from its very nature, and the principles upon which our institutions are founded, still rely mainly for its continuance or restoration, upon the prevalence among the people of the same spirit by which it was formed, and not upon military power alone. That we hold sacred, as we do all other parts of that instrument, the following provisions of the Constitution of the United States:—

"The trial of all crimes except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trials shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution or prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons and things to be seized.

"No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, or in the militia, when in active service, in time of war or public danger; nor to be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

"In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State or District wherein the crime shall have been committed, which District shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel in his defence."

And we utterly condemn, and denounce the repeated and gross violation by the Executive of the United States of the said rights thus secured by the Constitution; and we also utterly repudiate and condemn the most serious dangers that in time of war the Constitution is suspended, or its powers in any respect enlarged, beyond the letter and true meaning of that instrument. That we view with indignation and alarm the illegal and unconstitutional seizures and imprisonment, for alleged political offences, of our citizens without judicial process, in States where such process is unobtainable, by Executive order by telegraph or otherwise; and call upon all who uphold the Union, the Constitution and the laws, to unite with us in denouncing and repelling such flagrant violations of the State and Federal Constitutions and tyrannical infractions of the rights and li-

erties of American citizens; and that the people of this State cannot safely and will not submit to have the freedom of speech and freedom of the press, the two great and essential bulwarks of civil liberty, put down by an unwarranted and despotic exertion of power.

ONE MORE INTERDIOT.

Yesterday Provost-Marshal Kennedy sent his agents to all the newspaper offices in the city, and ordered them to tear down the news from their bulletin-boards, around which, as is usual of an afternoon, crowds were collected reading with painful interest the news of our disasters and intercepted retreat upon Washington. Gen. Pope had previously ordered all newspaper correspondents out of his lines, the telegraphis under a government censorship, and now the news received through the mails from the correspondents of the press the papers are ordered by the provost-marshal not to put upon their bulletin boards, "because it collects a crowd, because it creates a great excitement," or for some other equally absurd reason, known only to generals, provost marshals, and omniscience. In other words, through the only chord connecting the government and the people which the former have not already severed, because the passion of popular sympathy and anxiety for our danger with new strength and speed, that chord must be cut. Either the War Department or its functionary here, it matters little which, has taken the responsibility of cutting off the communication and lines of sympathy between our soldiers and the people out from among whom they have gathered as effectually as Jackson has cut the lines of supply between the army and its base, the capital. If one is the work of traitors the other is the work of fools, and the last twelve months is proof that folly in our leaders can work quite as much damage as energy in our foes.—N. Y. World.

Gen. Pope has discovered that there is such a thing as an impossibility to pursue a foe retreating after a battle, and also that "lines of retreat," which in his famous address he told his soldiers must be discarded, are sometimes very convenient. All this knowledge he acquired at Cedar Mountain. He says that the fatigue of his men and the heat prevented immediate pursuit, and the N. Y. Commercial says:—"It seems that the General was very suddenly surprised at the battle of Cedar Mountain, but luckily found his 'line of retreat' on the neck of his horse in time to make his escape. The idea to be discarded came into play in the General's first field."

THE PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.—The bounties paid and to be paid by the Government to the new volunteers, already amount to seven millions. Of these, four millions have been paid. For a day or two all other payments at the Treasury have been suspended, for the sake of closing these up. It is supposed that another day or two will pay off the remaining three millions. These of course are merely the bounties paid by the National Government. It is estimated that the other bounties paid by State Governments, counties, town corporations, etc., will swell the amount expended, beyond the legitimate payment of soldiers' wages and outfit in raising volunteers under the President's call for three hundred thousand men to fifty millions.

(From N. Y. Tribune Correspondent.)
Bloodiness of the Late Battles—Alexandria a Hospital—Constant Stream of Wounded.
ALEXANDRIA, Va., Sept. 1, 1862.

The details of the battles of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday are too heart-rending to relate, and yet nothing is to be gained by concealing the truth. Alexandria is a vast hospital. The streets are crowded with ambulances, and the hospitals are filled with the dying and the wounded. Boat loads after boat loads of men are being sent to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad with their bloody wounds. All day and all night the head procession moves. The first telegrams from the first battle of Bull Run were favorable, and all Washington and nearly the whole North were rejoiced.

Gen. Pope's despatches received in Washington on Saturday, the day of our disaster, had filled every heart with joy. The telegraph had hardly clicked the joyful news, before hundreds began to have presentations that all was not well with the combined armies of Virginia and the Potomac. The roar of artillery toward evening could be distinctly heard from the tops of the public buildings in Washington, and began to indicate that the conflict was approaching the Potomac—that our troops were being driven, and the battle lost. Hundreds who had been closely listening to the commanding all day returned at night fully convinced that the battle was lost, and yet but a few hours had passed since the posting of the bulletin announcing a great victory by Gen. Pope.

Our loss has not only been great in officers and privates killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, but the destruction of property by our own hands has been immense. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad has lost more than one-half its rolling stock. Two hundred and fifty new cars, heavily laden with stores, and 10 first-class, locomotives were burned or blown up on Thursday and Friday. By Gen. Pope's order, 140 cars and 4 engines were destroyed last Saturday to prevent them from falling into the enemy's hands, who had crossed the Rappahannock, and were advancing upon Braxton Station, under the immediate command of Gen. Lee.

Gen. Banks, who was at Braxton with his decorated corps, was compelled to fall back upon Manassas, under cover of the smoking ruins.

Your correspondents have not exaggerated, as I can yet discover, in a single instance, the extent of our losses. Nearly all the published rumors have been confirmed, except those of victories achieved over the Rebels.

THE INDIAN OUTBREAK.—The evidence accumulated that the barbarous outrages of the Indians of the North-west are part of a systematic movement, stirred up by the emissaries of secession. White men, particularly Missourians, are known to have been among them of late, carrying on some sort of negotiation. The outbreak is distinguished by peculiar atrocity of such an indiscriminate character, that no private and local cause can account for it. Besides, tribes far apart, and not on the best of terms with each other, are now acting in union, thus indicating a concerted plan, which is to amount to nothing less than a general Indian war throughout the North-west. Such an event would be greatly in the interest of the rebels, by drawing and detaining there a large force, thus distracting the attention of the Government, and weak-

ening its operations against the white traitors in arms.—Boston Journal.

The Indian Massacres in Minnesota. Quite a Lull.

Mr. J. W. TAYLOR, of St. Paul, one of the Reciprocity Treaty Commissioners, than whom there is no better informed gentleman in the Northwest, writes to the Press of that city that in his judgment it will be a great mistake to dismiss apprehension of a general war with the Sioux Indians, because it appears from the evidence of "OTHER-DAY" and his friends, the missionaries, that the present outbreak is accidental and not the result of a deliberate conspiracy. It is his opinion that the spark which has fallen will kindle the whole Minnesota frontier from Fort Abercrombie to the Pikestone Quarry into one conflagration of savage warfare.

The Dakota or Sioux nation is the most powerful and warlike body of Indians on the continent. Their hostility to the whites, particularly on and beyond the Missouri river, has been frequently represented to the Government, and on the last frontier we have had, in the Lakodita massacre and the riots at Acton, have all combined to precipitate one dreadful result, and Mr. TAYLOR anticipates nothing but that the whole Lakodita nation, wherever scattered, will be involved. The area from which they exclude five other Indian tribes is 200,000 square miles, five times the size of Ohio. Their total population is 30,000, or 6,000 warriors, of whom half live in the vicinity of the Black Hills, west of the Missouri river. The Minnesota-Dakota number 6,200, or 1,240 warriors, of whom 800 are engaged, or will engage, in the present war. The Yanktons, and Yanktonias, occupy the north of the territory between the western boundary of Minnesota and the Missouri river. The Yanktonias number 2,880, or 576 warriors. The Yanktonias number 6,400, or 1,280 warriors. They range as far north as Devil's Lake, and have long been a scourge to the settlements of the Red river half breeds at Pembina, St. Joe, and Siskirk. Mr. TAYLOR says:—

"I apprehend, as soon as the story of the massacre reaches the Yanktonias, that at least a thousand warriors will threaten the Red River settlements, even into British America. Fortunately the admirable management of the Hudson's Bay Company has made firm friends of the Great Kisteneaux or Cree Nation of the Saskatchewan district, and if the Chippewas can only be withheld from the war the powerful band of Yanktonias will be promptly scourged back into their fastnesses around Devil's Lake and Turtle Mountain."

One of Gen. HARNBY'S most brilliant campaigns was against a band of the Dakotas (the Brutes) to 1855. Mr. TAYLOR recommends that a military Department of the Northwest be at once constituted, and that it be given over to the stern and resolute hands of Gen. HARNBY.

If Mr. TAYLOR'S expectations are justified by the event, we shall know of it in a very few days. The Black Hills, the fortress of the Dakotas, will then be the main seat of the campaign, with Fort Randall and Pierre as the base of operations; and Iowa and Missouri, the borderers, with the military assistance already dispatched, are able to put down the savages.

QUARTERING ON THE ENEMY.—"The Rebels have used our telegraph wire in Virginia recently with even more signal success than they had in Kentucky and with quite as much impunity. The moment Fitz John Lee captured Manassas, he telegraphed in the name of Gen. Pope's Chief of Staff to the proper office in Washington, requesting him to send to the Junction a large supply of shelter tents and harness for artillery horses.

The order was promptly filled, and the Rebels were soon gratified by the appearance of a train laden with what they wanted. Jackson, on his arrival, sent a message to the Superintendent of Military Railroad, cooly asking him to change the timetable on the road for his accommodation. We shall probably soon find these and other equally gratifying correspondence published in the form of a telegraphic operator's diary in the Southern newspapers."—Tribune's Special Correspondent.

There is only one way to put down the rebellion, and that is, first, to destroy the rebel arms. Confiscation acts, emancipation proclamations, the issuing of revengent and barbarous orders, such as those of Pope in Central Virginia, without the power to enforce any of them, is bringing upon us the merited contempt and indignation of the whole civilized world. Bold as they give too keen a rebuff to the rebel threats of retaliation. The Chinese style of warfare ought not to prevail on this side of the Atlantic.—N. Y. World.

Colonel Corcoran has given as the reason the rebels had for detaining him so long, that they desired to conciliate England by punishing him for his refusal to turn out his regiment on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to New York.—Bosh!

ARBITRARY ARRESTS.—It is with dismay and unspeakable shame that we, who have supported the administration from the beginning, observe its abuse of its power of arrest. There is no such thing as a citizen justifying or extending its conduct in this particular. Every principle of American liberty, every regard for the loyal cause, every sentiment of justice, every impulse of manhood, cries out against it. The man who thinks that it is absolutely staggered that "these things can be," they seem like some hideous dream. One almost fancy that M. Phillips's hands if he had got access into the councils of the government, and by some device, fresh from the pit, had diverted its energies from the repression of rebellion to the suppression of liberty.—N. Y. World.

We heard it rumored on Saturday that a bearer of despatches from the Confederate Government succeeded in making his way from Richmond to Montreal, and had taken the last steamer for England. It is further rumored that the object of his mission is to take an offer of the Confederate Government to Britain and France of absolute free trade with the Southern States, if they will pay the Confederate war debt. It is believed at Richmond that the free trade, without Custom Houses, would be worth more to the two nations mentioned than the price they are asked to pay for it. If such an offer were followed up by another of ultimate emancipation, it would have an important influence.—Montreal Gazette.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday afternoon a soldier of the 10th, while passing along N. 17th Street, trod on a piece of iron skin, lost his balance, and in falling struck his head against a pane of glass. The man was so severely injured that he had to be conveyed to the Barracks in a vehicle. The practice of throwing orange peel or any other substance of the same nature on the foot-paths, is one that cannot be too strongly condemned, for many lives have been lost by accidents resulting from such thoughtlessness.—Id.

Local and other Topics.

The News reports the discovery of an important coal deposit at Sussex, on the property of A. L. Light, Esq.—We trust it may prove correct.

A poor, half-crazed individual, named Geo. Gibbs, well known about town, was found dead in an alleyway in Water Street on Saturday night.—Globe.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The fisheries in Newfoundland, so far, have not been, on the whole successful. Reports from the various outposts state that in some places the catch has been good, in others bad, and more indifferent. Altogether the catch will be below the average. The crops over the Island are reported very favorably, except grain, which, which it is feared will not turn out well.

It affords us much pleasure to be able to announce that the Band of H. M. 15th Regiment will play on Queen's Square, this afternoon from half-past 3 to half-past 5 o'clock.

COLONIAL SECURITIES.—The London Times of the 23rd August, quotes Canadian 6 per cent, Securities at 104 to 105; New Brunswick and Nova Scotia do. at 104 to 106, with no business doing.

The London Quarterly for July has been received from the American publishers through Messrs M'Millan. Its contents are varied and interesting.

We learn that Mr. Watkin, the superintending Commissioner of the Grand-Trunk Railway, came passenger in the Asia from England, and will proceed to Quebec to meet shortly hold a conference in that city upon the subject of an Intercolonial Railway.

UNIVERSITY.—Michaelmas Term at the University commences to-morrow, and we believe that there is a fair prospect of a goodly number of new students. Friday will be devoted to Matriculation Examinations and competitive Examinations for County Scholarships. At four o'clock on the afternoon of Monday the 8th, Professor Bailey will deliver, in the University Hall, a Lecture introductory to the study of Natural Science; and as the lecture is public we trust that the people of Fredericton will evince their interest in the welfare of the Institution by a large attendance. We are assured that the University authorities will be glad to see the Hall crowded on the occasion.—Head Quarters.

The following despatch has been received by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, and is published for general information. (Copy.—Circular.)

Downing St. 1st August, 1862.
SIR.—It has been intimated to me by Earl Russell, that he has been informed by the American Minister at this Court, of the intention of the United States Government to issue letters of marque, with a view to checking the hostilities carried on by the Southern Privateers against United States Commerce.

I think it right to convey to you the earliest notice of this intention, as serious inconveniences may result to British Commerce from such a measure.

I have, &c.
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.
Lieutenant Governor, the Hon. Arthur H. Gordon.
&c., &c., &c.

MASONIC.—The Globe states that Robert T. Juch, Esq. has been elevated to the post of Deputy Provincial Grand Master of the Masons of New Brunswick.

THE DECK LOAD LAW.—News has been received by this week's mail that the law preventing vessels from taking deck loads after the 1st of Sept. 1862, was repealed absolutely by the Imperial Parliament immediately before the prorogation. This law was complained of locally as very oppressive in its effects, and more especially since the State of Maine, to which of course the law could not apply, began to compete with us in the English Lumber Market.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—The Westmorland Times says that a deaf and dumb child of Mr. Thos. Kinnead of Moncton was burned to death on Thursday, the 28th ult., while the rest of the family was absent from the house; some portions of the body were reduced to a cinder.

GOLD DISCOVERIES ON TOBIQUE.—We predict an extensive gold discovery in our County.—There is no doubt but that the precious ore exists in rich abundance on the Tobique. We are reliably informed that specimens have been found, and submitted to parties who have mined in California, and pronounce it superior to any ever seen in the well known land. Interested some returned Californians, are among the party at present engaged in digging and blasting.—Victoria Guardian.

THE CROPS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The crops in Great Britain are generally spoken favorably of, both as to quality and yield; and, unless a relapse into favourable weather should again occur, there seems every reason to justify expectation of better than an average yield of all the cereals; potatoes are reported as very satisfactorily in appearance, few or no complaints being heard of disease, while the breath of potato land under cultivation is known to be greater than usual.

The Hon. Michael Foley is about to proceed to Europe on Post Office business, the Stratford Examiner says. When the late Postmaster General negotiated the treaty which gave us the carriage of the French, Belgian and American mails, he was bitterly attacked by the Clear Grits, on the pretence that the journey was undertaken for his personal convenience. If Mr. Foley does as much to advance the interests of the Province, we shall say he will deserve well of it.—Montreal Gazette.

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We are indebted to Turner's and Eastern Expresses for late papers.

The Boston Journal admits the defeat of the Federal army. It says:—"The third campaign against Richmond has failed. Once more our army is gathering within the defensive lines of Washington, and Gen. McClellan resumes command, as if a year ago had come back again."

The Boston Courier gives the following extract:—"Extract of a private letter from good authority;—

"WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1862. We have been whip again most thoroughly. Our loss of material is very great, what the loss of men is I cannot say. Surgeons here state that they saw immense numbers of men (they say 15,000 at least) leaving in the field after throwing away their arms. There is not a man in the H. spirit who does not say it was a defeat. From what I hear I think Jackson out through our lines, destroyed all the transportation, &c., drove back first the left wing, then the centre and lastly the right wing, and then either retreated or remains now at the battle-field. We outnumbered the enemy two to one at least. Comment is needless."

A Confederate iron clad War-steamer, supposed to be the "Ovieta," is cruising off the Bahamas, and has captured several merchant vessels. The new Federal ship-of-war "Adirondack," which was lately sent to the Bahamas, has been totally lost.

Gen. McCLELLAN has been again appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Virginia.

American Despatches

BANGOR, Sept. 5.

Federal army got into good position in front of Washington, nothing being abandoned on the retreat.

Many bodies of troops occupy the same position as last winter. The retrograde movement was carried through in systematic manner.

Confederate steamer Nashville again run the blockade, getting out of Warsaw Sound with a cargo of cotton,—supposed destined for England via Nassau.

Grand Appeal confirms Federal Evacuation of Baton Rouge, but does not say place is destroyed.

The iron-clad steamer Ovieta, now called the Florida, arrived at Cartagena.

Two or three Confederate steamers recently left Havana for parts unknown.

Confederates threaten New Orleans. Breckinridge and Van Dorn, with a force variously estimated at from twenty to fifty thousand reported advancing on it, and Gen. Butler is making great preparations for the defence of the place.

Jackson's confederate force captured Spencer, Western Virginia, taking Col. Rathbone's command prisoners. On Wednesday they crossed over into Ohio at Racine; a battle is imminent.

Gov. Norton ordered all draftable citizens in border counties to organize to repel invasion.

A reconnaissance yesterday discovered Confederate camp ten miles north of Cynthiana, Kentucky.

BANGOR, Sept. 8.

Jackson's army crossed the Upper Potomac on Friday night and occupied Frederick City, taking possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, destroying the track, etc. They feel confident of receiving large accessions in Maryland.

Gen. McClellan placed in command of armies of the Potomac and Virginia, has ordered the same to be provided with three day's rations.

Gen. Pope is relieved of command at his own request, and will prefer charges against several Generals for disobedience of orders.

Pope has been assigned command of the army of North West.

New Regiments are being brigaded with old ones.

Acquia Creek is reported entirely evacuated.

Reported that Bragg left Chattanooga and is advancing on Nashville; also, that Gen. Buell has ordered the evacuation of Nashville.

Five thousand Confederates arrived at Boyd's Station on Friday.

Jenkins' Guerilla force still operating on Western Virginia and Ohio frontier.

Confederates burnt Salt River Bridge, Kentucky.

Court of inquiry into the course of the recent retrograde movement countermanded.

Inhabitants of Fredericksburg were armed within two hours after Burnside evacuated the place.

Gen. Hill arrived at Gainesville on Friday with 35,000 men.

Lee, Hill, and Stuart in command of the Confederate forces moving into Maryland. Their advance in solid column. Inhabitants contribute largely to their subsistence.

Lee is reported confident of Washington within a week.

One object is supposed to be the cutting off of the Pennsylvania Western Central Railroad, with ulterior designs on Baltimore and Washington.

Jackson's force at Frederick estimated at 40,000.

Yesterday night immense lodges of Federal troops in motion for Upper Potomac. Military movements continued yesterday.

Nearly all Confederate troops apparently withdrawn from the front.

BANGOR, Sept. 9.

A paroled prisoner arrived at Washington yesterday, reports about one hundred and fifty thousand Confederates having passed into Maryland. Their main body is on the Monocacy. He passed through their lines, counting twenty-seven batteries. Military men credit the report.

BANGOR, Sept. 10.

Pope's report of recent battles severely censures Gen. Porter, attributing Saturday's defeat to the bad conduct of Porter, and McClellan's failure to send supplies. He highly compliments McDowell and others.

Burnside, with 40,000, reported on the trail of Confederates.

McClellan, with another large force also after them.

Various reports from the South represent the absence of the Confederate soldiers, all supposed gone to swell the army invading the North.

Cavalry force under McClellan captured Bainsboro, near Newmarket, Md., yesterday.

The National Intelligencer says the Confederates have fallen back from McClellan's front, which has advanced within six miles of Poolsville.

No signs of the Confederate approach towards Westminster. They are reported retrenching on Monocacy.

Large Confederate force undoubtedly between Drainsville and Leesburg.

Sept. 11.

Reports are much confused of Confederate movements in Maryland. It is supposed that Jackson is moving towards Hagerstown.

Confederate soldiers told farmers that Cumberland Valley is their destination. Their condition is ragged.

Pennsylvania people are organizing by thousands to resist invasion.

16,000 Confederates are within five miles of Covington, Kentucky. Battle expected immediately.

Business is again suspended at Cincinnati. Three thousand labourers in the trenches.

Confederates threaten New Orleans. Gunboats and land forces deemed able to hold it. Morgan occupies Lexington.

Rumoured that a force from Lexington took Lebanon, Ky., yesterday.

Beauregard has command in South. President reported adopted Gen. Hunter's policy of organizing negro regiments at Hilton Head.

The yellow fever annihilating crews of French fleet at Vera Cruz.

VERY LATEST.

Despatch to Philadelphia Inquirer says that information received from reliable source that Confederates, 20,000 strong, with 48 pieces artillery occupied Hagerstown this morning.

The same paper has a despatch from Poolsville that Federals occupy Sugar-loaf Mountains.

General Lee had issued a proclamation to the people of Maryland portraying their alleged wrongs and assuring them of his co-operation, if desired, to throw off Federal allegiance.

Most vigorous warlike preparations are going on in Cincinnati; a corps of veteran soldiers arrived there to-day.

Hopful of General Rosecrans at Tupelo, Miss., denied.

About seventy of General Pope's commissioned officers are in confinement at Richmond, not being considered as prisoners of war.

Chattanooga despatches represent Federals evacuating Huntsville, Alabama.

Married.

At Trinity Church on the 9th inst., by the Rev. George Armstrong, A. M., assisted by the Rev. Maurice Swaby, A. M., GEORGE E. S. KEATON, Esq., M. D., to MARY ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of JOHN GILLIS, Esq., all of this City.

At Greenwood Cottage, Hantsport, N. S., Aug. 28th, by the Rev. T. A. Higgins, Mr. Thomas L. Bradshaw to Miss Caroline A. Masters, both of St. Stephens, N. B.

At Blissfield, Miramichi, by the Rev. Wm. M. Edwards, Mr. Frederick Morehouse to Miss Susan Turner.

At the same place, by the same, Mr. Joseph Duphy to Miss Sarah Arbo.

At the same place, by the same, Mr. Charles A. Bamford to Miss Margaret Jane Howel, all of Blissfield.

Died.

At Forteau, Labrador, on board of H. M. S. "Deperate" on Sunday the 17th of August last, of Gastro Fever, after a short illness, M. H. PEARL, Esq., H. M. Fishery Commissioner, aged 68 years.

In Carleton, on Thursday, the 4th inst., Johanna, wife of Mr. Henry Hassan, aged 61 years, a native of the County Kilkenny, Ireland.

At Fredericton, 3rd of September, at her residence in George Street, Elizabeth, aged 81 years and three months, relict of the late Thomas Smith, Architect of that City.

At Oncomoc, on the 24th of August, William, eldest son of the late Andrew Coleman, M. D., in the 41st year of his age.

On Saturday, 23d ult., Lamira Mary, aged 2 years and 6 months, daughter of William and Fanny Lamira McAfee.

This lovely bud so young and fair, Called home by early doom, Just came to show how sweet a flower In Paradise does bloom.

On board the bark Voyager, on her voyage from Calcutta to Barbadoes, William Maudion, a native of New Brunswick.

Jayne's Medicines.

A SUPPLY of Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines has just received by the Subscriber. They consist of:—