A timber merehant of Liverpool, Mr. James Mackey, has recently invented a new principle of gunnery, which it is thought may prove a dangerous rival to all systems extent. The principle in all rifled cannon appears to have been to allow as little windage as possible, and to make the shot fit the grooves of the piece, taking from them a rotation in its flight. Mr. Mackey, on the other hand, has conceived the plan of having the grooves so arranged that, while the shot fits closely to their outer edge, the grooves are left open for windage. By this arrangement the gas has to travel some feet further than the shot, and in doing this imparts a rapid "spin" to it. The shot are of cylindrical form, perfectly smooth, with conical heads, and cupped at the other end in proportion, so that each shot is perfectly balanced from the centre of its length. Mr. Mackay in his patent also claims a pseuliarity in the shot is of sawdust, by which from the centre of its length. Mr. Mackay in his patent also claims a peculiarity in the wadding, which is of sawdust, by which at the moment of the first ignition of the powder the elasticity of the wadding moves forward the shot slightly; the effect is that the whole of the powder is burnt, and the the whole of the powder is burnt, and the the shock on the breach of the gun considerably lessened. Mr. Mackay has had a gun made upon this principle. It is of wrought iron, weighs nine tons, has a bore of 8 12 inches, and in other respects corresponds with the general features of the college of the content of the conte bit oot 1

ordinary 68-pounder. There are 12 grooves, and, as the shot do not enter these grooves, it allows of a much sharper twist than in ordinary rifled guns. The velocity has been found to be 1,640 feet a second; the utmost range has not yet been tested, Mesers, Laird and Company, of Birken head, are now building an armour-plated vessel called the Agincourt, for the Gover ment, and it was agreed to test the gun against a section of the side of that vessel. The trial resulted in the complete triumph of the gun. The target consisted of an outer plate, 7ft. square and 5½ mehes thick, of rolled iron; next came 9 inches of teak, then an inner plate or skin three-fourths of an inch thick, then an angle iron and ribbing, and finally a backing up with timber balks and supportes 12 inches thick. The gun was charged with 30 lbs of powder and a cast steel shot, weighing 167 pounds. The range was 200 yards. The shot shattered the timber balk into fragments, and was pieked up 82 yards beyond the target, together with a circular piece of the iron armour, about 80 lbs weight, it had carried with it through the back supports. The sand showed that it had spun to the last. About 70 fragments of iron, bolts, and fragments of the inner skin and angle iron were picked up 100 yards from the target. The shot when found was reduced from 13 to 11 inches in length and increased about an inch and a half in diameter at the end which struck the target. The other end was uninjured. The whole target was forced back about six inches, and so much deranged that more shots were not fired.

CAUTION TO COMPOSITORS. An incident occurred in a London office last week, showing the absolute necessity of cleanliness in the habits of compositors-especially those working on new type. A lad between seventeen and eighteen, in vigorous health, being annoyed by the irritation of a large pimple, or boil, on the lower side and barn on the gravel road leading from of the face, pinched it and picked it with Brachville to Embro was totally destroyed the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, on which some dust from the new type had accumulated. Finding that the pain of the boil continued, frequent poultices were appoint that in addition to increase duty of from four to fifteen burned to death.—Ingersoll Chronicle.

To increase the revenue, it is announced, that in addition to increased duty on whish that in addition to increase duty of which some dust from the new type had o'clock. Three of Mr. Fuller's younger that in addition to increase duty of which some duty of from four to fifteen burned to death.—Ingersoll Chronicle.

To increase the revenue, it is announced, that in addition to increase duty on whish that in addition to increase duty of from four to fifteen burned to death.—Ingersoll Chronicle. plied, and the lad rame to work with his face in a tender and swollen state. Again his dusty fingers were laid on the affected spot, the result was that his face, in spite of unceasing poulticing and fomentations, became rapidly swelled to extraordinary di mensions; ulcers formed in his mouth, and in less than ten days he fell a victim. His medica! attendants declared his death to be caused by one of the worst specimens of carbuncle they had ever witnessed in the course of their practice-no doubt very much aggravated by the poison infused into the system from the new type.

## Hoaxing a Wife Hunter.

The Sheffield Independent gives the fol lowing account of a hoax played, a day or two ago, by several young Sheffield gentlemen on an old man living near Glossop, who after carrying on a correspondence with one whom he presumed was a young lady, called to see her :- "Lothario knocked timidly and was ushered in by the servant. His 'Dear Maria,' who had assumed the name of Housley, adorned in a protusion of curls and the most elegant of flowing robes, welcomed him in the person of the jolly round faced young gentleman, whose delicate hand had so thoroughly deceived him throughout a long correspondence. In a conference of fifteen minutes, Lothario confessed his age, occupation, and intentions, and whispered not a few doubts, arising from the fact that there was no such name as 'Housley' in the directory. &c. Explanations were given, and he was growing quite easy and at lome when dinner was announced, and, to his consternation, he was led into a 100m, where were assembled fifteen of Maria's male sousins, each of whom separately welcomed him with the heartiest of shakes. He inquired anxiously of 'Henry,' Maria's cousin whether they were all 'pious young men. He was emphatically assured they were and, what was more, that they were all de lighted to see him. The assurance proved not in the least assuring, and he expressed a desire to withdraw. The 'family. course, objected to part company with him so soon. After a merciless amount of badin-Lothario was told that he had come to sheffield to be taught a lesson, and that he might as well take it quietly as not, because the dock, the judge took his seat on the bench, a jury were empanelled, and counsel appointed for the prosecutor and the prisoner. The prisoner was formally tried for endeavouring to obtain money by false pretences, perjury, hypocrisy, and various other offences. The amorous correspondence with offences. The amorous correspondence with Maria was read, amid roars of laughter.— The shatts of ridicule struck so thick and fast that the old man now betrayed extreme anxiety to go, and begged permission to fetch a friend who lived near to speak to his character. He was solemnly informed that the trial must proceed, and the counsel for the prosecution waxed vehement in his denunciation of the prisoner's villany. The counsel for the defence pleaded extenuation, suggesting that if the prisoner would consent to fulfil his promise to wed Maria, that ought to be accepted as a full atonement for his offences. The judge inquired whether psented; and, with an air of puzzled simplicity, that produced a certain crash of ghter, the prisoner asked whether a tograph that had been sent to him was a ikeness of her. He was, of course, told that Maria was before him, and lady put on her most bewitching smile; but; Letheric declined the offer, declaring, like the youth in the 'Merry Wives of Windsor,' when similarly paired, that he 'would not have had him for a wife if he had married After an able summing up, the jury the prisoner guilty on all the counts, a sentenced to be shorn of one whislistely upon judgment. The sulprit disease of the heart, the physicians may, must have existed, though latent, for a continuity of this time, but was told with

The best substitute for hunger is victuals. Some people recommend other things, but this is the one we place most confid-

Put a couple of Englishmen before two uge beefsteaks, if you want to see a sweep-

Mr. Punch publishes a laughable cartoon, representing Liberty endeavouring to kiss the Emperor of the French beneath the Christmas mistletoe. But his Majesty seems embarrassed, and remarks, "Eh | no ! Keally !-what will my wife say?"

Forests of standing trees have been surface of the earth, completely embedded in Parliament, during the present session, &c., which may be seen puffed up in the

Maria Cuill, on being married, was con ratulated on the change in her condition. he replied that she could not see much change when a Miss Curll became a Miss-Tress. Besides, the man she married was amed Hare.

Originally the term of human life was a thousand years—but that was before there were quack doeters.

The only chance for some men's hats ever to contain anything valuable is to pass them around for pennies.

Blondin has descended from the tight-rope nd walks ever no more abyeses. He has

ed up the following: "No swarin, cursin, or runnin abut lose, or hollerin in this coull. Experience is a pocket compass that a fool never thinks of consulting until he has lost his way.

## Berald.

CARLETON PLACE. Wednesday, May 18th, 1864.

Several changes in the excise and custom duties are about to be made by the Finance Minister, in order to raise another million proof spirits, there is to be an additional excise duty of 15 cents, making the total excise duty 30 cents per gallon. This and the of \$25; and from the same date a new exdish and plug tobacco is to pay a specific excise duty of 10 cents per pound; the inferior grade of the same kinds, 4 cents per pound. Cigars worth \$10 per thousand, are to pay \$2 per thousand, and the higher priced qualities of eigars, worth \$40 and

apwards, are to pay \$5 per thousand. resent, has paid a specific import duty of 25 cents per gallon, is to pay 15 cents additional, corresponding to the amount of excise levied upon the Canadian manufacturer. The duty on this article-proof strength -is therefore 40 cents per gallon, which has been sanctioned by Parliament in con mittee of supply, and has already been pu in force under the orders issued to collect tors. Gin and Rum now pay an ad duty of 100 per cent; a specific duty of 15 cents per gallon is to be added. Brandy pays an ad valorem duty of 30 per co 15 cents per gallon specific duty is to be dad. A specific duty of 20 cents per gallon is to be levied on ginger wine. After July next, manufactured tobacco is to have an increased duty levied upon it of 10 cents and 4 cents, equivalent to the excise; and

Stamps.—On all bills and promisso notes of \$160 and upwards, a stamp duty of three cents. Promissory notes of \$20 and under, are to be exempt from stamp duty. All bills of exchange, of whatever

cigars, likewise, an additional duty of \$2

and \$5, according to grade.

Leitch was made on Tuesday, which revealed what had been supposed, the fact that fatty degeneration of the right side of the

cultural papers which co

continues to publish articles from the pen

the moveable com, hive, as described by the

A week's terrible fighting has taken place

between the contending armies of the

North and South; but nothing decisive has

vet come to hand to show the actual result

of the conflict. From reading the Northern

reports, which are the only ones yet publish-

ed, a terrible carnage has taken place, and

the loss of men and means has been fearully

Those, however, who have watched the

result of the war from its commencement.

and noted the reports of Federal victories

help taking the reports now furnished by

the telegraphic agents, at a heavy discount

-as much, if not more, than that at which

The "Daily News", which is as well post-

ed, and we think, takes as honest a view of

American affairs as any of our cotem-

a rallying is the fortunes of the invaders.

but without any decisive result inclining to

either side. Friday's battle was a disaster.

ers, and the istervening fights accomplished

nothing. On Thursday the Federals were

gratified with a success gained by Hancock's

corps, which it is claimed captured thirty

both guns and prisoners were reported

reports are to magnify the success gained

There must be a fearful state of things in

Tuesday's battle resulted in a very heavy

enormous aggregate of the dead and disabl-

ed. We cannot, in our peaceful land,

realize the shocking character of the scenes

which present themselves in Virginia. The

elegrams of the crowding of the wounded

nto Fredericksburg, of the horrible death

of wounded men lying helpless on the field,

perishing in increased agony amid the burn-

ng grass, are enough to chill the humani-

tarian; but these are merely two incidents

athway of war in Virginia. Is it not a

South, believe their separate objects are

worth all these pains of anguish and death

o accomplish? Their excited human pas-

sions say they are, and so the fighting will

Deficiency of Agricultural Pro-

ducts in the Northern States.

"It is not a pleasant feature in the re-

and of April of this year, to find that all

our productions show a very marked decrease as compared with former years. Thus the

decrease in hogs is nearly one million. The number of fattening cattle is reported to be thirty per cent less than last year in Penn-

sylvania. Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, and twenty-five per cent less in New York, Iowa, and Illinois. The general decrease

is thus nearly thirty per cent. The condi-

tion of the wheat and other crops sown last fall shows a large decrease compared with last year. Even the yield of honey will be

less this year then usual. The prospect for the future, therefore, is not flattering. With so large a proportion of our farm labor em-

wn from ac

The following is taken from the editorial

o on until Might declares the Right.

columns of the New York World :-

dreadful butcher's bills-are

the "greenbacks" are now circulated.

heavy on both sides.

Quebec, May 13, 1864. R. EDITOR,-As attempt was made on its passage through the House. It was a the amount of ignor the "Sons," in L. C. upon that subject. The "Canada Farmer," The three months heist was moved by Mr. as well as United States agricultural papers Taschereau and followed up by speeches from Mr. McGee and others, who are in the of apiarians, whose one object is to adverhabit of denouncing all associations of the tise their own wares. They are the owners kind; but the opinion of the House was so of patent rights for the construction of "ber unmistakeably against them that they dare palaces" and "bee hives," which, in their not persist in their opposition, and the Bill idea, are superior to anything previously was passed by a vote of 103, Mr. Taschereau made or invented. We would like to caution actually voting against his own motion! our readers, and the public generally,

And, would you believe it, the drinking against placing too much confidence in the saloon, in the basement of the Parliament statements of writers upon this subject House, which has always been looked upon most of whom really know very little of by the Temperate members as a great nui- what they speak or whereof they affirm sance, was abolished yesterday, by a vote of their great, leading object, being to sell means, indicate the relative number of temworst men in the lot, some of the M. are investment either a farmer or mechanic can nything but tee-totallers.

committee of the whole House, when a few good honey season, bey are sure to respec, unimportant amendments were made. It will be still further discussed in committee be adopted by a very large majority of the foremost amongst the se is the adoption of whole House.

Measures for the promotion of temper- Rev. Mr. Langstroth, and others. But, ance, you will perceive, receive more favour nine-tenth's of the petents for "bee palaces." than at any former period, for many years. Parers, are worse than uscless You have, of course, heard of the sharp

movement by the House, with reference to the additional excise duty on whisky. At ten o'clock on Tuesday evening it was announced by Mr. Galt that he wished to add fifteen cents per gallon. Mr. Holton, on the part of the opposition, immediately offered to assist in carrying out the scheme at once, in order that manufacturers and others, having large stocks in bond, might not be able to withdraw it, and thereby evade the gone into trade; formed a co-partnership with a wine merchant of France. A Kentucky schoolmaster wrote and post and early next morning, before business by the Northern press, many of which hours, the Revenue officers in every part of afterwards, turned out to be defeats, cannot Canada were instructed, by telegraph, to levy the extra duty. The amount thus saved to the public revenue, will probably amount DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—THREE CHILDREN to about \$600,000, being the additional BURNED TO DEATH .- The old tavern stand duty of fifteen cents on four millions of

> amount per lb. will be added to the present custom duty on imported tobacco. It is also proposed to put a stamp duty of three cents or upwards, on all notes, drafts, and Tuesday's battle went against the Northernbills of exchange, for \$20 or over.

With the increase of income from the urces referred to, and economy in the expenditure, it is confidently hoped that no of dollars of revenue. It appears from the other articles of consumption will require cannon and a number of prisoners. This reports of the new Budget, that, on distilled to be taxed to a higher amount than at may be a substantial advantage, but as

There is a good deal of excitement in this be captured on Tuesday, which the Federals part of the country in connexion with the were forced to let go again, some similar corresponding equivalent customs duty have gold discoveries. Mr. McDougall's bill revolution of fortune may yet restore the already gone into force. From July next, would likely have met the case; but the balance of the measure of Confederate suctobacco manufacturers are to pay a license Tache government coming into power, they cess. The experience of the week has prove thought they must take a different course, ed how disposed the senders of the telegraphic cise duty is to be levied upon the product of and accordingly issued a set of Regulations, their manufacture. The best grade of caven- which have given such universal diseatisfac- by the Army of the Poto.nac, while concealtion that they had to suspend them; and ing the reverses; and one cannot help rethey will probably be obliged to fall back on ceiving their first accounts with a few grains McDougall's bill, after having been laughed of the salt of incredulity. at, for their want of ability to deal with the

Last night, Mr. Galt had the imprudence to challenge the opposition to a trial of Customs .- Whisky, which, up to the strength; a position which they were not loss to the Federals, adding to the already slow in accepting. To-day the canal policy of Mr. Galt and his friends will be the test question; and by it they must stand or fall. Yours, E.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY .- The Canada Gazette of Saturday contains a militis general order directing the several corps of volon Tuesday, the 24th inst., and fire a fewde-joie in the usual manner in honour of her Majesty's birthday. At the garrisons of Montreal, Quebec, Kingston, Toronto, Hamliton, and London, the volunteers will ac in conjunction with her Majesty's troops, in age the officers commanding the garrison tion; and the officers in command of corp of volunteers will place themselves in com munication with the officers commanding her Majesty's forces for that purpose, at the stations above named

eral divisions have lately taken place in the mongst the Yeas or the Nays! We might s well be without a representative as to have one who continues to shirk the votes South Lanark ought to have a voice in

We have received a copy of a new paper, ublished in Quebec, styled The Arrow,miserable looking little thing-badly edit-

their cabins on the other, when a storm We have not heard the

nearly all the agri- the burdens which all classes must bear will be very much greater. serve articles on the subject of keeping boos : This is another rec nd, we must say, that it is surprising to see

traism that war lessens productions while it increases consumption. Men are taken from the productive fields of agricultural life to become unproductive and consuming hosts in the field of Sattle. Scarcity and famine follow war as a direct result of natural causes ; and though the Americans have held to the idea that an extended use of machinery would make up for the deficiency of labor created by the conscription, perate and intemperate men in the House; management bees will do well in any kind prices, and ready, sale, for agricultural profor, while the 4 cannot be set down as the of hive, and will preve the most profitable these circumst.

duce. Canadian armers should profit by these circumst.

Washington, 11th.—It is reported that these circums ances. The war with its Grant has flanked Lee, both on the right have on his premiser. But there is no newhich so many petitions have been present thrash of any kind to insuce success in bee evening, without opposition, and referred to to nature and their awn instincts, and, a increase their stocks both by purchase and be made to bring forth its utmost in the There are, doubtiess, many improvements good expectation of higher rates, which and then reported, when I dare say it will being made in the art of see keeping; and will surely prevail both in the United States and Canada.

## Serious Fire.

We regret to learn that on Friday last, while John Smith, Esq., was absent in Stratford on business, his house caught fire, and was bursed to the ground. An esteemed correspondent sends us the following particulars :- A fire is a thing of unusual occurrence at Milbank, there having been but two in its annals, one of which, occurred last Friday, the dwelling house of John Smith, Esq., with all its contents, being destroyed. The fire originated near the roof, from a defective stove pipe, and though it eccurred in the daytim o'clock in the afternoon—and a large body of active men were assembled, among whom were many well experienced in working at fires, very few articles of value were rescued. Most of the contents of the lower story were saved, but those of the upper, including de sk filled with valuable documents, were all lost. The house, we understand, was insured, but not to its full value.—Stratford

favorable accounts of the appearance of the

ARREST OF A DESERTER .- Corporal Nolan, R. C. Rifles, on duty with the lookout party at Port Colborne, has detected and apprehended one William Jordon, a private of the 39th regiment, who deserted from Montreal in the year 1856.

on the 5th line of Nelson, died suddenly, in yesterday from Butlers beadquarters. The the advance is at an end. a fit, on Saturday last. This fit, which proved fatal, was supposed to be induced in consequence of his having but the day pre-vious been deprived of a daughter by that stern and relentless messenger—death.— Millon Champion.

AN IMPOSTER.—A cunning vagrant is at present canvassing Kingston for the means to keep up a happy state of inebriation. He epresents himself and a family of children just arrived from England, in destitute condition, and have not been able to appeare their appetites for forty-eight hours, more or less.—Kingston American.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN .- The many friends of Mr. Thomas Cadham, an old and respected citizen of London, will regret to earn that he died at his residence, Talbot street, on Friday. The deceased emigrated to Canada in 1835, and for the past twenty years resided in London-at the time of his eath being 53 years of ago.

We regret to state that the timber slide t Fencion Falls has been carried away by the breaking of a boom at Smith's Mill, above the slide by which some six thousand saw logs were let loose. We have not heard whether the logs have been recovered, but the loss of the slide at a time like this is a very serious inconvenience to parties who Virginia. The killed and wounded-the have timber coming down that stream .-Peterboro Review.

> INDICATIONS OF COAL OIL NEAR WID-DER STATION .- A company are now engaged boring for oil, on the farm of Mr. Ba antyne, about two miles from Widder Station, and entertain prospects of success, the indications are remarkably strong. Numbers that have been engaged in the business in Enniskillen give it as their opinion that oil exists in that neighborhood, the indications being much the same.—London Free Press.

HYDROPHOBIA AMONG SHEEP .- About three weeks ago a dog, the property of Mr. Roseborough, suffering from hydrophobia, got into a sheep pen belonging to Mr. John Hall, of Smith, and bit some 15 sheep, all wonder that the Americans, both North and that were there. He afterwards went to hood, and bit the dogs attached to the houses. All the dogs affected have been destroyed, but the disease had been communicated to the sheep, five of which have had also to be destroyed.—Peterboro Review.

GOOD NEWS FROM NEWFOUNDLAND. B., on the 22nd uit., from St. John's, Newfoundland, stating that five vessels had arriv-ed with twenty five thousand scals.

TO PREVENT FOOT-BOT IN SHEEP. The "North British Agriculturist" says properly and regularly worn down. On hard, gravelly pastures the foot-rot seldom occurs. On soft and rich pastures the discase may be prevented by paring the feet of the whole flock every six or eight weeks.

days ago, One of them named Andrew Crobar is from the township of Wilberforce. We have not heard the names of the others. -Pem. Observer.

parton a large number of cattle have died ately, it is supposed from the effects of the ntense cold during January,

whilst returning to Oshawa from Toronto, the was waylaid near Duffin's Creek and robbed to by three men. A man has been arrested on annual control of the co then it has been for many years past, while

AMERICAN NEWS. Washington, May 11th.—It is reported that last night our head-quarters were two wiles in advance of Scottsubania Court skirmish. It is believed that General miles in advance of Spottsylvania Court House. A general advance was ordered for front, and that he was left there to impede five o'clock yesterday, Tuesday evening, and the firing from that hour to sundown is said

Grant has captured a large amount of comissary stores.

The body of Major-General Sedgwick arrived in town this morning. It has been embalmed and will leave to night for Con-

New York, May 11 .- The Hilton ciency of labor created by the conscription, and place them beyond the operation of the undeviating law, still it is found by statistical returns that a marked decrease has taken place in almost all kinds of agricultural productions in the Northern States.

New York, May 11.—The Hilton Head correspondent of the Tribune says:—Rebel description and four columbiads command the inside channel towards Sullivan's Island. It is understood a combined land and naval attack has been ordered on Sumter. tural productions in the Northern States,
The summary of these returns which we affoat in Charleston harber. Folly Island have incorporated herewith have an import- has been fully prepared for an anticipated at-111 to 4. This, however, does not, by any their worse than useless patents, and gull mistakably to increase indicate the relative number of term. They point unmistakably to increase indicate the relative number of term. New York, May 11th-Money easy, fair

Mr. Dunkin's Temperance Bill, about cessity for purchasing patent hives or patent about their opportunity. Breadstuffs and day. Lee was driven across the south of ed, was read the second time, on Wednesday keeping. Leave them as much as possible dearer, and farmers should look forward to the Potomac, May 10th.—Our loss in the increase their stocks both by purchase and by natural reproduction. The land should and Meade were at the front last night, crossed the little river Poe, and pushed the enemy beyond the town.

> ded in the leg, but not seriously. By a Richmond paper, found on a prison-, it is stated that the body of General Butler was within thirteen miles of Rich-

Philadelphia, May 11th. Washington says a heavy firing was heard effort, but falls back to his old and arms. Washington, May 11th,-The total num-

Official-To General Dix & No intelligence has been received by this department from the Army of the Potomac since my despatch this morning. A despatch from Sherman dated Tunnel Hill, May 10th, 7:30 states that McPherson had not attacked the ncluding one negro, had arrived at Fortress Monroe from City Point in charge of a negro guard. From Bank's command nothing of recent date has been ordered.

(Signed), E. M. STANTON. New York, May 11.—The prize S. S. Minnie arrived at this port to-night, from off Wilmington, having been captured on the 9th in lat. 34, long. 75, by the United States gunboat Connecticut, while attempting to run the blockade. She left Wilmington on the night previous, and has a cargo of 600 bales of cotton.

Washington, May 11th. Major General Dix : Despatches from the bearing dates to five p. m. yesterday. Both armies at that time held their positions at heavy skirkmishing during the day. Our wounded had reached Fredericksburg, and during the night some were brought up to that ample supplies of nurses, surgeons and medical stores have been forwarded. There has been nothing heard from Sherman or Butler since my last despatch yesterday. E. M. STANTON

Secretary of speaks of General Wright, who succeeds the late iGeneral Sedgwick, as an able officer, and will not fail to secure the confidence of high, and the adjacent surface being broken.

hose over whom he is placed. No movement of our army was expecte along the lines until late in the evening Monday. It was thought that the rebe battery, which was posted to cover a small bridge, but which enickly limbered up and started off, the skirmishers supporting it also retreating. In the front of Warren and on the left of Hancock quite a lively engagement ensued, the shell and round shot from one of the enemy's batteries, placed in the woods countries.

The enemy were driven back three quarters the firing from that hour to sundown is said to have been very heavy. It is stated that Corner there exists a sunday evening, and that he was left there to impede our progress as much as possible while Lee was attending to General Smith. The World's Washington special says all engagements on Sunday and yesterday were heavy skirmishes between the 5th and 6th Corps and Lee's army at Spottsylvania. On Sun-day Warren found the rebels were covering their retreat by a large force, making at times a decided stand the better to insure the withdrawal of the main rebel army. A serious fight ensued, and the 5th corps finally drove them from Spottsylvania but not across the Po River. On Monday forenoon the 6th Corps engage I the rebels, driving Ewell's Corps across the Po River. Lee's entire army was yesterday, Monday evening on the south bank of the Glody River, be tween that and the Po River, his right stretching nearly to Fredericksburg and the Richmond Railroad, which be seemed desirous of reaching to obtain supplies or to insure its safety. We have taken more prisoners during Lee's retreat than during Thursday's and Friday's battles, All in formation in Grant's possession is of the most favorable character, shewing clearly the fact of Gen. Lee's retreat beyond Spottsylvania.

## Fridays's Battle.

Friday saw fourteen hours of fighting, Gen. Grant having his army in position, was ready in the morning to open gagement, but was anticipated. Ewell atpersonally superintending Hancock's attack.

After despatching our special messenger last avening a heavy sunnonading was opened on the rebels occupying Spottylvania Court House. Under cover of this fire, Hancock repulsed; and since our men were only repulsed. anxious to hold their ground, the line News reaches us battle swayed neither forward nor back. this morning that communication is opened From 7 or 8 till 11 there was a lull, broken between us and Washington by way of Bell only by skirmishes at different points. The Plain and Fredericksburg. Indeed, a mail line which Grant held was nearly the same is just in from Washington, by way of this as on the previous day, and stretched nearly route. Our wounded and prisoners are also six miles in length. The disposition of to be sent this way. We now hold about corps was also the same, except that Burn-5000 prisoners. Gen. Morris of the 6th side's corps was now in the field, and that corps, who was standing beside General parts of it were from time to time brought edgwick when he was killed was also woun- into action. At eleven, the enemy began to press closely up to Warren, in the center, and Sedgwick on the right. Sedgwick, not liking to be crowded, advanced, drove Ewell Wadsworth was buried by them at the Wil- back to his second line, and there left him, derness. This would seem to determine the having taken not more than an hour for the certainty of his death. It also states that work. Warren is emulous of the example, but in front of Warren's right is an open ond.
Our army is pressing Lee's retreating woods frowning with hasty earthworks, be forces upon all sides, while our cavalry under Sheridan have been, and are, performing prodigies of valor. Our troops sustain the hard marching with wonderful endurance and in spirits most excellent. For a that he will not lie idle, Warren goes over long time after our Wilderness fight it was to his left, thinks the ground a little more difficult to make many of the men believe favorable, and sends in Wadsworth's and from all quarters in this country, the most that our movements was not a retreat; but Robinson's divisions. The two divisions go when ascertaining beyond a question that steadily forward for a space, and there is a fall wheat. The general report of farmers is that it never looked better.—Peterboro no bounds, and they made the woods ring moved rapidly against them, their advance with huzzas.

Our wounded have suffered severely, and a retreat. Gen. Wadsworth is not willing but for humane and tender regard for their that his division should retreat; so he rides condition we should undoubtedly have been out in front of their wavering line, and upon the south bank of the Anna, forward shows before them for a moment the bright ness of his personal courage, but in another moment falls with a rebel bullet through A special dispatch to the Bulletin from his brain. His division makes no furtheh ron-clads were engaged. A large number in the afternoon there were occasional as of our soldiers were wounded in their hands saults, but no fighting of consequence, Both sides are gathering strength for another effort, and at half past five Hancock on the ber of wounded that have arrived here thus left while preparing and just ready to assault, is himself, as in the morning, attacked saddenly and with some energy. The momentum of the robel masses carried them at first through portions of Hancock's, forces. Then they were checked, the attack changed sides, and Longstreet, for the second time in one day was repulsed with great slaughtenemy at Resaca, Laving found their position strongly fortified, and had taken his then, when the battle was thought to be position at Snake Creek Gap. General over for the night, another and final attack Sherman was in front of Buzard Roost Gap, far on Sedgwick's right, falling with its utawaiting the arrival of a part of his forces.

His despatch came by way of Knoxville and the old Sixth Corps They were driven Cumberland Gap, having been delayed over twenty-four hours in consequence of a heavy storm tnat broke down all the lines south of storm that broke down all the lines south of the enemy were about to gain a large. Nashville. No intelligence has been received advantage. Gen. Sedgwick rode to the to-day from General Butler's command, exdered up reinforcements, and with his wonted tenacity of purpose, held fast the line which his corps had occupied. So much as the new brigades covered had to be given up. But it appeared afterward that the light success of the enemy was not import-

> To allow himself to be shut up in the fences of the capital would be to repeat his Vicksburg campaign-and in much briefer time. It is impossible that Lec-unless his army is destroyed by the defeat of Friarmy of the Potomac have just reached here day—should abandon the field wholly. He cannot endure a long siege in Richmond when the city is invested, for he cannot feed Spottyslvania Court House without any ma- his army. General Butler is on the south, erial change. The enemy had been driven has already out the Petersburg road, and to their breastworks. The 6th Corps under has sent a cavalry force which by this time General Wright had carried the first line of the enemy's rifle pits. There had been The Virginia Central would be severed within a day after Lee withdrew beneath the Richmond forts, and it is well known that within the city are no supplies for a siege. Such a movement would moreover be the abandonment of Gordonsville and Charlottesville with their important depots, with the whole line of the Tennessee Railroad, and would be, in a word, suicidal. We judge, therefore, that Lee will fight another great battle on the banks, probably, of the North Anna River, near the bridge of the Richmond and Potomac Railroad, which crosses it. The ground high, and the adjacent surface being broken. From Richmond Lee may summon—per-No movement of our army was expected to be made on Monday, but a brief period of rest given to the soldiers after their heavy labors during last week. All was very quiet along the lines until late in the evening of brave men defended. We do not suppose Beauregard to have been cut off from Richwere probably falling back, or that Lee had already gone to Richmond, to meet General Smith, who was reported as being close to that place, and therefore a move was determined by the breaking of the Petersburg road; if he is Lee's case is hopeless indeed. But by abandoning Richmond to the poor change of a few days defence against Rutler. that place, and therefore a move was determined on our part, and our forces commenced moving at 5:30 on Monday evening.—
> The entire line moved forward, the right consisting of Birney's and Gibbon's divisons of the 2nd Corps and Carrols brigade on the left, joining General Warren, the latter being in the contre, with the 6th Corps forming the left. The right crossed a branch of the river Fo, and charged on a light horse battery, which was posted to cover a small bridge, but which quickly limbered up and chance of a few days defence against Butler,

ant, or even encouraging to them. for it

could not persuade them to postpone their

Lee's retreat was suddenly begun and has

been very rapid; but we do not mean to

suppose that he has gone to Richmond yet,