

Here is a remedy said to be excellent for the cure of diphtheria.—A small quantity of sheep's suet, say a spoonful, chopped fine and boiled in a gill of milk, and drunk on retiring to bed. Of course the throat is to be bound with flannel.

A house in Dartmouth, owned by Mr. Richards, was destroyed by fire early on the morning of Wednesday, 4th inst. The house was unoccupied, and there exists every reason for believing that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

A child aged 3 years and 8 months, daughter of Inglis and Matilda Hinney, of Victoria Road, Wilmot, was so severely burned, on the 4th inst. in consequence of her clothes taking fire, that she continued in extreme suffering and died about 26 hours after the sad accident.

On Saturday morning last, a promising boy, son of Mr. William Caldwell, blacksmith, was exercising on a gymnastic apparatus in a building adjoining his father's house, and while so engaged, his neck became entangled in the rope, in which manner he was strangled. When discovered he was dead.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to Morning & Evening Papers.

St. John, Nov. 3.—The bombardment of Fort Sumter has continued steadily since Monday week, having already reduced the new works to a mining condition.

Nov. 6.—It is rumored that Meade has imperative orders to bring on a battle with Lee, and it is also understood that the bombardment of Fort Sumter is to be continued till not a vestige of it remains.

Richmond papers acknowledge the effectiveness of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and state that a portion of the wall fell in, burying a dozen of soldiers.

Lincoln has recognized the appointment of the Juarez Government Mexican Consul at San Francisco, thus ignoring French intervention in Mexican affairs.

Nov. 7.—Deserters report that Lee's army stretches from Culpepper, to the right of Fredericksburg, and number about 35,000 men.

The N. Y. Herald prints an intercepted letter of a Confederate Commissary General, written to the Secretary of War, intimating that there is a prospect of a famine in consequence of the planters' refusal to grow corn, &c., and urging the plan proposed by Bragg of seizing plantations to grow corn.

Evening.—Riots have occurred among the coal miners in the vicinity of Mauch Chunk, Pa., and several murders have been committed; some attribute these outrages to enforcement of draft among them; some to opposition to secret organization of Irish miners against workmen of all other countries. Militia force has been called for to suppress troubles.

Returned prisoners from Richmond give account of horrible sufferings among Union prisoners there in consequence of barbarities of Confederate officers and soldiers in charge and urges retaliation to prevent further cruelties.

Nov. 9.—World's despatch 5th says, the army of the Potomac is at last moving in direction indicating abandonment of Warrentown route to Richmond. Guerrillas bold and active every where.

Considerable skirmishing in Burnside's department. During three days his loss killed, wounded and missing, was about 500, and Confederate loss 600. An expedition had driven the enemy to extreme ridge of East Tennessee.

In one engagement Federals lost about 100 and Confederates 500. On the 25th Burnside was at London to repel expected invasion by a large force of Bragg's army.

Paris correspondent N. Y. Times says six iron plated vessels building at Nantes and Bourdeaux for Confederates, but Government will stop them going to sea.

Evening.—On Saturday, Sedgwick advanced to Rappahannock Station, driving enemy to River; capturing two redoubts, seven cannon, and over 1000 prisoners. Gen. French advanced to Kelly's ford, capturing 400 prisoners. Also reported that both commands crossed the River, forming junction on the other side, and pursuing enemy.

Atlanta despatch says the Federals have gained important advantages, which unless counteracted, will render subsistence of Bragg's army at Chattanooga impossible.

Nov. 10.—The Tribune's Morris Island correspondent writes that the Federals now occupy Block Island. Early on Sunday morning last week there were great joyful demonstrations in Charleston, supposed to be occasioned by the arrival of reinforcements from Lee for Bragg.

Gen. Dana's expedition from New Orleans comprised 20 steam vessels accompanied by the Gunboats Owasco, Virginia, and Monongahela. The Land expedition was still in the vicinity of Vennillionville.

Nov. 11.—The entire army of the Potomac has crossed the Rappahannock and advanced up to the Rapidan, the Confederates being on the south side within their old entrenchments. Meade's main army advancing to the forts. Fredericksburg also occupied.

It is reported that Lee has gone to Chattanooga, leaving Ewell and A. P. Hill in command. Prisoners hint that it is a trap for Meade.

The Richmond Examiner admits that battle of Chickamanga must be fought over again, its advantages being all lost.

Evening.—Reported Buford's cavalry on Monday, reached two miles north of Culpepper, driving Confederate cavalry and infantry before them.

Lee has not gone South. The army of the Potomac lay in line of battle on Monday, but Lee declined the issue. He is supposed to have withdrawn to his old position.

Gen. Averil, on the 8th, achieved decisive victory over considerable Confederate forces in West Virginia, completely routing and scattering them in all directions.

Jeff. Davis, at Charleston, expressed desire that the city might lie in ruins before falling into Federal hands.

About two thousand prisoners from the front arrived in Washington.

Nov. 12.—The Times' despatch says that the main Confederate force was at Gordonsville on Tuesday, en route for Richmond.

A Chattanooga despatch says that Bragg's army is evacuating its position in front, and retiring to Rome and Atlanta. It is reported that Longstreet is organizing a large force, for a raid on Grant's communications at Bridgeport.

Evening.—Meade officially announces the capture of over 2000 prisoners, four guns, 2000 small arms, eight battle flags and one bridge train, in Saturday's advance.

The disaster to Burnside's outpost was fifteen miles from Knoxville. Six hundred men and four cannon were captured. The main army are in an impregnable position.

Documents that have been picked up on the enemy's late camp ground, show no scarcity of the necessaries of life in Lee's army.

Semi-official reports indicate that Ewell's and Hill's corps were near the Rappahannock on Saturday, and retreated precipitately. There is now no enemy in force north of the Rapidan, but guerrillas are active.

CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.—The N. Y. Express reports that the extensive frauds, amounting to near \$100,000, have been committed by a high official in the New York Custom House, by false entries and other cheats. It is also stated that means of destruction have been furnished to the rebels by connivance in the Custom House, and that, therefore, the parties involved are likely to be guilty of treason. A Deputy has been placed under arrest on grave charges.

POTATOES.—The Rutland (Vt.) Herald says that the potato rot in Vermont is not so bad as people expected, and that farmers who can get a chance to sell their potatoes for fifty cents a bushel from the field are disposed to consider themselves well off.

The Houlton Times says that the potato crop this season in Maine will prove the best gathered in that county for a term of years. The potatoes are of excellent quality, and the yield is large.