

FROM THE STATES.

BANGOR, Aug. 20.
Rosecrank's army reported moving, supposed on Atlanta.

Refugees report Bragg retreating from Chattanooga in the direction of Atlanta with greatly weakened and disorganized force. East Tennessee, it is expected, will be entirely free in a short time.

Gunboat "De Soto" near Key West, captured blockade running steamers, James Battle and Wm. Bagley.

BANGOR, Aug. 21.
Prominent officers at Charleston, in private letters, while earnestly hopeful, refrain from exciting expectations of immediate and complete victory.

Revenue cutter "Dobbin" from Portland, re-captured Tacony pirates, who escaped from Fort Warren, off Isle of Shoals, with their yacht.

Draft in fifteenth ward of New York was completed yesterday, without the slightest trouble.

1500 Vermont troops arrived at New York yesterday from Virginia.

Army of Potomac advances report no change of position.

Longstreet and Ewell moved south, probably to Fredericksburg.

Gov. of Texas taken the field with 10,000 State troops.

A squad representing themselves as belonging to Scott's cavalry, robbed Southern Bank of Kentucky, on Wednesday night, of \$100,000 gold and silver.

Times despatch says confirmation is received of large desertion from Lee's army. At no time has the disposition to desert been so great, and the feeling is universal in the Confederate army of hopelessness of its cause.

Report is current Lee will shortly offer battle to Meade. Should latter decline and fall back upon Washington, Lee will invade Maryland, where secessionists are prepared to assist him.

It is also reported that a whole division from the West, passed through Richmond to participate in the fall campaign.

Advices from army of the Cumberland report a movement, and important news from East Tennessee may be looked for.

A large and enthusiastic convention of war democrats assembled at Indianapolis yesterday.

Aug. 22.
Richmond Whig's despatch from Charleston, says operations on 19th were mostly confined to continuous bombardment of Fort Sumter from Parrott guns on Morris Island.

These prove too much for Fort, which replied only at intervals. Defence of harbor does not depend mainly on Sumter.

Same paper says Federal cavalry from Yazoo City reached Durant Station, on Mississippi Railroad, capturing a train.

Serious destruction on Railroad northward apprehended.

Federal Cavalry raid into North Carolina returned to Portsmouth, Va., killed 30 guerrillas.

Confederate guerrilla Quantrell, with 800 crossed Mississippi River 20th, and destroyed town of Lawrence, Kansas. Loss supposed two millions.

All Confederate forces in Arkansas concentrated at Almeda, near Little Rock. Kirby Smith commands and erecting fortifications.

Chattanooga Rebel is despondent over Charleston, expressing little confidence in holding it.

Richmond papers of the 19th speak despondingly of affairs, and particularly deplore the prospect of the fall of Charleston.

Complete panic prevails at Richmond to obtain greenbacks. Many dealers will take no other money for their commodities.

Lee's army believed moving towards Richmond.

Movement toward Fredericksburg regarded as a ruse.

Burnside's army moving to Knoxville and Rosecrank's to Chattanooga; both in fine spirits.

A officer of Rosecrank's army writes that the country is swarming with deserters from Bragg's and Johnson's armies, both of which can no longer be called armies. Several Mississippi Regiments deserted in a body officers and all.

Aug. 23.
Further accounts of bombardment of Charleston last Monday represents effect of navy and siege guns terrific. False wall, ten feet thick, on Sumter's face, in ruins, and old wall honey-combed with shot.

Fort Wagner silenced, and Gregg nearly so.

excursion to the mouth of the Mississippi as Capt. Andrews and his crew, who captured the Federal Fox some time ago, started to make the attempt; but nothing was heard of their whereabouts or success until yesterday, when a fine tug propeller, called the Boston, arrived alongside the wharf, having the stars and bars flying over the abolition flag at the jack staff. From the captain's log we learn the following particulars of the voyage:

After lying in wait, like Micawber, for something to turn up, and fighting misquitos in the swamp, on Tuesday morning week, they saw the barque Lennox, Capt. Cole, from New York, with an assorted cargo of Yankee merchandise, making her way up the river to New Orleans. They boarded her, took the captain, passengers and a part of her crew off, sent the officers on shore, and then set fire to and burnt the barque.

The next day (Wednesday) they made chase after another short distance outside, and which they overhauled. She proved to be the barque Texana, Captain Wulff, also from New York, with an assorted cargo of merchandise. They boarded her, took the captain, mate and some of her crew on board, sent the balance on shore, helped themselves to a couple of cases of fine hats, and set fire to and destroyed her.

Afterwards they saw the Boston, towing the ship Jenny Lind, with a load of ice, from Boston. They also boarded her, with their pistols drawn. Our informant says it was quite laughable to see the consternation of the abolitionists, many of them exclaiming: "I told you that they were the damned rebels!" "Here we are, boarded by the damned rebels!" &c.

They cut the Boston from the ship, put all hands on board, and made for home bringing some seventeen or eighteen prisoners including Captains Cole, and Wulff, who are well known in this city as old traders.

A "SNAKE STORY." The New Haven Journal of Friday is responsible for the following:

Yesterday afternoon, a gentleman going from Berlin to New York had a box of rattlesnakes to take along, but the box was not put on board for some reason and so it followed him on the afternoon mail train.

During the ride toward New Haven, one of the delightful animals got out and gave the baggage man and mail agent some very pretty ideas of gymnastics, with the rattles thrown in. They flew around pretty lively—baggage man, snake and mail agent—and about forty unemployed mail locks were called into immediate use by the gentlemen, who finally tried to kill him. The snake is about four feet long, and was alive in the baggage car when the train reached the city.

The following is the language of Major General Halleck to the agent for the exchange of prisoners:

"It is directed that immediately on receiving official or other authentic information of the execution of Capt. Sawyer and Capt. Flynn, you will proceed to hang W. H. Lee and the other rebel officers designated as lunatics above directed, and that you notify Robert Ould, Esq., of said proceedings, and assure him that the Government of the United States will proceed to retaliate for every similar barbarous violation of the laws of civilized war."

Notwithstanding the injury wheat has sustained in some sections from midge and from rust, it is thought that the International Wheat Show to be held at Rochester, N. Y., September 8, 9 and 10, 1863, will be a great success. Competition is open to the world. Premiums are offered amounting to five hundred and forty thousand dollars, and the time for holding the show has been fixed so that the wheat exhibited will be in demand for seed. On the last day of the exhibition a public auction will be held on the ground, at which the exhibitors can offer their wheat for sale.

The following is an official statement of the sums forwarded by the Paymaster-General for the payment of the Northern armies for May and June:

Rosecrank's	\$4,750,000
Grant's	5,000,000
Burnside's	2,500,000
Bank's	2,500,000
Gilmore's	1,250,000
Porter's	1,000,000
Schofield's	1,000,000
Pope's	750,000
Meade's	6,500,000
Office payments in New York and New England, including mustered out troops	2,500,000
Payments in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, &c., including mustered out troops	1,750,000
Western Virginia & Pennsylvania	750,000
Total	\$29,500,000

WAR WITH ENGLAND.
A late number of the N. Y. World thus concluded a long article on this subject:

The extremely undiplomatic swagger about war with England cannot divert attention from the tacit encouragement given by Mr. Seward to Napoleon's designs in Mexico.

If we are to have war, either England will declare it or we shall. But England has no *casus belli*, and is not likely to have. If the prize decision in the Peterhoff case is not satisfactory, an appeal lies to the Supreme Court of the United States, England will not take upon herself the heavy responsibility of an American war when she has so

easy a method of pacific redress. If the Supreme Court decides that the Peterhoff was a lawful prize, the presumption is that such a decision will be in accordance with international law, and therefore cannot disturb the peaceful relations of the two countries. If, then, we are to have a war with England, the declaration will be made by the United States. Now it so happens that, in this country, the power to declare war is not lodged in the executive branch of the government, but in Congress. There is not the least likelihood that Congress will be called together before the beginning of the regular session in December; and if President Lincoln should then send a war message (which he will think twice before doing,) Congress will exercise its own adoption or rejection of his recommendation. The grounds of war, so far as any yet appear, are the building and equipping of confederate ships in the English ports. The manner in which this is permitted to be done is, indeed a just cause for resentment; but, under existing circumstances, Congress would probably decide that retaliation had better be postponed. The few ships the confederates can pay for will inflict far less evil than would the whole British navy, which would be let loose against us; the Southern blockade forthwith be raised; our own ports blockaded; our foreign trade destroyed; and Southern independence virtually insured. Congress will perpetrate no such folly as a declaration of war against England for confederate ships to be built in her ports, for the simple reason that time will bring its revenge and we can retaliate in kind. We have great resources for ship-building, and the extensive commerce of England makes her more vulnerable than any other nation in the world by this kind of weapon.

Says The Journal de Constantinople.—One evening last week two young men of the Isle of Prinkipo were returning in a caique from a sporting excursion on the coast of Asia, when they suddenly heard a noise for which could not account; but soon after they perceived over their heads an enormous bird, a sight which filled them with alarm. Seizing their guns they both fired at it, and were still more amazed when they heard the broken words and cries which could only proceed from human organs. They at once steered for the spot where the supposed bird had fallen, and were struck with stupefaction on finding that what they had taken for a volatile, was a man with an immense pair of mechanical wings. They took him into their boat, and were not a little relieved on finding that he had only received a few small shot in the legs. This new Icarus was flying from Antigonie to Plati to visit a young person whom he wished to marry, whose parents were opposed to the match. To visit his lady love he had invented and made the wings he wore, and had already twice crossed the strait between the islands. On his third journey his flight was cut short by this untoward accident. He is now at Plati.

In Birmingham, England, a general plan has been adopted to convey compressed air as a motive power for driving machinery in cities, in the same manner as gas is supplied for general illuminating purposes. It is also stated that a company has been formed in Liverpool for employing compressed air in this manner for hoisting purposes, to be used in no less than three hundred warehouses.

In a report recently presented to the French Academy of Sciences, by M. Gerin, that gentleman states that he has discovered a sure and easy means of ascertaining whether eggs will produce cock or hen chickens. He says that after three years' experience he has found that eggs containing male germs are wrinkled at the small end, and those containing female germs are perfectly smooth at both ends.

The estimates for this year for stationery, printing and binding, for the several departments of government, in England, Scotland and Ireland, and the Colonies for the two Houses of Parliament amount to £334,000.

KEROSENE AS A REMEDY.—An assistant surgeon, writing from Gettysburg, says:—"Will you allow me, as one alleviation of the horrors of the battle-field, to call your attention to the use of kerosene oil in suppurating wounds. As volunteer assistant, I received permission from the surgeons of the first division of the Fifth corps to use it in the most offensive cases. By its manifest utility, and the solicitation of the wounded, I was induced to enlarge its use, until I became satisfied that what cold water is to a wound, in its inflamed state, kerosene oil is to it in its suppurating state, dispelling flies, expelling vermin, sweetening the wound and promoting healthy granulations. I have seen two patients who had their wounds dressed with it, asleep before I was through with the third. Its penetrating qualities render it invaluable as an embrocation. It forms the base of the famous British oil of the Pharmacopoeia.

FROM MEXICO.—The steamer St. Louis, at San Francisco, Aug. 18, brought dates from the city of Mexico up to July 22. The French and Mexican newspapers urged the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

Mexican jealousy and prejudice have been invoked against the Government. The papers of the Northern States are for Juárez, while the Confederacy is for a Mexican monarchy, and everything looks to an immediate recognition of the Confederacy by Mexico.

Guerrillas were fighting on the roads leading to the City of Mexico.

The Mexicans make no prisoners but slay all. They are waging a war of extermination.

Numerous assassinations have taken place in the capital of persons sympathizing with the French. The triumphant government was daily impressing and shooting persons refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the empire. A Mexican lady was publicly flogged for refusing quarters to French officers in her house. Her husband offered to pay as a fine her weight in silver, but Forey insisted on making an example of her.

The Foreign Ministers decline to remove to San Luis.

The Standard.
ST. ANDREWS, AUG. 26, 1863.

On a recent visit to St. Stephen we were much pleased to observe the marked improvement in the town. Several new, and we may add handsome, edifices have been erected, and others are in course of building. Many of the old buildings have undergone improvement, and the street bordering on the river contains a large number of beautiful stores, which appeared to be doing a good business notwithstanding "the war across the border," and are well filled with the latest and most fashionable goods; on King street there are several grocery and provision stores, also well supplied and nicely fitted up. Business generally appeared active, and we learned that several million feet of lumber had been shipped this season. The principal part of the shipping business is done at Calais, owing to the "export duty," which it is to be hoped will be removed, and no doubt will be, if Mr. STEVEN'S Bill to relieve the port of St. Stephen from export duties, which passed the Legislature last session, meets with that consideration from the Imperial Government to which it is justly entitled. A few ships were loading at the Ledge, where several new buildings have sprung up and a considerable amount of business is done by St. Stephen merchants.

There are two vessels on the stocks at St. Stephen, at Messrs. Chipman and Bolton's building yard. This firm, noted for its energy, enterprise, and mercantile ability, gives employment to a large number of men, and fully sustains the high character of this County for its splendid ships. The last vessel launched for these gentlemen, the "Sea Queen," now on her passage to England, will compare favorably with any of the vessels built in these Colonies.

The crops in the vicinity of St. Stephen look thriving; the farms are well cultivated, and there is an evident improvement in the breed of stock. Mr. Stevens has his farm well tilled; his sheep and swine are uncommonly fine; his lambs are as large as most sheep, and our farmers would improve their flocks of sheep, by obtaining some of them.

NEW GLUE AND CEMENT.—The "Stone-wall" glue and cement manufactured by Mr. Wiswell of St. John, is one of the best articles for cementing glass, crockery, ware, wood, pearl, or bone, that has been offered for sale in this market. It is superior to any glue ever manufactured in durability and neatness, and will be found a most useful article in a family. The directions for use are simple, and the price low.

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The weather since last Wednesday has been very changeable. Sunshine and showers with cold easterly winds have prevailed, and heavy rains have been of great service—grain is fast ripening, potatoes and turnips look well, and the after grass is furnishing good feed for cattle.

We were pleased to notice that our young friend, Lieut. Charles T. Witherell, of Eastport, has been appointed Captain of Co. K, 6th Maine Regiment Infantry.

If, in the following extract from the Mobile News, we have a faithful expression of the spirit which animates the South, the Northerners have truly a pleasant prospect before them:

"Our President promised that, if the darkest hour should be forced upon us, when our capital should fall, when our last military organization should become scattered or expire, he would join that patriot band of heroes who, from behind some friendly trench, would continue to greet the invader with the crack of the rifle, and make his track one of blood, fanned ever after in history as the last armed man shall retreat to the Gulf; when every mile of Southern soil shall be watered with the patriot's blood; when even the buzzard shall fly from the stretch of our patriot foes—then subjugation may come honorably; but submission, reconstruction, never."—[Mobile News.]

A couple of car loads of sheep belonging to several butchers in this city, were brought down the railway line on Saturday, and owing to the heavy rain at the time, they were allowed to remain in the cars until Sunday morning, when it was found that out of 75 only 6 were living, the remainder having died from suffocation. [Globe.]

A woman in Leavenworth, Kansas, was fined \$3 some time since, for wearing a long thin dress in the street.

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—Half a million dollars worth have been found this year in the Ceylon.

—Miss Nightingale's health, learn, does not improve, in spite of changes of air and scene.

From the Royal Gazette the following commissions in the tallion Charlotte County Militia signed by the Commander-in-Chief, Lieut. Jas. Campbell to be Capt. 1863. Levi Weston Young, do. George V. Knight, Gent. 1863. Ensign John Boyd tenant, 6th August, 1863.

A storm of thunder and lightning panned by a wind and rain, passed County on Friday night last, finished house, of Mr. John R. Jackson town Corner, was struck and, in a few moments, was flames, which entirely consumed and its contents, including all N. jotters tools. —[Carleton Sentinel]