

# Carleton Place Free Press

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## SABBATH READING.

### "A Little While."

Jesus said to his disciples, "A little while, and ye shall not see me, and again a little while, and ye shall see me, because I go to the Father."—JOHN xvi, 16.

"A little while," the Saviour said,

"Ye shall behold me here no more;

And yet a little while," he said,

"Your eyes shall see me and adore!

What words are these his lips declare?

The language comes with mystic tone:

"A little while, and I am here;

"A little while, and I am gone!"

"A little while," my mortal life

Will pass, and I am here no more;

The awful battle fought, the strife

With sin and Satan will be o'er.

"A little while," and those glad eyes

Shall view my resurrection-day;

Shall see me from the grave arise,

And soar to kingdoms far away.

"O may the doubts of unbelief

Be banished at this precious word!

And, through each scene of woe and grief,

May each sweet syllable be heard.

And when the hour of death is near,

And amid its sharpest pains I smile,

If only those blessed tones I hear,

"It is but for a little while!"

What was it that this Saviour's pain

When with grief was riven,

And made his heart beat high again?

It was the hope of heaven!

To wipe away the starting tear,

Not earthly hand was given;

What was it then that banished fear?

It was the hope of heaven.

It was belief—belief alone—

That all may be forgiven;

That he who hears each human moan

Inspires that hope of heaven.

When bending down 'neath man's year,

My life draws near its even,

Oh! what shall then my spirit cheer?

What—but the hope of heaven.

And when this frail mortality

To its cold grave be given,

Then—in that bright reality

Be crowned my hopes from heaven.

### The Casket of Promises.

When a pious old slave on a Virginia

plantation was asked why he was always so

sunhappy and cheerful under his hard

lot, he replied: "Ah! massa, I always lays

flat down on de promises of de Lord. I pray

straight up to my heavenly Father."

Humble, happy soul! he is not the first

man who has eased an aching head by lay-

ing it upon God's pillows; or the first

man who has risen up the stronger from a repose

on the unchangeable word of God's love.

Spiritually, that is the position of every

man who has found the promises of God in

his soul's wealth, and in the currency of

heaven. If you take a Bank of England

note to the bank, in an instant that

bit of paper turns to gold. If we take a

promise of God to the mercy-seat it turns

to what is better than gold—to our own

good and the glory of our Father.

The solvency of a bank, or of a government

gives the value to its notes. So it is

the everlasting faithfulness of God that

makes a Bible promise "exceeding great and

precious." Human promises are often

worthless. Many a broken promise has

left a broken heart. But since the world

was made, God has never broken a single

promise made to one of his trusting children.

He is not a man that he should lie. When

God promises pardon to a believing penitent

and glory hereafter, he does it in the

full view of all the risks that we can

possibly encounter. When he promises to take

care of his children, he knows perfectly well

how much it will cost him to maintain so

vast and numerous a family.

Men often repent of their promises. In

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Further by the Etas.

The Great Eastern had been floated off

the griddon. Her day of sailing has not

been fixed.

There is a rumor that the Government

would give up the steamer Alexandra, for

lack of sufficient evidence.

It is reported that the Government will

prevent further shipment from Ireland of

organized gangs of men, ostensibly for rail-

road purposes, but believed for the Northern

armies.

The Government declined to send a mail

agent by steamer to Antanora, and recom-

mended them not to carry mail.

The Times denounces this as pusillani-

mous and truckling to the designs of Fed-

eralists. It calls aloud for a stand to be

made against further encroachments on the

rights of neutrals.

Enquiries had been made in Parliament

as to the course the Government intend to

take, but no answer was given.

The Morning Post says Mr. Adams' com-

mitted a fatal mistake in granting certifi-

cates of exemption in strong terms, feeling

confident that the Cabinet at Washington

will hasten to disown the act.

Mr. Layard said, in the House of Com-

mons, that the matter was being considered

by the Government, but no communication

has been made to Mr. Adams.

The Times denounces the seizure of the

Dolphin as worse than the Peterhoff, and

says America relies on the reluctance of

England to engage in hostilities.

It is reported that Napoleon is offended

at the facilities given by Mr. Adams for the

conveyance of arms &c. to the Mexicans.

The Times correspondent of the Times

is it thought that the time is not far

distant when France and England will be

compelled to assume another attitude towards

America.

The correspondent of the Morning Herald

gives a rumor that Mr. Mercer is to be re-

called on account of the unfriendly and

offensive acts of the Washington govern-

ment.

Earl Grey is the new Secretary of War,

and the Marquis of Harrington Under

Secretary.

Increasing apprehension exists in Paris

on the Polish question. It is believed that

if the reply from Russia to the notes of the

three powers be unfavorable, Napoleon will

not hesitate to draw the sword.

The Polish insurrection continues active.

France is making active naval prepara-

tions.

### Australia and New Zealand.

The production of gold in Melbourne ex-

hibits a slight fall from the production of

last year. The rush of passengers from

Melbourne to the gold fields at Otago, New

Zealand was very great. In six weeks the

population of Otago, increased seven thou-

sand.

The Melbourne correspondent of the Lon-

don Times says the weekly production in the

province of Otago ranges from 12,000 to

15,000 ounces, and new fields are opening in

all directions. Some enterprising prospects

have penetrated to the west coast.

They have discovered a practical gap in

the mountain range which they reached

the sea, and they found traces of gold in

every stage of their journey. There have

also been new discoveries of gold in the

province of Nelson.

Imports at Melbourne have been on

rather a heavy scale, while exports only

slightly fell off as compared with

Exchange was at a premium of one per cent on any day's bill,

and two per cent for three days' sight.

## Useful Receipts.

### CASTOR OIL.

The official men of Paris

recommend the following way of ad-

ministering castor oil to children.—The

quantity of oil prescribed is poured into a

small broken pan, over moderate fire, an

egg broken into it and stirred up so as to

form something like white butter; call butter-

ed eggs; when it is done, a little salt or su-

gar or a few drops of orange water, or some

currant jelly should be added; the sick

child will eat it eagerly and never discover

the fraud.

### COLE SLAW.

Select a white, hard head

of cabbage, cut it in halves and lay it in water

a short time; when the water is entirely

drained off shave it very finely with a sharp

knife, put a teaspoonful of vinegar on to

boil, when it has boiled up add a teaspoonful

of cream and the beaten yolks of two eggs,

let all boil up once more being careful to

stir it all the time to prevent curdling;

the soup should be served with a garnish of

celery leaves.

### SUPERIOR CORN OYSTERS.

To 1 pint

grated corn put 1 egg well beaten, 1 small

teaspoon butter, 1 teaspoon salt, and pep-

per to taste, mix together, and fry them brown.

A teaspoonful will make the size of an

oyster.

### BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

One quart buck-

wheat meal; 1 handful Indian meal; 1 cup

yeast; some warm water and salt. When

ready to bake, 1 teaspoonful soda, and 1

teaspoonful sugar, mix together, and fry them brown.

Buckwheat cakes may be made by leaving

out the yeast, and substituting one tea-

spoonful soda; 2 cream of tartar.

### WAFERS.

Take two cups hot hominy;

1 tablespoonful butter; when cold, add 1

teaspoonful salt, as much milk as will

make a stiff batter, and 3 eggs beaten

well. Mix a little of soda; do, cream

of tartar. Bake in Waffle iron.

### QUICK WAFFLES.

One pint milk; 3

eggs beaten; enough wheat flour to make a

thick batter; add a tablespoonful butter

method, and a little salt, soda and cream

of tartar.

### BEST WAFFLES.

One quart milk; 1

pound melted butter; 3 eggs; 2 large spoon-

ful yeast; let it rise 4 hours. Serve them

when baked with sugar, and cinnamon.

## A Word to the wise is Sufficient.

If a man commences at the age of twenty

years to save money, he will have saved

at the age of thirty, \$3,998.62.

If he begins at the age of thirty, he will

have saved at the age of forty, \$3,998.62.

If he begins at the age of forty, he will

have saved at the age of fifty, \$3,998.62.

If he begins at the age of fifty, he will

have saved at the age of sixty, \$3,998.62.

If he begins at the age of sixty, he will

have saved at the age of seventy, \$3,998.62.

If he begins at the age of seventy, he will

have saved at the age of eighty, \$3,998.62.

If he begins at the age of eighty, he will

have saved at the age of ninety, \$3,998.62.

If he begins at the age of ninety, he will

have saved at the age of one hundred, \$3,998.62.

If he begins at the age of one hundred, he will

have saved at the age of one hundred and one, \$3,998.62.

If he begins at the age of one hundred and one, he will

have saved at the age of one hundred and two, \$3,998.62.

If he begins at the age of one hundred and two, he will

have saved at the age of one hundred and three, \$3,998.62.

If he begins at the age of one hundred and three, he will

have saved at the age of one hundred and four, \$3,998.62.

## Army on full pay shall sit on any Militia

Court Martial.

### OFFICERS.

55. All commissions of officers in the

Canadian Militia shall be granted by the

Commander in Chief and during pleasure;

no person shall be an officer of Militia unless

he is one of Her Majesty's subjects by birth

or naturalization.

56. Commissioned officers of the Cana-

dian Militia shall furnish their own uniform,

arms and accoutrements.

57. Commissions in the Canadian Mil-

itia, existing immediately before the passing

of this Act, shall remain in force, the same

being nevertheless subject to be cancelled

by the Commander in Chief; and commissions

of officers other than of Volunteers shall

be deemed to constitute such officers

as belonging to the Regimental Divi-

sion in which they respectively re-

sided, and all officers of the Canadian Mil-

itia shall be hereafter appointed shall be de-

clared in their commissions as officers of the

Regimental Division to which they are ap-

pointed to Battalion;—But no person shall

be bound to serve in the Canadian Militia

in a lower grade than he has once held, un-

less he has resigned his commission or is

reduced by sentence or order of court, or

by court or authority.—Provided that, no

rank in the Canadian Militia shall be high-

er in time of peace than Lieutenant-Colonel,

any appointments heretofore made to the

contrary notwithstanding.

58. The Commander in Chief may, when







ground or surface water, good flax cannot be expected.

Some persons have the impression that the richest soil that can be obtained is the most appropriate, and would produce tall heavy flax. But this is not the case, for where the soil is too rich the flax is not of good formation, and the stalks grow woody and coarse; whereas, on dry loam, with clay subsoil, the coating or fibre grows finer, and more in proportion to the woody part, and renders the flax more valuable.

Flax should not be sown in valleys, if other places can be obtained. When sown in valleys, it inclines to grow rapidly, and the stalks lean across each other, and where they come in contact that part becomes rusty and readily gives way when dressing, which renders the flax of little value.

It is of importance not to grow flax, or indeed any crop, too often upon the same space of ground. An excellent crop of flax is generally obtained after wheat, and a regular system of rotation in cropping is strongly recommended, as the surest method of preserving the land in good heart, and of securing abundant crops.

**PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.**—One of the points of the greatest importance in the culture of flax is, by thorough draining, to place it in the finest, deepest, and cleanest state. After wheat, one ploughing will suffice on light friable soil, but twice more efficient, and on stubborn soils three may be found necessary. The second ploughing should be given late in the autumn, and the soil may be exposed to the ameliorating influence of the winter's frost. As no crop requires a more thorough and minute pulverization of the soil than flax, it is indispensably necessary to have it exposed to the winter frost by which it is crumbled down into fine particles. In spring this fine surface must be harrowed, and in order to consolidate it is of advantage to roll it. When the soil is not a heavy clay, it is better to use the cultivator than the plough in spring, in order to avoid as much as possible the turning down of the fine surface mould, which is so necessary for the flax seeds. After harrowing and before sowing, care should be taken to collect weeds of all kinds.

**SOWING.**—It is of importance to procure good, clean seed, sifted clean of all weeds which will save a great deal of trouble when the seed is sown. Sow about two bushels of seed to the acre, or even a little more. It is better to sow too thick than too thin, as with thick sowing the stem grows straight, and the fibre is found greatly superior in fineness and length to that produced from thin sowing. Flax, which grows coarse and branches out, producing much seed but a very inferior quality of fibre, and a small weight of straw to the acre, whereas when sown thick a much greater yield will be secured. After sowing, cover with a seed harrow, going twice over it—once up and down, and once across, as it makes it more equally spread, and avoids the small drills made by the teeth of the harrow. Finish with the roller, which will leave the seed covered about an inch—the proper depth. Rolling the ground after sowing, or when the plant is about an inch above ground, is very desirable, care being taken not to roll when the ground is so wet that the earth adheres to the roller.

Flax seed, to insure a good crop, should be sown on a quiet day, and should not be permitted to be blown by the wind, which will not leave the seed equally distributed on the ground.

In this country flax should be sown any time between the 20th of April and the 10th of May. It is recommended to sow if possible, about the 10th of May. For fine fibres early sowing is necessary. Vegetation is more rapid in the latter part of the season, but for fine fibres there is nothing like steady growth.

**WIZARDRY.**—If care has been paid to cleaning the seed and soil, few weeds will appear; but if there be any, they ought to be carefully pulled. As the price to be paid for flax must be regulated by the quality, it will be to the advantage of the farmer to pay particular attention to keeping it clean of weeds.

**PULLING.**—The time when flax should be pulled is when the seeds are beginning to change from a green to a pale brown color, and the stalk to become yellow for about two-thirds of its height from the ground. It is most essential to take time and care to keep the flax even; like a brush, at the root end. This involves the value to the manufacturer, and of course to the grower, who will be amply repaid by an extra price for his additional trouble. It is of great importance to pull the flax before it is fully ripe. Every day it is allowed to stand after it is ripe, it loses in weight and in value. After the flax is pulled, it should be set in two rows, the seed end up, and laid out to each other, and meeting at the top. When it has stood for three or four days, it should be fully dry (weather being favorable), and may then be put up in small sheaves, and placed out for rotting, either by stepping or exposing to dew.

**FIRE.**—On Saturday morning last about 4 o'clock the hotel kept by Mr. Wm. Lock, McDonald's Corner, was discovered to be in flames, and to such an extent had it gone before discovery that very little of anything was saved. Indeed the inmates had scarcely time to quit their beds and get out of the way of danger. The fire which spread by some defect in a stove pipe, communicated with the upper apartments. The loss of property not including the house was about five hundred dollars.—*Perth Courier.*

**THE SIXTH CONCESSION MYSTERY.**—Notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions of the police, assisted by the neighbors, no clue has yet been found to the whereabouts, dead or alive, of the woman McIntosh. It appears, after a careful search of the house, that she did not, supposing the left of her own accord, take any of her best clothes, and even her spectacles were found on the dresser. Telegrams have been sent to Port Huron, where it seems she has friends, but she did not go there. If there has been foul play, we are satisfied that it will yet be discovered, and the perpetrator brought to merited justice. Altogether, it is a most extraordinary case. Donohue was again brought before the Police Magistrate yesterday, and remanded until Monday next.—*Huron Signal.*

A young man, named James Ransome, of Blairville, Pa., while on his way home, fell forty feet down a steep bank, and his foot caught in a bush or a fallen tree top which held him fast—head downward. In this position he remained till next day, but he died in a few hours from inflammation of the brain.—*Kingston Daily News.*

**U. S. PRESS.**—General Hooker has issued an order requiring all newspaper correspondents from the army to publish communications over their own signatures. This is the French system of censorship.

Two children of a person named Boulard, respectively three years and eleven months, were burned to death at St. Evariste in the county of Bruce, on Wednesday last.

Our hopes are bubbles, born with a breath and broken with a sigh.

## AMERICAN NEWS.

### Three Days' Fighting on the Rappahannock.

#### HOOKER SAID TO HAVE SUFFERED SEVERELY.

New York, May 4. Various rumors are about to-day, probably to influence stocks, to the effect that Hooker's right wing had suffered severely on Sunday.

In the absence of anything official from Washington, and owing to the rigid exclusion of all dispatches from that point by the censorship, considerable credence is gained for sensational stories, but no reports of disaster are credited.

It is stated that the president has received despatches from Hooker, that he has several rebel communications between Bowling Green and Hanover Court House, and that he has captured 1,500 rebels, after crossing the Rappahannock; that our communications with Gen. Stoneman have been cut off by rebel guerrillas, but will soon be reinstated, and that he [Hooker] hopes to capture all the rebels north of the Pamunkey river.

All the news, thus far is very encouraging.

New York, May 4. The Times prints the following, dated two miles below Fredericksburg, Sunday morning, 5:45 o'clock:—

Bartlett's brigade, Newton's division, consisting of the 121st New York, 16th New York, 27th and 5th Maine, and the 19th Pennsylvania, are engaged upon the Rappahannock in front of Burnside House, led by the 9th Pennsylvania. It has fired with considerable precision, annoying us to a considerable extent.

Fredericksburg is occupied by the troops of Corcoran's old brigade, and the troops of Newton's division.

9 a. m.—After a temporary lull, musket firing has again commenced. We are losing some men.

9:10 a. m.—The artillery on both sides has again opened, and is firing rapidly. Banks' division hospital has moved back from the river, owing to one of the rebel shells bursting near it.

Our troops are well protected behind the right bank of the Richmond road.

9:20 a. m.—Our batteries on the left have changed position, and are doing better execution.

9:30 a. m.—A pontoon bridge has been thrown across the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, and persons are crossing it. The rebels have removed their guns from the earthworks above Fredericksburg. Our single guns on this side are throwing an occasional shell.

New York, May 4. The Times has a very full report from three of its army correspondents who arrived from the field of the great battle of Saturday and Sunday. They were among the hottest and most important of the war. On Friday we suffered considerably, the 11th army corps, under Gen. Howard, behaving badly, and losing an important part of our position. The battle did not close until near midnight. During the night Gen. Hooker changed his line, reformed his army, and was ready for a battle next day.

The fight began at 5 o'clock, and lasted six hours. At the end of that time, Gen. Hooker held a very strong position, and felt perfectly safe. His right rests on the Rappahannock, at Elford, and his left on the Rappahannock. The losses have been very heavy on both sides.

The result thus far is not decisive, but it is believed the rebels can only save themselves by retreating.

### Retreat of the Federal Army across the Rappahannock.

#### THIRTY THOUSAND MEN HORS DU COMBAT.

New York, May 7. The morning papers do not contain a line of news relative to army movements additional to what was telegraphed from their correspondents yesterday. Nothing of war matters was telegraphed from Washington last night to any quarter.

The World says—The following we learn by a special messenger, that a great battle was fought on Tuesday and General Hooker's army was driven back across the Rappahannock. General Lee was heavily reinforced and the last battle exceeded in slaughter those of previous days. Nothing yet has been heard of General Stoneman. It seems impossible to doubt that he and his force will be captured.

New York, May 7. 8:30.—The World has just issued the following extra:—

United States Ford, May 6.—8 a. m. Yesterday morning the trains were all ordered back to camp, and by dark the whole were at Falmouth. The wounded were hastily removed from the hospitals, and sent to Washington, leaving nothing on the outside except infantry and artillery. About one o'clock it commenced raining, deluging the roads and threatening destruction to the pontoons. The river rose with great rapidity. The upper pontoons were taken up, and after several hours of very hard labour the bridges were made ready. Fine barges were spread out on the pontoons.

It is hoped the army will reach this side before the enemy discovers, but cannonading was commenced quite fiercely at the front, and a desperate battle is not an improbable event. We can doubtless retire across the river without serious loss, but if discovered in our attempt the struggle will be fierce. Unmolested our troops can get over at noon. The roads are in a terrible condition, about as bad as when Gen. Burnside foundered here last winter. Our sick are lying on the roads, but ambulances are coming up to relieve them. There was no fighting yesterday of any account. The sharpshooters were quite active, and the artillery opened occasionally but results were unimportant.

The enemy had eventually massed his army on our right, with a view, it is believed, of crossing above. The high water, however, will frustrate that movement. Three pontoon trains are down near Falmouth Crossing, and some fears have been entertained that this rebel would make a demonstration across the river below Fredericksburg.

A great number of our wounded have fallen into the hands of the enemy. Our dead in the battle of Sunday are still undying in the hands of the rebels. The wounded are undoubtedly in the hands of the enemy. Gen. Johnson, medical inspector of the army, has volunteered to go over with a corps of surgeons and take charge of our wounded. He will probably be sent over as soon as possible.

Last night Gen. Hooker held a consultation with his commanding Generals, in which it was decided that a longer stay in their present position would be unsafe for the army.

Falmouth, May 6. It is rumored that the enemy's cavalry are advancing cautiously towards the place. A force has been sent down to oppose them. Everything is quiet on the other side.

The river has risen over ten feet and is still rising. Heavy cannonading is heard in the direction of United States Ford.

New York, May 7. The Tribune's extra, dated 6th, says the army of the Potomac crossed the Rappahannock at the United States Ford and at Banks' Ford, and is marching back to the old stand along the Aquia Railroad.

General Sedgwick was overwhelmed by numbers and hardly able to make good his escape near Bank's Ford.

Fredericksburg and heights have been occupied by the rebels.

Sedgwick lost about 5,000 men, but his artillery and trains were safely over on Monday night.

On Tuesday the Sixth corps, recently engaged at Chancellorsville, reentered at the United States Ford, and is marching back to Falmouth.

The retreat of Hooker's army produced a great panic at Aquia Creek, and everything moved in a retrograde motion. The order for retreat was a surprise, as it was believed to be the determination to march out and attack the enemy in front.

On the battle of Sunday, Hooker continued to strengthen his lines, continually harassed by the enemy. Our artillery took a position commanding the United States Ford, and the crossing there was effected without loss.

The crossing commenced at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night. At 3 a. m. on Wednesday the wagon and mule train had crossed, and the infantry was crossing on two bridges at the United States Ford, Couch's corps in advance. The train was covered by Mead's 5th corps. Lee's sharpshooters picked off the artillery horses, and any mounted officers seen. The rebel batteries occupied all advantageous positions, and fired vigorously, but disappeared as soon as our batteries opened on them.

At a consultation of the commanders, it was decided that the enemy was too powerful. Sedgwick failed to join Hooker, and being hard pressed crossed the Rappahannock to prevent annihilation, his experience costing 6,000 men. Sedgwick's repulse added to the weak counsels of Hooker's corps of commanders, shook Hooker's confidence, and in a fatal moment he gave the order to evacuate his strong position, and his fortified camps, and to retreat.

The army was not panic stricken but greatly demoralized, by this inglorious retreat.

There was no time from Friday morning till Monday night, but Hooker could be attacked and defeated. He was covered by the ability to give the order at daylight on Monday.

The rebels shelled our trains at United States Ford, which served to increase Hooker's fears, and the longer he delayed the less was he able to advance.

The Tribune correspondent closes thus: "The army is in a retrograde motion, men in its ranks, and a much larger number unit for duty."

The heavy rains of Tuesday night and Wednesday have seriously impaired the health of the men who were without shelter. Tents were left behind, and many lost knapsacks.

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for is in small degree owing to the indomitable energy of this gallant soldier.

While this is going on, the panic-stricken Dutchmen are sweeping past us and round by headquarters into the road leading to the United States Ford. Many members of the staff of Gen. Hooker and other officers placed themselves in the road with drawn sabres and slashed the cowardly retreating rebels. It was all in vain, however. The road for two or three miles down towards United States Ford is now crowded with their shattered fragments. Gen. Hooker has, however, all ready sent by the express to the rear, and to the eastward, it could not have been great—they ran too fast for that. I have the mortification to add that they allowed twelve pieces of cannon to fall into the hands of the enemy.

What makes the retreat not only disgraceful, but high dishonour, is that order for retreat was a surprise, as it was believed to be the determination to march out and attack the enemy in front.

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The young ladies of Perth have shown their appreciation of the volunteer movement in a very handsome manner, by raising funds for the purchase of a stand of colors for each of the companies in the town.

Their example is highly worthy of imitation in other places, and little trouble would be experienced in raising the money either by means similar to that adopted in Perth or by direct subscription. The juvenile concert in Perth was a great success as will appear by the following article which we copy from the *Family Herald*:—

**THE CONCERT ON THURSDAY EVENING.**—A young lady, daughter of James Bell, Esq., conceived the beautiful idea of showing the ladies' appreciation of the volunteer cause by presenting the Perth Volunteers with a stand of colors, and to this end and she took steps to get up a juvenile concert. The young lady in question, soon found many friends ready to enter heartily into her cause, and in order, if possible, that the Volunteers might have the flag on the Queen's Birthday Day, it was resolved that the concert should come off on Thursday evening. The notice was short for an amateur performance, but most certainly the movers in the matter have reason to be proud of the decided success of everything connected with it. Equally proud might well be the gallant young fellows composing the volunteers to see the crowded house on that occasion. It showed them that the ladies of Perth were not only ready to appreciate their services, even though the Town Council might be lacking in that respect. Many of the singers were quite young ladies and misses, and to dwell at any length on the different parts performed by them would take up more room than we have at command, suffice it to say that the juveniles were in perfect form, and that the Town Council might be lacking in that respect. Many of the singers were quite young ladies and misses, and to dwell at any length on the different parts performed by them would take up more room than we have at command, suffice it to say that the juveniles were in perfect form, and that the Town Council might be lacking in that respect.

**THE BATTLE OF SUNDAY.**—Another bloody day has been added to the calendar of this rebellion. Another terrible battle has been fought and more fields crimsoned with human blood. Few more such days as this have been known since the battle of Waterloo. The rebels have been driven back across the Rappahannock, and the army of the Potomac is now in a retrograde motion.

Our line of battle was formed with Gen. Birney next on the left, Gen. Whipple and Gen. Williams supporting. At 5:45 a. m. the advance column engaged in the ravine, just beyond the bridge where Capt. Bee's guns had made the terrible onslaught the night before, and where they had thrown upon the enemy and threatened his destruction.

The rattle of musketry soon became a long continued crash, and in a few moments as battalion after battalion engaged the roof surpassed all conception, and indicated that the fight would be one of the most terrible nature. Gen. Barry's division which had checked the enemy's advance the night before, engaged him again, and if it were possible for them to add more laurels to their fame, then they did it three or four times.

The enemy advanced his infantry in overwhelming numbers, and the best of the day was spent in a desperate struggle. The rebels were driven back across the Rappahannock, and the army of the Potomac is now in a retrograde motion.

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cial interests with Mexico had the best security. The United States government would not make seizures without due cause, and there was reason to believe that the United States Prize Court would not act unjustly. British Consuls would receive and open suspected mails.

The British squadron in the Pacific is to be strengthened.

The steamer Sea Queen had left Falmouth for Matamoros without mail, there being no definite promise of mail.

Continental news unimportant. The Polish insurgents continue active.

London, 24th.—Funds unfavorably affected by the American debate. Consols declined slightly, at 92½ to 92¾. Money market very easy. Increase of specie at the Bank, £157,914. American stocks continue dull.

### A Vessel Burned at Sea.

Newport R. I. May 4.—The barque Jariel Coffin, from the Indian Ocean, with 900 barrels of sperm oil, arrived here to-day. The Captain reports, March 27, latitude 2 deg. 27 min. N., longitude 26 deg. 10 min., at midnight, saw a bright light at two A. M., took it to be a ship on fire; at three o'clock passed within two miles. It being thick and squally at the time she could not ascertain the name. Soon after a heavy rain set in, and she lost sight of the fire. At daylight saw nothing of the fire. At 10 A. M., spoke the brig Hedy Vieux, of Maitland, from Rio Grande bound for Falmouth, who stated that at two P. M. he saw two vessels very close together and the public could appreciate their services, even though the Town Council might be lacking in that respect. Many of the singers were quite young ladies and misses, and to dwell at any length on the different parts performed by them would take up more room than we have at command, suffice it to say that the juveniles were in perfect form, and that the Town Council might be lacking in that respect.

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