

DALHOUSIE COUNCIL.

Friday, 19th May, 1864.
Pursuant to notice the Court of Revision for the United Townships of Dalhousie, North Sherbrooke and Levis, was held in the Town Hall at ten o'clock, a. m. Present—The Hon. Messrs. Deane, McDougall, Thomas Scott, and Archibald Brown.

On motion of Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Scott, the Court took the chair.
Mr. Thomas Deane appealed against being assessed \$400 for personal property, on the ground that said personal property was covered by debt so far as to reduce his assessment to \$200. Mr. Deane having made the declaration prescribed by law, the appeal was sustained, and the Clerk ordered to amend the Roll.

Mr. William Chalmers also appealed against being assessed \$400 for personal property, and having made the declaration to the effect that his debt would reduce his assessment to \$200, the appeal was sustained, and the Clerk instructed to amend the Roll.

Mr. George Blair appealed against being assessed \$630 for 57 acres of land. Mr. Blair and the Assessor were heard at the bar on oath in regard to the value of the land in question. The Court decided to amend the roll by a reduction of \$100 in Mr. Blair's assessment.

The Roll, as amended, was then finally passed and the Court rose.

The Council met at 8 o'clock, p. m. in the Town Hall, at 3 o'clock, p. m.

Present—The Hon. Messrs. Deane, McDougall, Thomas Scott, and Archibald Brown. The minutes of the last session of the Council were read and signed by the Mayor.

Communications received and read—The petition of Thomas Cameron, praying to be attached to school section No. 6.

The Report of the Township Auditor. The petition of John McDougall and others, praying that a road may be opened from boundary line of Palmerston to the 4th concession of North Sherbrooke.

The Collector's receipt in full from the Township Treasurer for the rates of 1863, amounting to \$1,730 64, and a copy of account of non-resident taxes received from County Treasurer amounting to \$447 02.

Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Scott, That a By-law be passed obstructing and encumbering on the highways, be introduced and read a first time.

The By-law referred to was introduced and read a first time, and was ordered to be read a second time next session.

In reference to the petition of John McDougall and others, Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Scott, That Messrs. Scott and McDougall be, and they are hereby appointed to examine the route of road from McDougall's road, and report thereon next session. Carried.

In reference to Thomas Cameron's petition, the Clerk was ordered to give notice to the Trustees of School Section No. 6 and 7, of the Council's intention to add the east halves of lots No. 3 and 4 in 6th concession of Dalhousie to School Section No. 6.

Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. McDougall—That the Treasurer be instructed to deposit the sum of \$600 in the Commercial Bank. Carried.

Mr. Scott moved, seconded by Mr. Brown, That the sum of \$600 be expended in repairing the highways and bridges of the Municipality. Carried.

Ordered—That the Assessor be paid \$45 50 for his services for the current year.

Ordered—That the Clerk be paid \$2 50 for writing petitions to be signed by the Municipal Electors at the Ward meetings.

The Council then adjourned to meet at the Town Hall on Friday, 23rd June next, at ten o'clock, a. m.

ANDREW MCINNES,
Town Clerk.

German Crisis.

The Post says the Aurora has sailed from the Downs, taking with her the Black Eagle. Her mission is to watch the Austrian fleet, and in the event of its shipping a course for the Baltic the Channel Fleet will at once sail, with the avowed object of raising the Austrians from being overpowered at sea. England cannot see a German armada coasting along her shores on its mission of destruction, and allow the fleet fleet in the world to remain at anchor, as the aggressive force passes them in the Downs. Our diplomacy has been called and tested, and we have been played with and laughed at; but we have yet to see that such an insult to our national honor can be tolerated. The German Powers never mean to make peace on the basis of the Treaty of 1852, and hence all the delay as to the preliminary armistice. They believe themselves to be masters of the situation, and they use and abuse their position. Here we have the key to their conduct at the Conference. Count Bismarck has pushed forward, step by step, on the principle that England never interferes with accomplished facts; so, he gradually brings about one after another, till at last shall announce the dismemberment and annihilation of Denmark, this calculation being that even in that supreme hour England will say the thing is done, and we cannot undo it. Let us chronicle the fact in our new maps of Europe. We have been very unwilling to move even now. Our action is very cautious, but only the least provocation is needed to make it decided and rapid; but, at length, after a long and steady flow of triumphant aggression, the idea is on a sure. The arm of England bars the passage in the Baltic, and her iron-clad fleet is ready to move to Copenhagen and the Islands. It is a great error to suppose that England will not move without France. Naval action on the Baltic necessarily implies her military action on the Rhine with us. It is different if we were involved in a war with Germany, but the services of our Channel and Mediterranean fleets. The Germans could not touch us, while we could blockade their ports, and a blockade in the Adriatic would probably throw Venice and Hungary into immediate revolution.

ANGER—Anger unites the mind for prayer; therefore, let not the sun go down upon your wrath; for the angry man may pray aright. Jeremy Taylor beautifully illustrates this—

"Anger is a perfect alienation of the mind from prayer, directly contrary to that disposition which makes our prayers acceptable to God. Thus, the ark rising from the bed of grass, soars upward, singing as it rises, but the poor bird is driven back by the sudden blast of an eastern wind, and his motion made irregular and inconstant, descending more at every breath of the tempest than it can recover by the vibration of its wings, till the little creature is forced to sit down, and pant, and stay till the storm is over, and then it makes a more prosperous flight, and rises still and sings, as if it had learned music and motion from an angel."

The Inquirer inquirer learns that on Monday last Mr. Wm. Ross in the employ of Adam Oliver, Esq., had his thigh fractured by getting his foot caught in the fly-wheel of an engine which he was starting. A woman who recently had her shoulder dislocated by the shock of the machine for shortening, gave as a reason that she was from which the better was made "too glibly to a crane" and that caused the latter to shrink in weight.

An aversive man "out West" is reported to make a practice of always riding in the last seat of a railway train, to save the interest on his fare until the conductor gets round to him.

Those people who send money to the newspaper offices with the request "send the paper as long as the money lasts," are respectfully informed that, generally speaking, the money don't last long.

An Englishman proposes a railway locomotion or in other words, balloons fitted up for passengers which are to be drawn through the air from station to station by ropes worked and drawn in by stationary steam engines. No grading, no rails, no earthy expense to be incurred but for the stations and the balloons!

A MOTHER'S LOVE.—At the time of the Sunnyside disaster on the Mississippi a mother and daughter were in the river together. A gentleman was asked by the mother to save her child. He replied—"I will try to save one of you, which?" The mother answered, "Save my daughter." At the risk of his own life, he plunged into the river and rescued the child. The mother was lost.

"Ah, Jenny," said a sympathizing friend to a man who was just too late for the train you did not run fast enough? "Yes, I did," said Jenny, "I ran fast enough, but I did not start soon enough."

The "fisherman's luck" has been good this season. Most of the vessels have obtained large fares, and the fish sell readily at high prices.

An injury to the heart from a bullet or knife, which is of such a character as not to allow the free escape of blood from the organ, will not cause immediate death, and if the artery of the organ be not punctured, or if the opening be so oblique as, by its valvular nature, to quite prevent the escape of blood, a complete recovery is by no means impossible.

How capricious are the fates of the blind goddess of fortune! There now, was the great Marchioness of Bath, who, the other day, was blessed with the birth of a girl. Had it been a boy the new comer would have been entitled to fifty thousand dollars a year, left by Mr. Boddell, M. P., with that little condition.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, May 25th, 1864.

Quebec Correspondence.

Quebec, 20th May, 1864.

MR. EDITOR.—The principal event of the week, (politically), has been the discussion, and decision of the Legislative Assembly, on the canal policy of the Tasche Government. It is not necessary I should go into a history of the case, for I am sure your readers understand it pretty well. The question is simply this, shall we, after spending many millions of dollars in making some of the most magnificent canals in the world, and while annually taxing ourselves to keep them in repair, throw them open, to be used without cost or charge by our American neighbors, who will not let us go through their canals, on any terms; and while they are taking steps to abrogate the Reciprocity Treaty, and the bonding system, and while they are trying to cripple and injure our trade and commerce in every way they can.

It is generally admitted, by those best of moderate tolls, which would produce an annual revenue of nearly \$200,000, would not lessen the quantity of produce, which ought to pass through our waters, a single bushel. Indeed, it is known that the slight falling off last year, was caused by the failure of the corn crop in the west, to the amount of over four hundred millions of bushels. The Macdonald-Sirote Government put on the tolls, and the moment Mr. Galt returned to power he took them off. Mr. Galt's policy, was, therefore, condemning Mr. Galt's policy, was, equivalent to a vote of non-confidence and accepted as such. The discussion occupied a considerable part of three evenings, and its most marked feature was the loud and long complaints of the Government and their supporters of the "factiousness" of the opposition, apparently forgetting the fact, that while the present opposition wished to test the House on a great and important question of public policy affecting the trade and commerce of the country, the late opposition, day after day, and week after week, brought up votes of non-confidence, apparently with no other object but to obstruct and embarrass the then government. Then, such a course was all right; now, it is all wrong.

The vote on this canal question must be anything but satisfactory to the Government. A majority of two in so full a House does not indicate much strength or ability to proceed with useful legislation. And when we consider the questionable means used to secure even that small majority, we must come to the conclusion that Cartier & Co.'s prospect of a long lease of office, cannot be very bright.

During the debate on Tuesday evening, J. H. Cameron, an honest man, and a firm supporter of conservative government, fully admitted, that many of his friends have denied, that although Tasche is nominally at the head, the present Government is the Cartier-McDonald Government brought back to power.

You would observe that the fate of the Ministry hung on the vote of Mr. Rankin, who took his seat an hour or two before the division. Had he voted the other way, and as he ought to have done in accordance with his election pledges, there would have been a tie, and, of course, the speaker would have given the casting vote in favor of the opposition. M. Sylva, a L. C. member, who has hitherto been with the opposition, also voted with the government, no doubt, for good and sufficient reasons.

Last night, Mr. Brown's motion to appoint a Committee to inquire into the expediency of Representation by Population was carried by a majority of eleven.

The numerous reports of Federal victories which have lately been published by the Northern press, and circulated by government officials, who have charge of the telegraph lines, turn out to have been very much exaggerated, and, in many cases, entirely groundless. Since the President appointed a day of thanksgiving for the "great victories" which the Federal armies had won, the cause of rejoicing has greatly diminished, and most of the "victories" have turned out to be actual defeats. Lee, who was reported to have been driven with his famishing army "like chaff before the wind," and to have retreated in a most disorderly manner, has not been driven from his position; and feeling his inability, after an immense loss of men and material, Grant has seen fit to change his base of operations.

The attack of Butler upon Beauregard was equally futile, although Butler claims that he accomplished all that he intended. We publish, to-day, pretty full reports, which our readers will find contradictory as usual.

The recent vote of confidence in Cartier, Macdonald and Galt, shows Mr. Morris, the member for South Lanark, in his true colors, and will convince many of those who were duped into voting for him, that they have been most egregiously deceived. He will probably come round again, with his oily tongue, and tell the people that there are some new men in the present government and that he wanted to give them "a fair trial," and forget to say a word of the old ones whose antecedents were well known and whose extravagant and wasteful administration of public affairs had well nigh ruined the country. He was not willing to give the late government "a fair trial" but voted against them on every possible occasion; although, in the short time they held office, they had done much towards retrenchment, and raised the credit of the Province.

Our exchange papers report that the Spanish Americans in New York are plunged into a state of the greatest excitement, in consequence of the arbitrary arrest of a Cuban gentleman in that city, by the order of the Federal Government. It appears from the statements made that the gentleman arrested, Colonel Jose Justin Arguilles, has been lately the Governor of Cuba, and while in that capacity has refused to follow the example of his brother officers, and wink at the importation of slaves. This and some exposures of high official complicity brought in the nefarious traffic down upon him the wrath of the Captain General, and the Colonel, after vainly trying to defend himself in Cuba, was glad to get away to New York. When in New York, he gave fresh publicity to the criminal complicity of the ruling parties in Cuba with the African slave trade. The United States government, however, as the liberal Spanish Americans, in New York have some reason to suppose, have listened to the application of the emissaries of the Cuban Captain General, and have sided in placing Colonel Arguilles once more within the power of that angry official. The Colonel was mysteriously arrested on Wednesday, and in spite of every means undertaken by wealthy and determined Spanish Americans to discover the whereabouts of the victim of official hatred, no clue can be discovered as to his place of confinement or what has been done with him. The belief most generally entertained is that the unfortunate gentleman has been placed on board a steamship for Cuba, and the belief is equally true that the United States government has lent its concurrence to this piece of "international courtesy," as Mr. Seward would probably term it. If this should actually prove to be the case, it will be a glaring instance of the violation of the right of asylum, which every free country holds out to the oppressed subjects of another.

Other arrests have also taken place, equally significant of the illiberal feeling of the present rulers. Last week the editors of the "World," and of the "Journal of Commerce," newspapers were arrested and their papers broken up.

We suppose the ministerial crisis in Quebec is over for the present, a trial of the strength of parties having taken place on Tuesday last, and resulted in favor of Cartier and Co. by a majority of two. As will be seen, the question discussed was on the canal policy of the government, and was brought up as a want of confidence motion against the present government.

Had the member for South Lanark voted against the corruptionists, as his constituents expected he would, when they elected him, the result would have been different. One vote taken from Cartier & Co. and added to the opposition side would have caused a tie, and the government would have been defeated.

It will be seen by our Parliamentary reports that Mr. Rankin has, at length, obtained his seat in the House. It appeared, but a few days before, that the election committee was not favorable to his chances of success. But a motion of want of confidence was pending and the government was in a strait for a vote, and Mr. Rankin just obtained his seat in time to give them his support.

We would be much obliged if our subscribers, in making remittances, would state the name of the post office at which they receive their papers. This will save as much trouble and prevent many mistakes, as there are, often, several persons of the same name residing in the same place, and receiving their papers either at the same or at different offices.

The Kingston News states that the Hon. George Brown has announced in his place in parliament, an intention to retire from public life. We do not think the report is well founded.

Persons who subscribed to get up prizes for a Rifle match, to be competed for by the volunteers, and who have not yet paid, will please send their subscriptions, without being called on.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

MR. EDITOR.—Having observed, in your issue of the 11th instant, a communication signed "An Observer," in relation to a Ploughing Match, which he says was nominally in connection with the Adams Branch Agricultural Society.

Editor, whether any person writes for the public papers, he ought to be a little better informed than the writer in question, although he styles himself "An Observer," the greater portion of his communication being erroneous. Without detracting anything from the praise he gives Messrs. Cartier and Tait for their energy and liberality, there were others who gave as much according to their ability, both of their means and time to further the same object. And if "An Observer" had given the five cents with which he prepaid his communication, to those of his kind he would have done more good. He informs the public of the amount of the prize, which statement is utterly false. Again he states that the competitors became very desirous that the ploughing be judged, which is another falsehood.

The attitudes and grimaces he ascribes to Mr. Cartier, are no doubt as truthful as the statements, and as "An Observer" writes from the field of action, he must have practised a few attitudes before a large mirror to serve as a model for his description. Perhaps the writer and concocter of that veritable statement were in some of the most disgraceful positions of some of the Township officers. But the public will know how to appreciate such untruthful statements and mean, unmanly attacks.

Such a spirit as an Observer's communication displays, does more harm in a neighborhood than the good all the Ploughing Matches will do. Hoping the next time "An Observer" takes notice of a Ploughing Match he will do something towards helping instead of hurting it.

A REAL OBSERVER.
Admston, 13th May, 1864.

Latest War News.

20,000 Men Killed.

New York 21st.—The Times has the following special:—Headquarters army Potomac, 20th, 8 a. m. My despatch of 10 p. m. yesterday, if received, will inform you of the attack made last evening upon the right wing of our line and the handsome manner in which the rebels were driven back. The purpose of the enemy's movements were undoubtedly to discover what we had on our right. It was made by the whole of Ewell's corps. The enemy left the vicinity of Spottsylvania Court House about 1 p. m. yesterday, and made a detour by the west, crossed the New York and about five o'clock struck the Fredericksburg road on the rear of our right flank, breaking out within three quarters of a mile of the Headquarters of Gen. Meade and Grant.

The only troops we had on the ground at the time were a couple of regiments of Tyler's division of heavy artillery which has lately been brought from Washington and is composed of troops that were never before used in battle. Tyler soon brought up the remainder of his force and met the attack, driving the enemy back into the woods. There the rebels had formed their line of battle in single line, with skirmishers in front. Gen. Tyler felt rather apprehensive at the work before him, considering the rawness of his troops, and had some difficulty in getting them into formation. When the rebels drove forward, they showed the utmost bravery and audacity, surpassing even that of old troops. In these murderous wood fights our boys have learned all the devices that are calculated to shelter them from fire, and will lie down and take advantage of every bush and tree, and the heavy artillery being unable to do this kind of work, the moment they saw the enemy, blazed away and pushed on. In consequence of this their loss was quite heavy, much more severe than reported by me in my despatch of last night, and will probably reach 1,000 killed and wounded.

Perhaps it was also our courage and bravery that the rebels understood this style of attack, and not exactly understanding it gave way in confusion, scattering through the woods. The confusion of the rebels appears to have been very great, a major portion of Ewell's Division being killed or wounded. 350 of them were picked up in the woods during the night, and have just been brought into headquarters. The division of raw troops felt immensely tickled at their success, and although their loss has been heavy it felt that the discipline of numbers is fully made up by the increase of morale.

New York, 21st.—"The Herald" has the following:—

Friday, 20th.—The losses in the fight last evening are estimated between 500 and 600, and are confined mainly to a few regiments. The rebel loss is unknown in killed and wounded, but must be very heavy in proportion to the number engaged. Their disabled men lay quite thick in some parts of the line. Squads of prisoners were coming in till midnight.

This morning at daylight, 200 and more passed in front of my tent. From 500 to 600 have already been taken to the rear. There was no fighting of consequence during the night, and none at all this morning. The rebels withdrew from their position on our rear under cover of the night. Our old flank movement to the left is resumed again, and no battle is expected before to-morrow or next day.

Lee is believed to be uneasy in his entrenched position around Spottsylvania, and may be taking up a new one further to the south east at the present moment.

New York, 21st.—The Times headquarters special says the losses in the 5th corps since the movement began are as follows:—Killed 1,240, wounded 11,570, missing 1,120, total 13,930, less missing than in any other corps. The stragglers are estimated at about 12,000 in the whole army.

The enemy are actually engaged in repairing the R. R., and have concentrated a force of from 20,000 to 25,000, with which they not only hope to keep open Lee's communications, but eventually to crush Butler's army.

New York, 20th, 21st.—The Times Correspondent with Butler says that Butler's campaign up to the close of Monday's severe engagement ending with a withdrawal from an advanced position to our entrenchments at Bermuda Hundred, should not be regarded as a defeat. He just stated that as was stated, and was decided upon by Butler even if his whole command had to be sacrificed; it was for the purpose of distracting the attention of the rebel forces from the main body of the army, and a good many talked of plunging up their rear, and other places, and the ground in corn. All who talked in this way now smile as they look at the rebel camp and heavy stand of their wheat, and think they will let it stand until about the middle of June. Correspondent (H.) New York.

prisoner in Monday's fight, while the Herald's correspondent details with particularity how he and his command fought their way through the enemy's lines and rejoined our forces.

New York, May 20.—The Tribune's headquarters despatch of the 18th says:—Important changes in position of troops were made on the evening of the 17th, and a general advance made. It is thought the next considerable battle will be on the banks of the Anna River, as it is supposed that the strong force on the hill beyond Spottsylvania Court House is the strong rear guard of the enemy. Eight of Mosby's guerrillas were captured yesterday loaded with plunder from our dead and wounded. It is reported that a guerrilla who shot one of our wounded men was summarily executed yesterday.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, May 19.

MR. BROWN'S motion, referring the question of Representation, and the despatches of the Government acknowledging the growing difficulty of governing Canada under the present representative system, to a select committee, was further debated.

Mr. Jackson moved an amendment, suggesting a more particular remedy in the following terms:—"That after the words 'as may be substituted' be struck out, and the following be substituted:—'that without offering an opinion on the expediency of adopting the measure advised in the despatch referred to, it is desirable in any event that the number of representatives in the Legislative Assembly for Upper Canada, should be increased, and that any other remedy will fall to satisfy the just expectations of the inhabitants of that part of the Province.'"

Mr. Brown's motion was then put and carried on the following divisions:—

Yeas.—Messrs. Bell (North Lanark), Biggar, Bowman, Bow, Brown, Buchanan, Bigger, Carling, Cartwright, Chambers, Cockburn, Cowan, Currier, Dickson, Dunlop, Dunsford, Ferguson, Galt, Gaudet, Gifford, Howland, Jackson, Jones (South Leeds), Macdonald (Glenary), Macdonald (Toronto), Macdonald (Cornwall), Macfarlane, MacKenzie (Lambton), MacKenzie (North Oxford), MacKenzie, Macdonald, McGee, McDevlin, McIntyre, McKellar, Morris, Mowat, Munro, Notman, O'Halloran, Parker, Pope, Poulin, Ross, (Prince Edward), Ryals, Scatcherd, Scobie, Smith, (Toronto), Smith (East Durham), Somerville, Stirling, Sturt, Thompson, Wallbridge, (North Hastings), Walsh, Webb, Wells, White, Joseph, Wright, (Ottawa city) Wright (East York).—59.

NAYS.—Messrs. Archambault, Beaudin, Bellerose, Blanchet, Bourras, Brousseau, Caron, Cartier (Atty. Gen.), Cauchon, Chabou, Coupi, Corneille, Daoust, DeBoucherville, Denis, Dorion, A. A. Dorion, Drummond (Arthabaska), Ductett, DuRoi, Montclair, Evans, Galt, Ferguson (Frontenac), Fortier, Gagnon, Galt, Gaudet, Gifford, Harwood, Higginson, Holton, Houde, Hunt, Joly, Lafontaine, Langevin, Macdonald (Atty. Gen.), Paquet, Perrault, Pilon, Pilon, Raynold, Robitaille, Ross, (Champlain), Simons, Sylvain, Thibadeau, Tasse, and Turcotte.—48.

Mr. Holton asked what business the Government had proposed to proceed with to-morrow.

Mr. Galt said, with the committee on supply.

Mr. Holton said he desired to give notice that when the House moved into committee of Ways and Means, he intended offering a motion declaratory of the inexpediency of imposing stamp duties.

A Member.—Oh! Lord, that's the fifth. Mr. Holton said that in that order that there should be no misunderstanding, he would state that his object would be to invite the House to negative the stamp duties, but the resolution would in no respect be a vote of want of confidence. In proof of this he would say if Mr. Galt withdrew his proposition he would not offer his motion.

Mr. Galt said whether it was to be a confidence or not, the Government would endeavor to defeat it, and they had not the least doubt the House would affirm its determination to maintain the credit of the country by imposing the stamp duties.

The House adjourned at ten minutes past one.

Quebec, May 20.

In the Legislative Council to-day the second reading of the Gold Mines bill was postponed till Wednesday.

In the Legislative Assembly the Returning Officer for the County of Essex and police clerk William Kelly were ordered to appear at the bar of the house to answer for their conduct.

Wednesday next was appointed a government day instead of Tuesday, which is a holiday.

Mr. Galt moved that on Wednesday next the House resolve itself into a committee of ways and means to consider a resolution relative to the imposition of stamp duties, which was carried.

The House then went into committee of supply.

On Wednesday evening last, a fire occurred in the premises of Mr. Adam Lamb, in the outskirts of the village, leaving the place in ruins, and a heap of blackened ruins. Occurring in the night, it was not discovered until too far advanced to be overcome.

The first intimation of its outbreak was Mr. Lamb himself, while in bed, hearing the noise of the burning, which he imagined to be caused by a shower of hail, until awakened from the mistaken idea to the fearful reality by the rush of smoke into his bedroom. He immediately awoke the other inmates, and they had only time to save their lives by a precipitate retreat. On reaching the open air the first impulse was to save the house, but even this was impossible, and the poor animal was burned to a cinder within their sight. Even the faithful dog, which had persistently followed his master in several dashes into the burning house while attempting to save his papers, shared the same fate.

The value of the property destroyed would probably exceed \$1000 and only about \$450 of this is covered by insurance.

—S. F. L. Review.

LEGAL CO-PARTNERSHIP.—Our advertising columns will inform the readers of the Courier that Donald Fraser, Esq., and J. W. Beynon, B. A., Esq., both practicing lawyers in Perth, have formed a co-partnership in the profession of the law. They will carry on their business in Mr. Fraser's old stand Allan's buildings. Mr. Fraser is a lawyer of well known ability, and Mr. Beynon, though young, is sound and practical, and well competent to fulfill all the responsibilities of his profession.—Courier.

CHIEFS IN THE WOODS.—We are gratified to learn from all sections of the country that the wheat crop has improved so much in the last few weeks that it now promises to be a full crop, if not an extra large one. Early in the spring the wheat prospects were gloomy, and a good many talked of plunging up their wheat and other crops, and the ground in corn. All who talked in this way now smile as they look at the rebel camp and heavy stand of their wheat, and think they will let it stand until about the middle of June. Correspondent (H.) New York.

AMERICAN NEWS.

New York, May 17.

The Pelican reports from off Charleston Bar, on the 14th, a general engagement was going on between our fleet, under Admiral Dahlgren, and the rebel forts and batteries on James and Sullivan Islands.

All the monitors appeared to be engaged, and also the new iron-clad.

Port Patuxent, on Grange Point, seemed directing her fire principally on Sumpter, which was replied to by Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan, and battery Sinkins, on James Island. The contest was spirited, and seemed as general as one as has transpired since last fall.

New York, May 17.—The Herald's correspondence from above Chester Junction, Va., May 14th, gives an account of the advance of our forces, under Smith and Gilmore, upon Richmond.

A well conceived manoeuvre was executed which placed Gilmore in a position to flank and take a line of rebel entrenchments stretching from west of the Richmond and Petersburg railroad to James River. A second line into which the rebels retreated was the next day attacked, and found to be much stronger, but was finally carried by storm, and the rebels driven into an enclosed work on the left. It was expected that they would easily be dislodged from this position, when it was believed our forces would be west of all fortifications, with a clear road opened to Richmond, only eight miles off.

Petersburg papers are quite despondent, which claiming that the rebels are in a position to take a line of rebel entrenchments stretching from west of the Richmond and Petersburg railroad to James River. A second line into which the rebels retreated was the next day attacked, and found to be much stronger, but was finally carried by storm, and the rebels driven into an enclosed work on the left. It was expected that they would easily be dislodged from this position, when it was believed our forces would be west of all fortifications, with a clear road opened to Richmond, only eight miles off.

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New York, May 18.—The Scotia, for Liverpool, sailed at noon to-day, taking off \$45,000 in specie.

Secretary Seward's official contradiction of the bogus proclamation was sent out by the Scotia.

Cincinnati, May 18.—A special to the Commercial, dated Gauley bridge 17th, says: A rough action between the rebels and the Union forces, which resulted in a victory for the Union forces. He has fought three battles near Newbern with the forces under Gen. Morgan, Sam. Jeffs and O. G. Jenkins, gaining a complete success over the enemy. The enemy lost 600 killed and wounded and 300 prisoners. Gen. O. G. Jenkins fell in the battle. Our loss was 400 killed and wounded. A large railroad bridge over New River, at Newbern, with several miles of track, was completely destroyed. Gen. Crooks was at Newbern on the 13th inst.

Cairo, May 17th.—New Orleans dates of the 15th are received. Gen. Wesson, Benton and Hamilton, with a large force of officers, both American and Mexican, had arrived.

The Mexican Minister of Finance at Matamoros was making arrangements for the support of the Juarez Government.

Gen. Uraga is reported to have defeated 3,000 French troops at Albuquerque.

The French are reported to be organizing an expedition at San Luis, for the invasion of the frontier.

Gen. Vidauri, with a number of his officers, had fled from Monterey to San Antonio, Texas, and joined the Southern Confederacy.

The Louisiana State Convention had amended the constitution by a vote of 70 to 16, declaring that slavery and involuntary servitude, except for punishment for crime, are hereby forever abolished and prohibited in the state, and that the Legislature shall make no law recognising the right of property in man, to correct abuses on the Mississippi River.

Gen. Washburn has ordered that no boats shall land between Cairo and the mouth of White River except atarrisoned points, and not allowed to land or supply even at such points without a special permit from headquarters.

The ram Monitor has been sent down the river, and ordered to arrest every trading boat found between Memphis and White River.

Special to the World.—Headquarters of the 2nd corps, May 17.—Nothing important has occurred to-day. There was considerable skirmishing yesterday afternoon, but no definite result. Four hundred recaptured wounded soldiers were brought into our lines. They were robbed of everything by the rebels. A rebel spy was summarily shot to-day.

Another despatch of the 12th to the same paper says the rebels made an attack, but were defeated with a loss of 120 rebels taken prisoners. Our troops show the greatest watchfulness. The roads are horrible.

The World's despatch, dated Gail's House, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, 9 o'clock, a. m., May 17th, says both armies remain in the same position, and Lee's right stretches to Potomac, near Snell's bridge. Their entrenchments are quite strong in front, but are capable of being flanked. The present calm will be of brief duration.

New York, May 17.—Tribune's special.—Headquarters, May 17.—The enemy still holds his lines north-west of Spottsylvania. The full supply of rations to our men is kept up, and there will be no delay on that account. The rebels are not moving. Our forces have not joined Lee, but are kept busy guarding Lee's communications.

The Tribune's correspondent at Butler's headquarters says:—On Friday, in answer to an inquiry from General Butler, Admiral Lee gave at the reason for the delay of the fleet in cooperating in shoal water in Trent Reach, the draft of the monitors and the rebel torpedoes would make it difficult, if not impossible, to go up to Dr. Harlet's farm. The rebels occupied the left bank of the river, and interfered with his movements. Subsequently, however, the Admiral advanced, with the intention of going as far as possible.

The World's Washington despatch, dated May 17, says:—Grant's reinforcements have made his army at least 20,000 stronger. The indications are that he will avoid another battle at Spottsylvania by a flank movement, and move towards Richmond. Lee is making his right, evidently anticipating some such a design. Lee, it is declared, is depicting other points of rebellion of troops to check Grant, and will displace every inch of ground.

New York, May 19.—The Herald's correspondent with Butler gives a detailed account of Beauregard's concentrated attack on our forces at Palmer's Creek on the 16th. The entire length of the rebel lines were opened with artillery, and the rebels were thrown upon our position in showers. A dense fog enveloped the country at the time, and both forces were wrapped in the mist. This was the condition of affairs when the rebels moved their troops, took our position, and the rebels were driven back and took in showers. The rebels were thrown upon our position in showers. A dense fog enveloped the country at the time, and both forces were wrapped in the mist. This was the condition of affairs when the rebels moved their troops, took our position, and the rebels were driven back and took in showers. The rebels were thrown upon our position in showers. A dense fog enveloped the country at the time, and both forces were wrapped in the mist. This was the condition of affairs when the rebels moved their troops, took our position, and the

A dark, horizontal, textured strip, possibly a book binding or a piece of aged paper, showing signs of wear and discoloration. The texture is grainy and uneven, with some lighter and darker patches. The overall appearance is aged and worn.

