BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

"THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS."

VOLUME XLIX.—NUMBER 147. BALTIMORE, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 22, 1864. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Latest News by Telegraph

TO THE

BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

LATEST FROM SHERMAN.

THE INVESTMENT OF SAVANNAH.

The Surrender not yet Demanded.

All Railroad Communication has been Cut Off.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Truce at Charleston Ended.

Savannah to be Attacked on the 19th instant.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

ATTACK ON OUR PICKETS.

A Canard about Jeff. Davis.

&c., &c., &c.

Sherman's Army.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The transport steamer Fulton, from Port Royal on the 18th, arrived here this morning. The Fulton touched at Fortress Monroe to land Lieutenant Colonel Babcock, bearer of despatches from General Sherman, as also Colonel Markland, the mail agent for Sherman's army. Savannah was still in the hands of the rebels. Its surrender had not been demanded when the Fulton sailed.

Among the passengers by the steamer are twenty officers who were wounded at the battle of Pocotaligo.

The Palmetto Herald says that only one fight of moment occurred in Sherman's march, which resulted in the flogging of Wheeler. All the railroads out of Savannah is cut, and the city is entirely and securely invested.

From the South.

The Truce at Charleston Ended—Savannah to be Attacked on the 19th instant.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 20.—The truce in Charleston harbor has ended.—Colonel John E. Mulford arrived here last evening from Port Royal, S. C., in the flag ship New York. Capt. Chisholm, accompanied by the remaining steamers of the flag of truce fleet, the Illinois and George Geary, these three steamers brought about 1000 prisoners, being the last instalment of the entire number, 12,000, exchanged through the untiring exertions of Col. Mulford.

At the time the New York sailed on the 18th inst., from Port Royal, Savannah had not yet been captured, but vigorous preparations were being made by Gen. Sherman to either compel the city to immediately surrender the next day or carry its entrenchments by desperate assault.

General Hardee, with his entire command, estimated at 12,000 to 15,000 men, were cut off from escape, and the capture of the force defending the place thus deemed a certainty.

ACTION OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.

QUEBEC, Dec. 21.—It is understood that immediately after the issuing of the proclamation in reference to the rebel Canadian raiders Gen. Dix despatched a confidential agent to Canada. This gentleman has returned to New York, satisfied that the Canadian authorities are taking every necessary step to perform their international obligations. The best understanding prevails between the Quebec and Washington Governments. Mr. Rotter, the American Consul General, is unwell, and has gone to Wisconsin to recuperate. Mr. Thurston, the Vice-Consul here, is also absent, being in Illinois. The Governor has issued a proclamation for the arrest of the raiders.

ARREST OF THREE OF THE RAIDERS.

Quebec, Dec. 21.—Three more arrests of the late rebel raiders have been made, and they are now undergoing an examination. A special messenger has arrived from Washington with despatches from Secretary Seward.

CAPTURE OF YOUNG, THE LEADER OF THE RAIDERS.

QUEBEC, Dec'r 21.—Young the leader, and two others of the St Albans raiders, were captured to-day at St. Francis, sixteen miles from Riviere du Larp, on their way East. It is thought all will be arrested. It is evident they are making for New Brunswick by different routes.

REBEL RAID FRUSTRATED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21st.—The Navy Department has received a communication from Commander Parker, commanding the Potomac Flotilla, in which he says—that learning from the Provost Marshal of Baltimore that the enemy were massing boats on Coon river for the purpose of making a raid on the bay, I sent the Coeur de Lion and Mercury thither on the 11th instant, under command of Acting Master Morris. They found thirty-one large boats and two scows, all of which were captured. The home guard in large force made a show of resistance, but were quickly driven off.

Hearest of One of the St. Albans Robbers—The Others Will Soon be in Custody.

WASHINGTON, Dec 20.—A dispatch has been received at the State Department to-day from the Governor General of Canada, stating that one of the St. Albans raiders had been rearrested, and that the balance of them will soon be again in custody.

TEN-FORTY BONDS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—A special dispatch from Washington to the Post says that Secretary Fessenden has decided to issue another one hundred millions of the ten-forty bonds, interest payable in gold.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—In view of the anticipated withdrawal of gold-bearing loans, the subscription to the ten-forties for the last two days in this city were over two million dollars.

The subscriptions at the Ninth National Bank, fiscal agency of the United States in New York, to-day, were very large, but parties by telegraphing to that Bank to-morrow (Wednesday,) may yet secure a portion.

From the Army of the Potomac.

Attack on Our Pickets—Canard about Jeff. Davis.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 19.—An attack was made last night on the pickets on the extreme left of the line held by Miles' Division of the Second Corps. They captured six or eight men, killed one and wounded one other, all of the 5th New Hampshire. The attacking party were quickly driven back and our line re-established.

A report is current here to-day (19th) that Jeff. Davis is dead, having poisoned himself. Scouts and deserters say it is true, and the same story is current in Butler's department, but from what source they got it I cannot say.

The Richmond papers of to-morrow will undoubtedly inform us of the truth or falsity of the story.

December 20.—Richmond papers of yesterday say the report of Jeff. Davis' death was a *canard*, and that he was well and would be in his office during the day. W. D. McG.

A Rebel Scout Mortally Wounded.

CITY POINT, VA., Dec. 17, 1864.—The notorious rebel scout, Sergeant William E. Waterbury, of the Third North Carolina regiment of cavalry, was mortally wounded on Thursday last. Waterbury has been long known to our authorities as a vigilant, troublesome scout, with bravery enough in his composition to venture into our camps, and sagacity sufficient to avoid detection and elude pursuit. He has infested the country between the James river and our left, beyond Petersburg, all summer.

All attempts to entrap him have hitherto failed. Small parties have been sent in his pursuit, but he could never be identified or overtaken. On one or two occasions, camp rumors declare, the parties who "went out for wool came in shorn." Certain it is that the fame of the redoubtable Sergeant spread throughout our lines, and highly colored stories of his exploits were narrated around the camp fires of the Union army.

But a few weeks ago he came to the Wells House one morning before sunrise, and seriously threatened the capture of a "safeguard." This within half range of three Union forts, and said to be within Minie range of General Meade's headquarters.

THE MANNER OF HIS CAPTURE.

The circumstances of his capture seem startling and romantic to most persons, but were terribly practical to the two interested parties. On Wednesday evening Waterbury approached our infantry picket beyond Bailey's creek, on the river road, dressed in Union clothing, representing himself to be a William Firman, Capt. Thomas' company, First Pennsylvania cavalry, and inquired the way to the regiment. As this company was doing picket duty in front of the infantry the inquiry surprised no one. Private Isaac B. Noble, company B, Sixty-first Massachusetts, was detailed to conduct him to his regiment. Waterbury probably expected directions instead of an escort. His situation was becoming critical. Once at the regiment the imposture would be discovered. Possibly he would be recognized.

So, under pretence of great thirst, he induced Noble to halt at a spring by the wayside, and while the latter was drinking, snatched his rifle, leveled it at his head, and commanded silence on pain of instant death. Noble sensibly acquiesced, and was marched through the brush and swamps that skirted the roads, and flanked our picket stations the entire night. A little rest was taken in the morning, when Waterbury started him again, and the tramp was continued all day, with the utmost caution and circumspection, as flying detachments of Gregg's cavalry were known to be scouring the country in every direction. Late on Thursday evening the vigilance of the rebel scout relaxed, and the two sat down for an hour's rest and lunch in an obscure spot in the woods.

The excitement and fatigue of the trip finally induced Waterbury to remain in their place of concealment till morning, and Noble was ordered to lie down and go to sleep. This he feigned to do, but kept awake, in the hope of escaping. Waterbury sat, rifle in hand, for hours, but finally grew drowsy and stretched himself on the ground. Sleep finally overpowered him, and when his heavy breathing gave unmistakable evidence of insensibility, Noble, in turn, snatched the gun and shot his rebel captor through the lungs, breaking two ribs and injuring the spine. Noble subsequently assisted him to reach the house of Dr. Bryant, and came into the lines. Our cavalry rode out, found him there, and fully corroborate Noble's statement.

THE MAILS FOR GEN'L SHERMAN'S ARMY DELIVERED.

"FORTRESS MONROE, Dec'r 20, 1864

—Hon. W. Dennison, Postmaster General.—Just arrived here. Left General Sherman on the evening of the 10th. The great mail was distributed to the army on that day. The best health and spirits prevail.

"A. H. MARKLAND.

"Special Agent P. O. Dep't."

ABSENTEES FROM SHERMAN'S COMMAND.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, Dec. 19, 1864.

Special Order No. 465—Extract.—All officers and detachments absent from Gen. Sherman's army, and not on duty with Gen. Thomas, will immediately join their respective commands near Savannah, via New York. The Quartermaster at New York will furnish transportation.

By order of the
SECRETARY OF WAR
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

THE MAIL FOR SHERMAN'S SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec 21.—The Postoffice Department has received the following despatch from special agent Markland:

"FORT MONROE, Dec. 20, 1864

"Hon. Wm. Dennison,

"Postmaster General:

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NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Senate body confirmed the following nominations:—

John Bigelow, of New York, now Consul at Paris, to be Charge d'Affaires *ad interim*.

Commander S. Thornton, Executive Officer of the United States steamer Kearsarge, to be advanced in his grade ten numbers—to take rank next after Lieutenant Commanding Whitney—for gallant conduct in the action with the rebel steamer Alabama.

Commander William H. Macomb, for distinguished conduct in the capture of Plymouth, N. C., with its ordnance stores, to be advanced to his grade ten numbers.

Charles F. Guild, New York, to be Assistant Paymaster in the Navy.

Commander Schenck to be a Commodore.

Commander R. W. Meade to be a Captain.

Lieut. Egbert Thompson to be a Commander.

Also the following First Assistant Engineers to be Chief Engineers:—Henry Mason, Eben Hoyt, B. E. Chaisseng, G. B. N. Tower, B. B. H. Wharton, James W. Whitaker, George S. Bright and Philip Inch.

FARRAGUT VICE ADMIRAL OF THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—President Lincoln to day signed the bill establishing the grade of Vice Admiral, who is to be the ranking officer in the Navy, and whose relative rank with officers of the army is that of Lieutenant General. Immediately after the President nominated to the Senate Rear Admiral Farragut for that position, and they at once confirmed the appointment, without the usual formality of reference to a Standing Committee. Vice Admiral Farragut, who is in New York, was notified by telegraph of this mark of honor conferred upon him. He is expected soon to visit Washington.

From Brazil.

Views of the Brazilian Press on the Florida Case—The Tone of Mr. Webb' Letter Satisfactory.

News to the 9th ult. from Rio Janeiro, received per steamship Cuba, indicate that the Florida affair will undoubtedly be amicably settled by the Brazilian Government. The Correio Mercantil, of Oct. 15, says that the intimate and friendly relations existing between the United States and Brazil will not be ruptured in consequence of the seizure of the privateer. It has no doubt but that this Government will grant the reparation required, and regards Mr. Webb's letter as entirely satisfactory.

It also regrets that the people of Bahia should have so far forgotten their dignity as to make an uncalled-for attack upon the honor and dignity of the United States, as represented in the person of its Consul and his official at Bahia.

The Diario Official, of the 26th ult., states that,

"By the French mail steamer Bearn, which sailed from port yesterday, the Imperial Government has forwarded to our Legation at Washington the usual dispatches, in order that the latter may in the name of the same Government, ask from that of the United States the reparation to which we have a right, for the act of violence of the Commander of the Wachusett in the port of Bahia."

Another Extradition Case in Canada—Jurisdiction Decided Upon by the Presiding Judge.

SHERBROOKE, C. E., Dec. 17.—[Special to the Boston Journal.]—A hearing was had to-day before Mr. Justice Short of the Superior Court of Lower Canada, at Sherbrooke, in the extradition case of Wm. H. Crawford, of Stratford, N. H., who stabbed several persons at North Stratford in July last, upon an attempt being made to arrest him as a deserter.

A warrant for the prisoner's arrest having been issued by Judge Short, Crawford was found at Hereford, Canada East, and brought before him. Counsel for the prisoner moved for his discharge on the same grounds that the St. Albans raiders were discharged, and after a full discussion his Honor, Judge Short, decided that he had jurisdiction, and the hearing must proceed on its merits.

This decision overrules that of Judge Coursol in the St. Alban's case. Hon. J. S. Sanborn, of Sherbrooke, and Ossian Ray, Esq., of Lancaster, N. H., appeared in behalf of the United States. W. C. Felton for the respondent. The trial is not concluded.

MANNER OF MR. DAYTON'S DEATH

PARIS, Dec. 2, 1864.—[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]—The American community in Paris has been greatly shocked this morning at the report of the sudden death of Hon. William L. Dayton, the United States Minister at this court. Mr. Dayton yesterday was in his usual health and spirits, although for a year or more past he has been threatened with and has had a hard and severe attack—Last evening, after dinner, he left his house in company with his son, Wm. L. Dayton, Jr., with the intention of going to the Palais Royal theatre. Upon reaching the Hotel du Louvre, Mr. Dayton suggested to his son that as he did not feel very well, he thought he would stop over in the hotel and spend the attack—Upon reaching the hotel, and Mrs. Vanderpool (who were stopping at the hotel) Young Dayton went to the theatre, and Mr. Dayton went to make his call, but upon going up stairs he stopped at the door of an American lady who is staying at the hotel, and telling her he felt unwell, asked her to give him some camphor. He laid down upon the sofa, and upon the lady's returning with the camphor found Mr. Dayton dead!!!

The family physician was immediately sent for, and states the death to have been caused by apoplexy. The body was immediately removed to the residence of the family, and is being to day embalmed, with the object of its being sent for final interment to America. A private funeral will take place at the Embassy to-morrow, and a public one at the American chapel on Monday.

Mr. Dayton leaves a wife, three sons—two of them are here and one of them in the army at home—and a grown up daughter.

Independently of the loss of a valuable and able representative, the death of Mr. Dayton will be severely felt by the American residents in Paris. So much his residence in his hospitable house has been a pleasant gathering place for our countrymen, where his ever amiable, kind manner, and those of his family, made everybody feel at home and welcome.

FORT MCALLISTER.—This immense earthwork was one of the main defences of Savannah, though lying fifteen miles south of it; and its capture opens up Sherman's communication with Dahlgren's fleet, through Ossabaw Sound. This Fort McAllister is an old and tough acquaintance of ours. Two years ago, or in January, 1863, it was attacked and bombarded for six hours, by the monitor Montank, commanded by the gallant Worden, and in March of the same year, a grand attack was made upon it by four monitors, in charge of the gallant Drayton, now commander of Admiral Farragut's flagship; but these attacks, though they taught us and the rest of the world many valuable lessons as regards earthen works and iron ships, had no effect whatever upon the rebel fortification. It remained in its glory for two years, until Sherman came along, on Wednesday last, and carried it by storm in the rear.

The Lake Superior Gazette states that a cow belonging to a Beaver Bay farmer, was killed by a bear a short time since. Brain was afterwards caught in a trap; his hide measured five feet ten inches long, minus head and tail.

DECISIONS BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Secretary of the Treasury has, on appeal, made the following decisions: Camera tubes, being still non-enumerated, the classification is determined by the provisions of the act of 1842, assessing duty on non-enumerated articles at the highest rate of any of their component parts. The article in question was a brass tube fitted with lenses and an adjusting screw, and part of a photographer's camera. A duty at the rate of forty per centum ad valorem was properly assessed.

An appeal was taken from the decision of the Collector at Boston that, on an importation of sail cloth from St. Petersburg, transhipped at London, the freight &c., from St. Petersburg to London is made a dutiable charge under the 24th section of the act of June, 1864. The Secretary says:—"The comprensive language of the section clearly includes the item of freight and commission for reshipment.—It does not express a value at the place of original shipment for this country; but, following the merchandise by land and sea, adds the accruing charges of transportation, shipment, transhipment, &c., until the goods are laden on that vessel which bears them to our shores.

An appeal was taken from the assessment of a duty of $1 per gallon on certain "olive oils in casks," on the ground that when in casks it should not be returned as salad oil, unless it is a very superior and costly article, such as is sent in bottles or flasks, exclusively for salad use. The subject was referred to experts of the customs, who report, whether olive oil is salad oil or not depends upon the quality, and not whether it is imported in casks or any other manner. The olive oil in question is of such a quality as, in our judgment clearly renders it salad oil, and liable to the duty of $1 a gallon, under section II, of the act of 1864. This decision is affirmed.

The decision made by the Collector of Customs at Boston is affirmed, namely, a duty at the rate of fifty per cent. ad valorem on certain dress ornaments, being wooden moulds or cores, covered with silk, and a duty at the rate of thirty-five per cent. ad valorem, as manufactures of wood, the wooden moulds or cores uncovered.

Colored clay pipes and white clay pipes, with India rubber bands at the tip, are not the articles known and commercially recognized as "common" or "white clay" pipes, being advanced beyond the "common" condition by quality and coloring, and by the addition of India rubber bands, which the "common or white clay pipe" does not exhibit. The article is therefore provided for in the act of June 30, 1864, in the classes on meerschaum, porcelain, lava, and all other tobacco smoking pipes and pipe bowls, not herein otherwise provided for, one dollar and fifty cents a gross, and in addition thereto seventy-five per centum ad valorem.

In affirming a decision on silk crapes, the Secretary says, "Silk crape is undoubtedly a manufacture of silk, and this is true of all silks in the piece, but a distinction is made in the tariff between *silk in the piece and a manufacture of silk*, so that all silks *in the piece*, by whatever name or description designed, must be sh classed, and are liable to sixty per cent. ad valorem duty."

It appears that the withdrawal entry of brandy was nearly completed on the 30th of April, when the officers of the customs at New York received notice of the passage of the joint resolution of April 29, imposing fifty per cent. additional duty, which duty the importer declined to pay, and had not paid on the 20th of October, the brandy remaining in bond. "You ask," says the Secretary, "to be permitted to pay the rate of duty which the brandy was subject to prior to the 30th of April, as Congress subsequently amended the fifty per cent. act, postponing its operation until the first day of May."

As there is no evidence of your having tendered the amount of the duty imposed by acts passed prior to the joint resolution to the Collector on the 30th of April, I am of the opinion that the subsequent act of Congress, to wit: Section 20 of the act of June 30th, 1864, affords you no relief.—Had you paid the additional fifty per cent on the 30th of April, and duly protested and appealed to the Department, you would have been entitled to a refund under the 20th section. I am of the opinion that the brandy in question, if now withdrawn for consumption, would be liable to the duty imposed by the act approved June 30th; 1864.

Felt leather shoes, being wearing apparel, composed in part of wool, made up wholly by the manufacturer, and not of the class of wearing apparel, known as hosiery, is clearly provided for in the section of the act of 1864, which assesses a duty of 24 cents per pound, and 40 per cent. ad valorem.

A firm in New York asked permission to have an appraisement of certain satins imported by it reopened. In the absence of the General Appraiser from the port of New York, two experienced merchants, familiar with the character and value of the goods in question, were appointed to appraise the same, who, after an examination, reported the market value to be 3 90 francs, which exceeded by ten per cent. or more the value declared on the entry, thereby subjecting the satins to an additional duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the 23d section of the act approved June 30, 1864.

The law declares the appraisement thus determined to be final, and deemed and taken to be the true value of said goods, and the duties shall be levied thereon accordingly, any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding. "And these appraisements should be considered final and conclusive, unless there are peculiar circumstances making them exceptional cases." The Secretary says he has no authority, under the circumstances, to order a reopening of the appraisement, or to direct the remission of the additional duty.

The Secretary has affirmed the decision of the Collector of the port of New York, assessing duty at the rate of 40 per cent., and 24 cents per pound on certain cloth gloves. It is understood the gloves were originally reported by the appraisers as woollen cloth gloves, and duties were assessed accordingly. It is true that subsequently the appraisers adopted a different classification, namely, woollen hosiery, for similar goods, under which they become liable to 30 per cent, and 20 cents per pound, but the appellants having omitted to protest and appeal, conformed to section 11 of the act approved June 30, 1864, from the decision of the Collector on their importation, are not entitled to relief.

An appeal was taken from the decision of the Collector at New York, imposing the penal duty of twenty per cent. and fifty per cent. thereon, under joint resolution, on an importation of certain carpeting. The question growing out of the appeal, to wit:—Does the penal duty attach where goods are undervalued ten per centum or more, but wherever such undervaluation does not affect the rate or amount of duty! having been carefully examined, the Secretary affirms the decision of the Collector, but says the importer, under the circumstances stated, is entitled to a refund of the fifty per cent. on the penal duty of twenty per cent.

A costly and wearisome doing thing courtmartial, in New York, has ended as of late from the Secretary of War cutting off commissions of colonels and majors to all officers on court martial or military commissions throughout the United States; also a similar cutting off of commissions from all officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps, on duty in Washington; also a pruning of the soldiers of that favored corps, detailed as clerks in other offices, and a sending of them back to the ranks, and saddling their easy duties on officers. The ball thus put in motion may roll throughout the entire War Department.

Accounts from Mecklenburg, Germany, state that the emigration *en masse* is going on from the duchy to America, and that the landholders are looking forward with dismay to the moment when they will have no hands to cultivate their estates.

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An appeal was taken from the decision of the Collector at New York, imposing the penal duty of twenty per cent. and fifty per cent. thereon, under joint resolution, on an importation of certain carpeting. The question growing out of the appeal, to wit:—Does the penal duty attach where goods are undervalued ten per centum or more, but wherever such undervaluation does not affect the rate or amount of duty! having been carefully examined, the Secretary affirms the decision of the Collector, but says the importer, under the circumstances stated, is entitled to a refund of the fifty per cent. on the penal duty of twenty per cent.

A costly and wearisome doing thing courtmartial, in New York, has ended as of late from the Secretary of War cutting off commissions of colonels and majors to all officers on court martial or military commissions throughout the United States; also a similar cutting off of commissions from all officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps, on duty in Washington; also a pruning of the soldiers of that favored corps, detailed as clerks in other offices, and a sending of them back to the ranks, and saddling their easy duties on officers. The ball thus put in motion may roll throughout the entire War Department.

Accounts from Mecklenburg, Germany, state that the emigration *en masse* is going on from the duchy to America, and that the landholders are looking forward with dismay to the moment when they will have no hands to cultivate their estates.

From Washington.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1864.

Comptroller McCullough decided to-day, that the National Banks, to procure currency beyond ninety per cent. of their stock actually paid in, must have a surplus amount of bonds invested for that purpose.

GEN. BANKS AND THE LOUISIANA SENATORS.

Gen. Banks has been summoned to appear before the Senate Judiciary Committee to testify in the case of the Louisiana Senators.

WAR DEPARTMENT DEFICIENCY.

The deficiency of the War Department is about ninety millions.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, upon close examination of the House resolution abrogating the Reciprocity Treaty, deemed it expedient to merely instruct the President, in accordance with its provisions, to give notice of its termination, and do nothing that would seem like complaining.

APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL CADETS.

Senator Wilson has prepared a bill giving the President authority to appoint two additional cadets from each State, and fifty cadets from the army; no cadet to be hereafter admitted unless under seventeen or over twenty-one; all cadets to submit to a vigorous examination.

THE CANADA RAILROADS AND THE CARRYING TRADE.

The resolution of Mr. Finck, of New York, to-day, is intended as a preliminary towards preventing the Canada railroad lines from carrying produce from the East and West, and *vice versa*. This will prove very damaging to the Canadian interests, as all freights must then pass over our own lines.

THE FRENCH IN THE PACIFIC.

The Sidney (Australian) *Herald* contains a statement relative to the operations of the French in the Pacific, which is intended to cast discredit on the representatives of the French Government. It occurred at the Island of Life, one of the "Loyalty" islands, where the English established a mission in 1841. On this island there are now, it is said, seventeen churches; fifteen hundred communicants, and a still larger number under instruction. The natives are also said to have improved greatly in their circumstances, the head chief being like a civilized ruler, and many of his subjects owning neat cottages.

In May last a French commandant took possession of the island, in the name of the French, and hoisted the French flag. On the 21st of June the French Governor of New Caledonia arrived with three hundred men, and issued an order prohibiting the natives from supporting the missionary, or doing anything for them without payment. The next morning the missionary and native preachers, according to custom met for prayers; while thus engaged, the chapel door was burst open, and the house was filled with soldiers; except the missionary, all were detained as prisoners. A collision then took place outside, when four of the natives were killed and one of the French soldiers. The native teachers were conveyed on board the French ship in irons. The missionary was confined to his home, being told that the sentinel would shoot him if he attempted to escape.

The missionary vessel, Lady Spring, from Sydney, arrived off the island a few days after the above outbreak occurred. Seven missionaries were on board, who were not permitted to land, although some of them were ladies. The Herald says that the governor, before he left the island, told the chief that every man might hold what religion he pleased, but that none were to assemble for worship, a prohibition which exclusively to Protestants. As this is but one side of the story, it is but prudent to suspend a judgment upon these charges until the other side is heard. The affair may be susceptible of an explanation.

Comfort of Animals

An animal may be well fed and apparently well attended, and yet be uncomfortable, owing to the floor to stand or rest on, a bad rack or manger, or some other inconvenience in the stable; there may be a want of exercise or change of food, pure air, carding, pure water, or something else necessary for comfort; he may breathe on his food and render it offensive, or something incommode or render the animal uncomfortable. Of course, his digestion is impaired, his appetite declines, he will not grow or fatten and is unfit for labor, and the female is not in good condition for yielding good wholesome milk. If we intend our farm stock shall be profitably kept, we must attend to their comfort as well as their sustenance. They must be well lodged as well as well fed, or they will consume much hay and provender to little purpose.

If they are well littered, they will not only be rendered the more comfortable, but the material with which they are accommodated will make good manure. Therefore, make your animals comfortable. It is comparatively an easy matter for those farmers who have nothing but good English hay and grain to feed out to their stock, to have them look well and do well, but with some farmers who have a great deal of coarse fodder, it is a very different thing. It requires considerable study to carry a stock of cattle through the winter on coarse fodder, and have them looking well in the spring. A person must be constantly fixing up something that is palatable for them. I know of no better way than to keep changing from one kind to another, and in judicious feeding, so as to keep the appetite good. Thus one can keep stock thriving and in good order.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Among the articles that were formerly imported from abroad, but which, under the operations of the existing high tariff, are now rivaling foreign manufactures extensively in this country, is that of cotton thread. At Holyoke, Mass., a company has been established with a capital of $300,000 for the exclusive manufacture of spool cotton, and this concern is now turning out some 3,000 spools per day. The thread is six corded, and is said by the New York Economist to have a beautiful soft finish, and to be most lasting in wear; in fact, to be good strong, well made thread, and on that America may well be proud of as a home production.

New York Custom House returns of the foreign trade of that port, during last week, show a specie balance of $1,231,318 in our favor, with gold at 235—the week's imports having been (in specie value) $4,014,941; exports of domestic produce, (current currency value,) $3,446,504; of foreign, $1,027,000. On Wednesday the China, for Liverpool, took out $702,267, the Bavaria some $116,000, and the Moro Castle $100,000, in all $818,267. The Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall, same day, brought the $895,125 in California gold. According to the last weekly bank statement, banks had increased their loans $6,107,342, their deposits $3,516,646, and their specie reserve $439,289.

The Northampton (Mass.) Gazette of the 6th instant says that Mr. Howard, ticket agent of the canal company in that town, had $2 in silver quarters paid him by a well dressed American lady, one day last week, with the request that he would give her a $2 greenback in return. She appeared to be utterly ignorant of the accommodation she was conferring upon the lady for fear she might be a runaway from some insane asylum.

A wealthy widower in Wayne county, Ohio, aged eighty one years, got into a concert of marriage again, courted a widow of forty-one and agreed to make her blest in wedlock, and then wickedly married another woman. Second childhood was sued for breach of promise, and a jury gave burom widow a judgment for $2 000.

The Canadian papers, in their comments on General Dix's order, says, "we ought to feel obliged to General Dix for his official recognition of the raiders as lawful belligerents, as such admission gets rid of the pretence that the Federal authorities had any right to demand them as criminals."

Two hundred and fifty women and children—not a man among them—refugees from Georgia, recently arrived at Indianapolis, Indiana.

In 1848 there were 450 people in San Francisco. Now there are 120,000.

FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

The express train which left Nashville at seven o'clock on Thursday, owing to the careless fastening of a switch at the station near the tunnel south of Cave City, met with a serious accident. The weight and rush of the train caused the main track to spread at the point where the switch forms a junction with it, and the three rear coaches were thrown from the rails and dashed over a steep embankment. They were crowded with passengers, and the fearful descent of the cars was not unattended with the loss of life.

The road master, who was riding in the rear coach, was instantly killed, and a large number of soldiers and citizens, ladies and gentlemen, were more or less injured, some of them quite seriously. It was a fearful wreck, and the groans of the wounded filled the air. The hospital train No. 3, Dr. Webster in charge, was following the Express train, and, as soon as the accident occurred, the surgeon, accompanied by his nurses, went to the aid of the wounded. He was enabled to render great assistance to the sufferers, and much credit is due him for the prompt and humane manner in which he acted. We did not learn the names of any of the injured parties.

It required some time to repair the damage done to the road by the accident, consequently the arrival of the trains was delayed Thursday night. After the hospital train had passed Cave City a soldier, named Martin Bloss, formerly of the 107th New York Volunteers, but recently transferred to the invalid corps, while sitting upon the platform, stupefied with liquor, lost his balance and fell beneath the cars. The wheels passed over him, crushing both legs above the knee, and almost severing them from the body. He was picked up, and brought to the city, but the surgeons entertained no hopes for his recovery. In all probability he is now dead.—He leaves a wife and two children at Elmyra, New York.—*Louisville Journal.*

HOW AN OIL WELL IS BORED.

A correspondent of the Boston Traveler, writing from the oil regions of Pennsylvania, gives the following description of the manner in which oil is found:

"In selecting a spot for a well, the artesian driller raises a derrick about 110 feet in height, bringing up a steam engine of about six horse power, and then after driving down an iron pipe six inches in diameter through the earth and gravel some fifty feet or so, to the first strata of rock, introduces a drill, of about two and a half inches in diameter, attached to a temper screw, and thence to a 'working beam' and engine with which he bores now at the rate of eight or ten feet per day into the solid slate and soapstone, say one hundred feet; he then comes to the first strata of sandstone, which may be ten or twelve feet in thickness; and boring through this comes again to a slate and soapstone of a bluish cast, and working on, say for twenty feet or so, he reaches the second strata of sandstone, out of which there comes rushing up, when the right vein is struck, inflammable gas, salt water and petroleum.

The bore of the well is enlarged by a rimmer, and then an iron tube, in sections of about fourteen feet and closely screwed together, is inserted in two sections and run down to the veins of oil; a flax-seed bag, which expands when wet, is fixed between the tubing and the walls of the well, in order to prevent the surface water from descending; a