

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT ON LAKE ONTARIO.

THREE YOUNG MEN DROWNED!

Some ten days ago, Mr. Pierce Morton, of this city, and ex-midshipman of the Royal Navy; Mr. Robert Holmes, of Hamilton; Mr. J. M. Mitchell, a law student of this city, whose friends reside at St. Mary's, Canada West, and Mr. William Gordon, brother of Mr. Gordon of the firm of Gordon & McKay, dry goods merchants, of Toronto, left this city for a cruise around the Lake, in the yacht *Wave*. On Monday night, during the heavy gale which was then blowing, they were on the return trip from Oswego, having touched at Kingston and Cobourg. About nine o'clock, when within a mile of the Island, Mr. Holmes, who was then "turning in," while the others were on deck managing the boat, perceived that she was leaking fast, and that in addition the sea, which was breaking over her heavily, was quickly filling her. He called out to his companions, warning them of their danger, but so rapid was the rush of the water that in a very short time, the boat was completely submerged; and he heard nothing more of his companions than one of them, whom he supposed to have been Mr. Mitchell, cry out to him to "hold on." Mr. Holmes managed to lay hold of a plank, and by this means was yanked ashore on the island, in an insensible state. Luckily he was seen in the morning by some of the fishermen on the Island, who took good care of him, and he rapidly recovered. Of his companions he knows nothing. He hopes they may like himself, have been washed ashore some place; but we fear the probability is all the other way. There is a dreadful storm blowing at the time—so great indeed that the steamers dare not put out; and if the unfortunate young men were not washed ashore on the Island, it is not likely that they would live long enough in the water to be driven safely to any distant shore. Mr. Mitchell was a student of much promise, and he will be regretted by a large number of his old companions and associates in this city, as well as by his own immediate circle of friends. Mr. Morton and Mr. Gordon were both estimable young men, much respected.

When the news of the accident circulated through the city yesterday, it created a profound sensation of regret among all classes, and of poignant grief among those acquainted with the young men. Little doubt existed to be entertained that they had met with a watery grave for it was believed that in their position none could have survived. Endeavors were made in the afternoon to search for the bodies, but the sea continued so rough that they were accompanied with considerable danger and no success. It was thought by some parties who went out in a boat that they could see the mast of the sunken yacht, but on account of the surf a close observation could not be made. When the wind moderated, however, as it is likely to do within a day or two, it is believed that the search will be more successful. The *Wave* was an old yacht of four or five tons burden, and was not deemed perfectly seaworthy by those acquainted with her. She belonged to Mr. Gordon, and at the time of the accident had about three tons of pig iron ballast on board. This, of course, was necessary in sailing her, but rendered her more dangerous in heavy weather.—*Toronto Leader*.

THE FIGHT AT SPRINGFIELD—VICTORY OR NO VICTORY?

The New York Tribune claims the fight at Springfield, Mo., as a "great victory; the world is not quite so strong, but still claims a victory." This, of course, we know what to say, and the *Daily News* thinks the Federals have suffered a great defeat. The New York Evening Post, a Republican paper, generally temperate in its arguments and truthful in its statements speaks of the battle in this wise:—

"The action in Missouri is proclaimed by some as a 'victory.' 'A splendid victory,' by others as 'a defeat.' It seems to possess the elements of both. A struggle of five thousand men with twenty-three thousand, in which the valor and strength of the inferior force overbalanced the fearful odds and compelled the larger army to abandon their camp ground with heavy loss, may legitimately, perhaps, be regarded as a victory. But a victory which costs such a man and such a general as Lyon, and is followed by a retreat, and then a second retreat, belongs decidedly to that class of a 'renowned general said that 'a few more such victories would ruin him.'"

We cannot help asking ourselves, Why these fearful odds against the loyal forces? Where were the impatient legions of the great loyal states in the West, that the battle, now expected for weeks in Missouri, and known to be of incalculable importance to the general result, should have been left to a decision by armies so unequally matched as five thousand against twenty-three thousand? Is the war for the life of this great nation to degenerate into a mere display of desperate valor, or attempts at impossible achievements? Why should the heroic Lyon have been compelled to throw away his precious life in the hopeless attempt to repulse five thousand rebels for twenty-three thousand? Every engagement thus far has proved that the loyal forces are too weak, in open and fair warfare, for an equal or even a much superior force of the rebels. But every engagement has also betrayed the lack of sufficient reserves to make the valor of our men effective.

The following is from a Kingston paper, of the 7th inst:—A row of a disgraceful character occurred at Cape Vincent on Monday. The affair had something of a quasi international character. The steamer *Pierpont* conveyed a party of excursionists to Cape Vincent, among them being the members of the Kingston Brass band and a prominent company more bountiful than select. The Cape Vincent people treated our excursionists with a good deal of consideration; they invited them to taverns and bar rooms, and in return for this well-intended but ill-judged hospitality, some of the Kingston, in no sober mood, vented their abuse upon the Northern army, Americans in general, and upon Cape Vincent in particular. One of our city police picked a quarrel with an American, and brought home with him the marks of a pugilistic encounter. The band on returning defiantly played 'Dixie's Land' now received as the Southern 'national' air, and on the tune being finished, the party gave cheers for General Beauregard and Jeff. Davis. This so incensed the Cape Vincent folks that a crowd assembled and threw stones at the party on board the steamer. Some panes of glass were broken on board; but it is difficult to ascertain the full extent of the personal injury, if any, that was inflicted.

PATERSON'S CASE.—We understand the decision of the highest authority has been given relative to the petition for Paterston's reprieve, which precludes all hope of any other result than the law taking its course in this as in other cases. Meantime, nothing has been done on behalf of Burns, also sentenced to death, and respecting whose sanity those in the institution judge have every day stronger and stronger doubts.—*Mont. Ad.*

The Anglo American Hotel in Hamilton has been purchased by the Watsons and fitted up as a Watsons Female College.

AMERICAN WAR.

Washington, August 12.

It is reported to-day that the steam tug *Yankee* was sunk by a shot from the rebel steamer *Pago*, at the mouth of Aquia Creek. Ex Minister Patterson has been removed from gait to pleasant quarters, but is still under confinement.

Robert Mure, of Charleston, cousin of the British Consul at New Orleans, was arrested on board the steamer *Africa*, just as she was leaving, as bearer of despatches from Jeff. Davis to the British Government.—Several papers, showing that he was such a person, were found on him.

The steamer *Beauvoir*, from Hamburg, via Southampton on the 31st, arrived this morning. News anticipated.

The banks of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia have agreed to take \$50,000,000 of the Government loan. They are to be the sole recipients of the Treasury notes.

St. Louis, Aug. 14. "Head Quarters of the Western Depot." "I hereby direct and establish martial law in the city and county of St. Louis. Major J. McKinstry, U. S. A., is appointed Provost Marshal. All orders and regulations issued by him will be respected and observed accordingly."

(Signed) "J. C. Fremont, Major General Commanding."

Maj. McKinstry has arrested John Brown, the President of the Board of Police Commissioners, and appointed in his place Basil Duke.

The laws of the city and state will be executed without change.

It is reported that Gen. Hardee, with a force of about 12,000 to 15,000 rebels, is marching on Point Look.

The federal force at that point is about 5,000 men with 8 pieces of cannon.

Rolls, Mo., Aug. 13. Gen. Seigel marched back to Springfield in good order. After perfecting his arrangements, gathering his baggage, blowing up what powder he could not carry, and destroying other property which he did not wish to fall into the hands of the enemy, he left Springfield on Sunday night, and camped thirty miles this side of that place—the enemy not pursuing.

The only hostility observed during the day was firing muskets from a distance at the rear guard.

Gen. Seigel was confident that he could have held Springfield against the force they had engaged, but he was fearful of reinforcements to the enemy from the south-west, and that his line of communication to Rolla would be cut off.

Gen. Lyon began the attack upon the receipt of intelligence that the enemy were expecting reinforcements from Hardee's column, which was approaching from the south-east.

A portion of the artillery of the enemy was admirably served; their infantry fire was also very severe.

The Springfield Home Guards were not in the fight. They, with a large number of the citizens of Springfield, are in Seigel's camp.

It was thought that Gen. Seigel would fall back no farther than Lebanon, where reinforcements would meet him.

Gen. Lyon, Va., Aug. 14. A severe skirmish took place a few miles from here, yesterday, at the Fairmount and Webster road.

Information having been received that a regular organized body of rebels, living in this county, were lodged within a few miles of Webster, Gen. Kelly despatched Capt. Dayton of Co. A, 4th Virginia regiment, with 50 men from Webster to disarm them.

After scouting for nearly 24 hours he came suddenly on them yesterday at noon, and after an hours severe fighting succeeded in 21 and putting the others to flight without any loss to his command. The rebels numbered 200, and were composed of the worst characters of this county, led on by Jack Cochrane, Sheriff of this county, under the Lecheur rule.

New York, Aug. 15. According to a despatch to the New York Tribune an order has gone to Europe for 150,000 more arms.

The Tribune says the Southern pirates are playing a desperate and bloody game.

A North Carolina correspondent this morning gives the statement of a British sailor, named Ross, who had been impressed to serve as gunner on board the *Speed*, by which it appears that on the 31st July, near Nagasaki, the pirates attacked and took possession of a British vessel, which they burned, after destroying the entire crew.

Ross having refused to fight against his countrymen was shot at, and wounded, by the captain of the *Speed*, and afterwards confined in irons. He escaped by the aid of a fellow sailor, who had also been impressed. Ross is endeavoring to make his way North and wishes to lay the subject before the proper British officials.

Washington, Aug. 15. A dispatch to the *Herald* says that Major-General Butler has been authorized to raise a division of 5,000 men in Massachusetts, and is to be granted leave of absence to superintend in person the organization of the force.

It is reported by passengers arriving to-night from the West, by way of Harper's Ferry, that General Rosecrans with a small command is in a precarious position in a mountain gap in the neighborhood of Big Spring, and that a Confederate force had cut him off from a supply of water.

Evidence of an advance of the enemy towards our lines is multiplying.

Yesterday a resident from Virginia, living near Claremont, 5 miles from Alexandria, reports the Confederates at Bush Hill and Claremont.

The efforts of the Confederates together Maryland into the secession fold have not been abandoned.

Rose Vincent some weeks ago that a considerable Confederate force had been concentrated in the upper part of Accomac County, on the eastern shore of Virginia.

General Teighman is about to proceed to Accomac to take command of the Virginia forces there and march them up and on to the middle of the eastern shore of Maryland by the present Legislature at its adjourned session.

Our government and those of England and France, and it is believed that our rights will be fully conceded.

The National Intelligence has a theory that Minister Patterson is not imprisoned because he intended to join the Confederate army, but that he is held as a hostage for Congressman Ely and Messrs. Halrow and Harris, non-combatants, now in the hands of the enemy.

A party of six men left the steamer *Beauvoir* yesterday and landed at Mathias Point for the purpose of reconnoitering. They were fired on by a party of Confederates concealed in the brush, and four of them killed. The bodies of the dead seamen arrived at the Navy Yard to-day.

Washington, Aug. 16. A special despatch to the Post says:—The Congressional Investigation Committee has made important discoveries, showing that traitors and spies daily frequent the departments of the government, procuring information which is regularly transmitted to the enemy.

Firing was heard this forenoon from the direction of Aquia Creek.

Washington, Aug. 16. Yesterday the steamer *Resolute* was ordered to Mathias Creek for the purpose of reconnoitering, and seeing a battery filled with barrels of shot and a battery filled with shot and a battery filled with shot.

The *Resolute* was about 700 yards from the shore and fired into the midst of the Confederates one shot of canister and 9 of scurrap, which, it is thought, made extensive havoc, although the woods skirting the Potomac River offered fine ambuscades for the enemy. Officers are urging the application of fire as the most effective means of destroying the enemy.

This morning many rumors prevailed to the effect that a battle at Aquia Creek had taken place, early in the day; but an officer just returned from that vicinity stated at the Navy Department that the secessionists there fired several shots at the *Pawnee*, probably from rifled cannon, which the force was too far apart to inflict damage and this is all of the story.—Nobody was hurt.

[Times' Correspondence.] Prince Napoleon's experience at Manassas was not such as to create a very favorable opinion of the rebels or their cause.

As follows:—Gen. Beauregard has very much shown, much, and many people are after him with much noise. I have not a very high appreciation of him as a military man, but he is very much of a gent. Gen. Johnston is a very quiet and unassuming man, but brave, and full of spirit.

Our correspondent on board the sloop-of-war "Brooklyn," off the mouth of the Mississippi, gives some interesting information relative to the condition of affairs at New Orleans, derived from a deserter from the rebel army, who made his escape down the Mississippi. He reached the vessel in safety.

After considerable hardships, the city, according to his account, is in a fearful condition, by terrorism caused by bands of out-throat soldiers stationed there, who are in a most complete state of demoralization, and commit acts of the basest nature.

There had been entered, families broken up, and men had been threatened with the direst vengeance unless their wants were supplied. Provisions of every character were very scarce, and consequently very high, and many of the poorer portions of the community were suffering terribly.

Notwithstanding the apparent unanimity of the people on the question of secession, there is a strong Union element under the surface, which only awaits the proper opportunity to make itself known.

The man from whom this information was derived confirms the reports which have heretofore reached us, relative to plans for the destruction of the 'Brooklyn' and other blockading vessels.

The New York Times says that the recruiting for the Federal army is dead in this city; during the last week, only fifteen recruits have presented themselves for enlistment.

In this difficulty Secretary Seward has countermanded the order directing that persons not speaking the English language shall not be received except into regiments where the officers speak their tongue; and that all foreigners be received without distinction.

We are informed by a gentleman lately arrived from Washington that the army there is gradually dwindling away, and is weaker by some thousands than it was before the unfortunate advance on Manassas.

The entire loss of the New York bank at the present time are less than \$120,000,000.

The New York daily papers are about to relinquish the Sunday issue—dead loss of \$200 a week.

An army of 50,000 men, according to an estimate of an army officer, consumes daily 312 tons of food.

A calamity has fallen upon Washington—more terrible than any invasion—the supply of ice has given out. Instead of discussing the advance of Beauregard they discuss the approach of the next cargo.

THE 79th HIGHLANDERS, U. S. A. Washington, Aug. 14.

The 79th New York Regiment having become dissatisfied and unwilling to go into the Sickles brigade, some 400 of them refused to strike tents this morning. They were immediately surrounded and 70 of the ringleaders arrested and imprisoned.

General McClellan took away the colors, to be returned when to-day's misconduct shall be effaced. His orders were to shoot down every man refusing to obey the commanding officer.

The New York Herald's correspondence says:—It is ascertained that Gen. Magruder left Yorktown a few days ago with about 7,000 Confederates, and went in the direction of Richmond, Va. It is supposed they were to join the columns of Gen. Beauregard in front of Washington.

New York, August 12. By the arrival of the *Grand Laurel*, Capt. Langthorne, we have advice from San Domingo City to July 25.

The battle between Hayti and Spain is at an end. The difficulty with the two countries has been amicably arranged. The Dominican armies have returned from the frontiers.

A decree has been issued by the Spanish authorities, declaring slavery for ever abolished there, and no person interfering with it will be considered liable under the commerce Act. Emigration from the United States is particularly desired, the Government offering as inducements tracts of land, and insuring all emigrants accepting the terms, protection. Even the American residents there favor the project, and desire emigration. The health of the country is good.

Wm. H. Randall, for 14 years identified with the history and growth of St. Paul, Minn., and at one time owned real estate in and near the city valued at \$1,000,000, died at St. Paul on the 20th ult., a poor man.

The financial difficulties of 1857 wrecked him beyond recovery.

DEATH OF THE HON. E. MURNEY.

We hear with regret of the death of the Hon. Edmund Murney, member of the Legislative Council for Trent Division, and Mr. Murney was a native of Kingston and a staunch Conservative. As a politician, Mr. Murney's abilities were eclipsed by others with whom he was associated. As a man of integrity and sterling uprightness his name has stood deservedly high. Mr. Murney removed from Kingston to Belleville about the year 1832, and was elected to the Legislative Assembly of the 4th November, 1843, as representative of the county of Hastings, a constituency which was previously represented by the notable Robert Baldwin. Mr. Murney sat for Hastings for the remainder of the first United Parliament, and was again returned as its member in the second Parliament. In the third Parliament of the Union he was supplanted by Mr. Fint, though he regained his seat in the fourth Parliament. On the division of the county of Hastings in 1854, Mr. Murney was elected for the North Riding, for which constituency he sat until the 15th of September 1856, when he resigned with a view to be elected to the Legislative Council for the Trent Division on the 4th November 1856. By his death a vacancy occurred in the Upper House, which will be filled up in the usual course by a fresh election.—*News*.

DEATH OF THE HON. EDMUND MURNEY.

We learn that the Hon. Edmund Murney, member of the Legislative Council for the Trent Division, died on the morning of the 15th instant in Belleville. Mr. Murney had been a member of the Legislature for about 20 years; about 15 of which he spent in the lower house. A Conservative in politics, he supported the present Administration. He was about 50 years of age. He leaves behind him a widow, one son and ten daughters. His son, an Engineer, pursues his profession in Spain, and of his daughters the eldest is married to Dr. Ridley of Hamilton. We have not learned the cause of Mr. Murney's death, nor whether he had been ill for any length of time. He was much respected in his immediate neighborhood, and to his numerous friends his death will be a cause of deep regret.—*Toronto Leader*.

GREAT FIRE IN PETERBORO.

We learn by telegraph that on Sunday night about nine o'clock a fire broke out in the stable attached to Chartrain's saloon, Water-street, and before it could be arrested all the buildings from the Custom House along Water-street, and the corner of Hunter-street, and down to Bishop's street, and on George street from Robinson's brick buildings to Thompson's being all the buildings on a two acre block, with the exception of nine, were burned. The fire lasted about three hours and the greater part of the time no water could be obtained. Fire engines prevailed, but the greater part of the town must have been consumed. No less than twenty-eight persons have been thrown out of business and a quantity of goods belonging to others is destroyed by removal. This loss is probably from \$75,000 to \$100,000—partially covered by insurance. The Royal and the Liverpool are the heaviest sufferers. The Post office was burned, but the mails were saved.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE,

Wednesday, August 21, 1861.

THE WAR ON THE POTOMAC.

The campaign on the Potomac is fast assuming a more decided character; instead of the Confederate forces remaining on the defensive, by last accounts a demonstration was about to be made against the Federal lines near Washington. General Beauregard has been for some time concentrating his troops on that point, having 100,000 men threatening the Capital. The Confederate General had advanced all their lines nearer to the United States entrenchments. It is a fact worthy of notice that reports of the movements of the Confederate troops are very meagre compared to what they were two months ago, owing no doubt to the increased vigilance of the outposts, and more systematic military arrangements by both contending forces. On the 17th inst., it would appear that the Confederate troops, or a portion of them, had fallen back to Fairfax Court House—perhaps a feint of Beauregard to draw on the Federal forces to a repetition of Bull's Run. On the Federal side confidence, discipline and order appears to have taken the place of the chaotic confusion and demoralization which reigned supreme for some time after the disastrous flight at Bull's Run. For this state of military matters, public opinion looks General McClellan—he is the idol of the hour—a golden radiance appears to illumine his every act—he is falconsomely accorded every great human quality belonging to men of heroic mould.

He is described by the Northern papers as Napoleon in appearance, and finally the great reputation of the conqueror of Mexico is lost in the more brilliant blaze which has ushered this new military star into the field of operations.

The Confederates are using extraordinary energy in erecting batteries, and are said to command a great portion of the Potomac River. From the news received, an aggressive policy is contemplated by the Confederate leaders. What a change from the bragadois published in the Northern papers a few months ago, that the Federal government would pour an overwhelming army into the heart of the South, annihilate the secession army, hang Jeff. Davis, and finish the war with a flourish of trumpets? In this instance they "counted without their host." We do not utter this in any spirit of partiality, but to point out that arrogance always receives a check, and that true power and strength, in nations as with individuals, enters on matters of great import with humility.

A week or two, may exhibit another striking scene of blood in this domestic drama; but from present appearances, the hopes of once more cementing the disjoined union are more faint than ever. In our columns of this issue are to be found interesting items of the war.

The wife of the pugilist Heenan has commenced a suit for divorce in an Illinois court.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

The Ministry—or rather the part of a ministry now in power, are determined to close their career by being remarkably kind to their unscrupulous adherents. In a former number of this paper, we noticed the appointments of Messrs. Olney and Gowan to offices of great responsibility in the Post Office Department of the Government; from our contemporaries through the Province we observe that these new creations do not appear to be acceptable to the people, inasmuch as they were not required at the present time. No public complaint has ever been made by Messrs. Sweetnam, Dewe, &c., that they were overtasked in their fields of operation, but this consideration never entered the minds of those reckless ministers and their parliamentary supporters, who have only one end in view, namely, that of supplying the financial necessities of their adherents. The appointment of Mr. Gowan to a Provincial Inspectorship of the Money Order Department, is puzzling as to what his duties will consist of; we suppose, however, that his heaviest duty will be to file an appearance at each money order office, with a bland and smiling countenance as the receipt of a comfortable salary will enable him to put on. Had he been appointed in the place of Mr. Lesner, the appointment would not have created surprise, as the money order department under the latter gentleman's management has been in a doubtful condition; but whether the financial abilities of Mr. Gowan will enable him to unravel the difficulties which have accumulated, is a question of time.

INSPECTORSHIP OF PRISONS.—The Toronto *Leader* mentions it as a rumor that Mr. J. O'Neil of that city has been appointed an Inspector of Prisons. It thus sums up the qualifications of that gentleman for the office:—"Few of our citizens have claims to official recognition equal to those presented by Mr. O'Neil. A long tried, consistent liberal, a shrewd, active, experienced and able man of business, and one upon whose integrity and honesty has cast no slur, he will make an efficient officer in a very important branch of the public service. Mr. O'Neil merits the reward; and the Government in granting it confers a benefit upon the community."

The above paragraph is going the rounds of the newspapers, and from the flattering picture drawn of Mr. O'Neil by the government organ, we incline to the belief that this new pet of the government, is not the 'right man in the right place.' In the first place who is Mr. T. J. O'Neil? What services has this new appointee rendered the Province that has pointed him out as a special mark for Government pay? Has he no other voucher for his ability than the government hack of Toronto?

It would appear from the following article copied from the *Londoner's Sentinel*, that the same course marked out for the Prince of Wales during his visit to this Province last year, has been followed in Ireland. It shadows out too plainly the Puseyism pervading the upper classes of the Episcopal Church. The article will speak for itself:

The visit of the Prince of Wales to Maynooth College, on Sunday last, is greatly to be regretted under all the circumstances of the case. It deserves decided disapprobation. When the Orangemen of Kingston were insulted by being called upon to take down colors which were perfectly legal in Canada, and when the Prince of Wales did not, in consequence, blame was thrown upon the Duke of Newcastle, who had charge of the Prince. There is a Duke in the question in the present case—the Duke of Leinster—and we regret to say, a Protestant rector, but we cannot say how much of the impropriety of the visit was due to them or the Prince himself.

Considering the position which the Prince of Wales occupies, we conceive that no difference should be shown between Protestants and Roman Catholics, Protestant institutions and Roman Catholic institutions. Yet we regret to say that in Canada East, and now in Ireland, Popery appears to be regarded with favoritism. If the Prince had come to pay visits, all institutions should have been visited. But it was stated, when lately a visit to the Protestant North was declined, that the Prince had come to Ireland to pursue his military education, and he would confine himself to his martial studies on the Curragh of Kildare. When passing through Dublin, he merely paid some visits. The visit to Maynooth appears to have been out of the programme. Maynooth College is near the residence of the Duke of Leinster, and the Prince may have had some curiosity to see the place, but these are sorry excuses. The whole was evidently pre-arranged. How was it that Dr. Cullen was at Maynooth to receive the Prince? How was it that Maynooth College was illuminated on Saturday evening? Its authorities had a good right to rejoice at the honor done them, and the *Freeman's Journal* says the affair in a proper light, when it speaks of "poor old Maynooth, so much blamed by the Catholics in this country, now for doing its work so well." Maynooth was highly honored, and it should not have been singled out for special honor. Students of Maynooth fought as rebels at the battle of Killcock against the Prince of Wales' grandfather. The good old George the third. If other Colleges were to be visited, Maynooth might have received a share of attention. Besides, the visit should not have been paid on a Sunday, and the Rev. Mr. Blacker would have better discharged his duty as a Protestant clergyman had he declined to accompany the Prince after Church. The President of Maynooth College, the Rev. Dr. Russell, had the honor of dining in company with the Prince in the evening. The visit to Maynooth is greatly to be regretted. Romanists may be gratified, while Protestants whose fathers made so many sacrifices in defense of the principles which brought the House of Brunswick to the Throne, will be mortified and grieved to find that the heir to the Crown should fall in with Roman habits of disregarding a portion of the Sabbath. The Prince of Wales should have been better occupied on Sunday last, and the Duke of Leinster might have introduced his Royal Highness to better company than Romish Priests.

Even the above was written, we observe an anonymous letter in a Belfast paper, in which it is stated that the Church is close to the gate of Maynooth College, and the Rev. Mr. Blacker got mixed up in the cottage when seeing the Prince out of his own precincts. It is added that Mr. Blacker is Chaplain to the Duke of Leinster, and died with his Grace in that capacity.—*London, Sunday Herald*.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

We learn from the *Pembroke Observer* that on the night of Wednesday, the 7th inst., between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, the dwelling of Joseph Wheeler of the Al-lumette Island, by some means not known, caught fire, and sad to state the house and contents, together with four of Mr. Wheeler's children were consumed by the devouring element. Mr. Wheeler was absent on a visit to a neighbors' house the night of the fire, and Mrs. Wheeler was only aroused in time to save herself and child of about 3 years of age. Two children, one 9 and the other 5 years of age, saved themselves by the eldest of the boys bursting through the window. The children lost by the fire were aged as follows: A girl aged 15, a boy 13, girl 11 and boy 7 years. We understand that the other child, aged 3 years, has since died from the effects of the burning. Mrs. Wheeler was also badly burnt, but hopes are entertained of her recovery. An inquest was held before W. L. Grey, Esq., Coroner, on the bodies of the four children, and after a careful and minute investigation on the part of the Jurors, a verdict of accidental death by burning was returned.

DEPARTURE OF AN OLD RESIDENT.—Mr. Duncan McGregor, blacksmith, long a resident of this village, and favorably known to a large circle of acquaintances, took his departure yesterday, with Mrs. McGregor and family for Paisley, in the County of Bruce, in Western Canada, by the B. & O. Railway. A large number of acquaintances accompanied him to the Station, and many warm wishes were expressed for the success of himself and family in their new home in the West, which from his business energy, and faculty of making friends, we have no doubt will attend him.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We regret to learn that Mr. John Wallace, of the Township of Pakenham, an old resident therein, was found dead in his bed on the 15th instant. The cause of his death was found to be dis-ease of the heart. He was a native of the vicinity of Edinburgh, and was 64 years of age at the time of his death.

The contractor for building a new Bridge across the Mississippi river in this village is now busy at work. Strangers coming by night through the village, will require to be guarded, as there is only a footpath over the frame-work of the bridge.

The weather has become delightful for gathering the grain in throughout the country, and the prospects of a large return are good, especially of Oats. The Fall Wheat is all saved.

It is said that the application for a commutation of the sentence of death pronounced on Dr. Patterson, at Montreal, for murder, in causing the death of a young girl, has been unsuccessful, the Executive having declined to let the law take its course. The same in the case of Burns, convicted of killing his daughter's child, of whom he was the father.

It is reported in some of the Provincial papers that there will be an early Session of Parliament; said to be in October next.

The Corporation of Montreal is making a street railway.

THE HARVEST OF ENGLAND.

From the *London News*, July 24. The weather has been broken and gloomy during the past week, and rain has fallen almost daily, more or less; though it has been partial. Haying has been retarded, but efforts have been made to meet the evil by increased activity, and a considerable quantity of hay has, on the whole, been secured. Between the showers we have had sun and drying winds; and these tended to neutralize the effects of the wet. The prospect for the second grass crop is good; the oats and warmth have set the grain growing, and there is already excellent promise. The reports as to the grain crop continue highly satisfactory; both wheat, oats and barley are looking remarkably well, and there is already a distinctly perceptible marked change in the color. If dry and hot weather set in, the harvest will come on rapidly—indeed, we learn that in West Sussex a commencement is likely to be made early in the present week. The state of the weather will now be watched with great anxiety, and the wet of the last few days has already been regarded with some uneasiness. Hitherto no damage has been done; on the contrary, some of the crops—turnips and roots particularly—have derived great advantage; in some few places the grain crops have been laid, but only partially. A continuance, however, of St. Swithin's favors would speedily become a serious evil, and materially injure our prospects. The accounts from the hop districts continue conflicting. There is a decided improvement in some quarters, and confirmed going back in others. In parts of Kent, in Worcester and Farnham, the reports come better, but Sussex appears to be favored only in a certain few localities, and even there the improvement is very partial. Still, on the whole, things are looking up—as the betting confirms.

We have been informed, says the *Montreal Herald*, that several of the Norwegian families recently arrived have gone on to Ottawa, and the men are all employed at \$3 per month, and the women at \$3 per month for the year round. Mr. Daley, the Government Ensign Agent, informs us that he is constantly receiving letters from different parts of the States from old country settlers requesting information as to the capabilities of Canada, climate, soil, &c., as they are anxious to realize and settle in this country. He also had a letter from Lucknow (India) from a gentleman wishing to buy a block of 1,000 acres and settle here. This looks well for a knowledge of our Province being spread abroad.

DOCTOR OF ONTARIO.—It is proposed to offer to the acceptance of the Bishop of Ontario a set of episcopal robes, and to provide at the same time for the payment of the expenses connected with the issuing of his patent. The clergy, lay delegates, and members of the United Church of England and Ireland throughout the new diocese are invited to take part. Collectors are already at work in some parishes. Those ladies who have begun to collect in Kingston and the suburbs have received great and general encouragement.

THE LONDON TIMES gives place in its City Article to an anonymous letter, calling attention to the proposed American loan, and suggesting that British subjects taking part in it will offend the neutrality proclaimed by government. The *Times*