AMERICAN NEWS.

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Cairo, 7th

The despatch boat has just arrived. It left Vicksburg at ten o'clock on Sunday morning. Passengers announce that Gen. Pemberton sent a flak of truce on the morning of the 4th, and offered to surrender if allowed to march his men out. Grant is reported to have replied that no man should leave except as prisoner of war. Pemberton then, after consulting with his commanders unconditionally surrendered. This is perfectly reliable.

Special to the Times.

Gettysburg, 6.

Reports from the front are very cheering Our cavalry, assisted by infantry, were close on the enemy, and important results are likely to occur before night.

A despatch from Gen. Gregg of this morning reports that the Rebels, instead of going to Chambersburg, are pushing on to Greencastle.

Special to the Herald.

The following facts have been obtained from a source which guarantees their correctness, and the statement may be relied upon as strictly correct. On Saturday the 4th, the rebel gunboat Dragon came down the James River with a flag of truce. Acting Rear Admiral Lee sent up an officer to meet it, when it was ascertained that Alex. H. Stephens and Commissioner Ould were on board. They represented that they were the bearers of an important letter from Jeff. Davis, Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the Confederate States, to Abraham Lincoln, Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, requested permission to proceed to Washington in the Dragon, and present the letter to President Lincoln in person. They declined to reveal anything further in relation to their mission. General Lee, of course, had no authority to grant their request, and they consented to wait until he could communicate with the authorities at Washington and receive instructions in the matter. He accordingly telegraphed the facts, and requested instructions.

This morning a special Cabinet meeting was called to consider the matter.

The granting of the request involved many delicate and important questions as to how such a proceeding might be construed into an acknowledgement of the nationality of the pretended Confederate Government, and after all the matter might be some comparatively unimportant affair, such as the employment of negro troops. No decision was arrived at, and the Cabinet meeting was accordingly adjourned until tomorrow. Admiral Lee was instructed to ascertain, if possible, the object of the mission.

In the meantime, however, the tug containing the Confederate ambassadors had turned about and steamed up the river without any parting salutiones explanation, and thus ended the mission.

A general just arrived from Richmond, who left the day before yesterday, says that great consternation prevails there. The defences are occupied chiefly by armed citizens, and fears are entertained that Lee will be cut off and Richmond captured before an army can be concentrated there.

Washington, July 6—evening.

In reference to the application of Mr. Stephens and Commodore Ould, to present in person a letter from Jeff. Davis to the President, it was decided to day that the application could not be granted.

Frederick, Md., July 6.

Gen. Buford, who set out with the intention of meeting Stuart, had a fight with him to-day some where in the vicinity of Boonsboro. He whipped him badly. No further reliable information has been received. Stuart's rebel cavalry, 2,000 strong, commanded by himself, passed through Mechanicstown yesterday. He had eight pieces of artillery, which he sent by another road, for fear of losing them. This is supposed to be the force that met Buford to-day.

Deserters from the rebels report that they are much dispirited and out of ammunition.

It is believed by parties high in authority that the rebels will endeavor to cross at Williamsport and Shephardstown.

Yesterday, Gen. Kilpatrick, with his division of cavalry, attacked an ambulance train of the rebels under a strong guard at Smithsburg, 11 miles from Hagerstown. The train consisted of ambulances and waggons to the number of 160, a great many of which he destroyed. The train extended over a mile in length. He captured 967 prisoners, among whom are a number of wounded officers. The prisoners arrived here to-day. He also captured the enemy's artillery of two pieces. Our loss is very slight, and that of the rebels heavy.

Baltimore, July 6.

I have direct reliable information that Gen. Ewell expired this morning at the residence of Sterling Galt, 2 miles from Taneytown, from wounds received at Gettysburg on Friday. I have the names of my authors, and they permit me to give them if the report is denied. They are the best in the state.

Additional from Gettysburg, July 6th.—The roads were very heavy on account of the recent rains. The enemy is abandoning all his wounded on the retreat. Every barn and house for 15 miles is an hospital. They are leaving all Generals and Colonels as well as privates. All their wounded will fall into our hands. We have taken thus far over 6,000 prisoners besides the wounded.

Brig.-Gen. Farnsworth was killed while charging a heavy column of infantry on Thursday evening, the latter was broken and driven back.

Washington, July 7—1 p.m.

The following despatch has just been received:—U. S. Miss. Squad. flag ship Black Hawk, July 4—To Hon. G. Willes, Secy. of the Navy, Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that Vicksburg has surrendered to the United States forces, on the 4th day of July.

Very respectively, your ob't. serv't,
(Signed)
D. D. PORTER,
Acting Rear Admiral.

New York, July 7.—Stocks better.

Additional from Gettysburg.—Another despatch states that the head of the rebel retreating army passed through Greenwood, 12 miles north-east of Hagerstown, Sunday noon.

Sunday night Longstreet's headquarters were at Jacksontown, 10 miles from Gettysburg, and Ewell's at Fairfield, 8 miles distant. When the Rebels passed through Fairfield they were moving rapidly, three columns ahead. The slaughter among the rebel general officers was very great. Major General Premble is a prisoner within our lines. His left foot is gone. Brig. Gen. Kemper is a prisoner in a dying condition. General Armstead captured. Major General Hood is wounded in the arm. Generals Beth, Pender and Ricket are also known to be wounded, Burksdale and Garnet killed. The enemy is reported to have a tressle bridge just built across the Potomac above Williamsport. If so, I fear their main force may escape.

A Tribune letter states that the 11th corps lost in killed wounded and missing 4,000 men; the 1st corps' loss foots up nearly 5,000; the 12th corps lost in killed and wounded 973, missing 242; 17 officers killed and 443 wounded.

Bloody Run, July 6.—Gen Jenkins has made of with his rebel Cavalry.

A portion of the rebel Cavalry under Gen. Lee is reconnoitering the Potomac for a ford.

Hanover, Pa., July 6.—Our cavalry has not ceased to harass the rebel rear.

The rebels have abandoned their wounded and they are mostly in our hands.

We have burried large numbers of their dead. Our scouts report that Gen. Lee is straining every nerve to gain a position in the South Mountain Gap.

Lee is in the country roads, which are almost impassible, and his men and animals are reported to be exhausted with great fatigue.

Another battle is imminent.

Frederick, Md., July 6.—General Mc Reynolds sent forward a force to-day to discover the enemy towards Harper's Ferry. The iron bridge at that place was so far destroyed as to be impracticable for the retreating rebels.

The rebels are retreating from Gettysburg in all directions. Portions of the rebel army have passed through the South Mountains; but the Potomac is high and their pontoons are destroyed.

Gen. Kilpatrick is after the rebels sharply.

Baltimore, July 6th.—The whole number of prisoners arrived here is 4,063, and more are on the way.

No intelligence has been received here of the capture of rebels by regiments or brigades.

Philadelphia, July 7.—The Enquirer has the following:—Carlisle, June 6th, 6 p. m.—The rebels were at Williamsport at 6 p. m. on Sunday. Sedgwick is in their rear with 25,000 fresh men.

Chambersburg, July 6.—All accounts agree that the Potomac is swollen.

Washington, July 6.—Gen. Stoneman leaves to-night to take command of the army of the Potomac.

New York, July 7.—The Baltimore American of yesterday says every available man in Baltimore and Washington is being hurried to Frederick to intercept Lee.

A great battle will probably come off very soon.

Meade's forces are reinforced by Couch, Schenck, and Heintzelman's, who will nearly double Lee's army.

New York, July 8.

The 12th Vermont Regiment, 9 months men arrived to-day, and leave for home this afternoon.

Louisville, July 8.

The steamers Alice Dean and J. S. McCombs were captured by about 200 rebels at Brandersburg, Ky., yesterday afternoon. Gunboats are in pursuit.

Washington, July 8.

A letter in the Commercial says that Admiral Wilkes arrived there, having been relieved from duty with the West India Squadron.

The rebel pickets have fallen back beyond Fairfax.

Washington, 8.

The War Department has received intelligence that despatches from General Grant, with the details of the surrender of Vicksburg, are now on the way to Washington.

Headquarters 18th Army Corps,
Memphis, Tenn., July 5.

To General Halleck: General Prentiss was attacked in force by the Rebels under Holmes and Price at Helena yesterday. He estimates the force of the enemy at fifteen thousand but I think nine thousand will cover their strength. Prentiss sustained the attack from daylight until 3 p.m., when the Rebels were repulsed at all points, leaving us twelve hundred prisoners.

Memphis, July 7th.

General Hurlbut has furnished the following extracts of letter from General Prentiss: Headquarters district of Arkansas, Helena, July 4th—We have been hard pressed since daylight, by the combined forces of Price, Holmes, Marmaduke, Parsons and others. Thus far we have held our own and captured several hundred prisoners whom I send you on board the Tycoon.

The enemy are now preparing for a renewed attack in force. Send on another gunboat if possible. The Tyler has done good service to-day.

Later—3 p.m. We have repulsed the enemy at every point. Our soldiers are now collecting their wounded. We have taken in all 1200 prisoners. The rebel loss in killed will reach five or six hundred. Although the rebels are badly whipped, there is no doubt but that they will renew the attack, and are now massing their troops for that purpose. My force is inferior to the rebels; but with the aid expected from you and the gunboats, the rebels may be severely beaten.

The steamers Tycoon and Silver Moon have arrived with 860 prisoners, captured yesterday, including eighty commissioned officers. No details of the fight have been received.

Prominent officers report our loss in killed and wounded at not over sixty. The rebels captured six of our guns, which were afterwards recaptured.

It is reported that the colored troops fought well.

Gen. Hurlbut will send forward reinforcements promptly.

Washington, June 8th.

No information has been received from Williamsport up to 2 o'clock to-day. It is not believed that there was a fight there yesterday, although it is probable General Sedgwick has done the enemy's rear much damage.

New York, July 8.

The Tribune has the following special: "Chickasaw, Bayou, Friday 3rd, via Cairo 7th, Vicksburg is ours. Firing from our front ceased this morning, pending negotiations for a surrender, which have occupied the greater part of the day.

The only contested point touching the surrender has been in reference to what shall be done with Gen. Pemberton's army. He asks and demands that while the surrender is unconditional in other respects the garrison which has so long and so heriocally resisted our army shall be spared unnecessary humiliation, and shall be paroled in Vicksburg. This will probably be conceded from motives of expediency alone, and not as a condition, as it will save an immense expenditure for transportation and subsistence. Grant and Pemberton, at the latter's request, had a long private interview in relation to the surrender before it was determined on.

Officers accompanying the flag of truce have indicated by their conversation that all that has been written and published in the North concerning the sufferings of the rebels in Vicksburg has been but half the truth. There are about 22,000 people in Vicksburg, 10,000 of whom are efficient soldiers. Our army will take possesion tomorrow morning.

Col Markland, of the special Post Office Department, will, on the 5th, establish a Post office in Vicksburg.

Baltimore, July 8th.

The American's special despatch, dated Frederick, Wednesday, noon, July 8th, says: The position of the rebels and their condition have been definitely ascertained. Their infantry line is drawn across from Funktown, Md., to Tealing waters, and behind this line they are using almost superhuman exertions to get their trains, such as they have saved, and their artillery and ammunition across the river. The best military authorities here doubt, I might almost say are convinced, that they have no pontoon train besides that destroyed at Tealing Waters, and that with such canal boats as they had previously beyond, and with timber felled in the vicinity of Martinsburg, they are endeavoring to supply the deficiency of their exhausted Engineer corps. They are now crossing their horses on boats, and leaving their waggons on this side, probably intending to take them to pieces, and thus transport them on the canal boats.

Baltimore, July 7.

The American's special from Frederick says that parties who left Hagerstown today, report that the head of the army had already commenced coming there, and there seemed to be intimations that it was to be massed there, perhaps to try conclusions again with the Army of the Potomac. This is, however, very doubtful, the greater probability is that Lee will push rapidly on to the river if possible, and try to regain for his army on the soil of Virginia the confidence and prestige they had lost on this side of the line. If with his army buoyant and assured of victory he could not win at Gettysburg, how can he expect to do so now when the conditions are so greatly changed.

Sanguine people may dream of bagging or annihilating a great army, and sensation corresponds ornament hyperbolical paragraphs with such predictions, but the doing of this is next to impossible in this case. There are geographical facts that increase the difficulties. The Potomac above Harper's Ferry makes a considerable bend northward, and Lee's line of retreat from Gettysburg to the river at Williamsport, is shorter than any other route that we can pursue. His own knowledge of an intention to retreat before it became known to Gen. Meade, and consequent preparation for it, is equal to twelve hours start, though the rebels may reach the other side of the Potomac without further punishment, it will still not be for want of effort on our part to inflict it on them. Our cavalry under Gen. Pleasanton is on their flank, and will not fail to strike hard.

Genls. Buford, Gregg and Kilpatrick are miles in front of here, and the advance of our infantry columns are also where they ought to be. The South Mountain passes are ours, and with these evidences of far ther possible success we must await the results.

Comparing various estimates which reach me, I think that our captures in prisoners will reach 9,000 or 10,000. To this number is to be added the badly wounded who will be gathered up all along the line of Lee's retreat, and stragglers, who it is reported are already gathering up by the hundreds.

The rebel loss in killed and wounded can hardly fall below 12,000 or 13,000, which will swell their total loss up to 25,000.

Of prisoners we lost none, except a few officers whom Lee was able to carry off. 3,000 of our men who fell into their hands he paroled, but this parole under the terms of the cartel is of no effect, because Gen. Meade positively refused to agree to it.

Phila., July 7.

The press has the following: Gettysburg July 5th, 2. p.m.—Haupt, who is in the advance, announces that the Rebels are rapidly retreating. We are now moving all our sick and wounded in this vicinity into town.

4 p.m.—The 12th corps is now moving in haste through Middleton, towards Williamsport to cut off the retreat of the rebels. Our left wing has just received marching orders. Part of the cavalry and artillery of Gen. Pleasanton is moving toward Frederick.

The Weather and the Crops.

THE CROPS IN LOWER CANADA.—Maj. Campbell informs us that the crops generally look remarkably well, and all promise a large yield with the exception of Hay, which will be a little light. Early sown Wheat is in the ear, and beyond danger from the fly, which has not hitherto made its appearance.

The Smith's Falls Review says:—"The excessive heat of the past two weeks brought on a severe thunder storm, attended with a heavy shower of rain, last Friday night; and on Saturday and Sunday large quantities of rain also fell. This opportune supply of moisture, with the summer heat which has again set in, must stimulate a rapid vegetation, and gladden the farmer's heart, with the prospect of luxuriant harvest fields and returning prosperity. Crops in Montague, Beckwith, North Elmsley, Kitley and Wolford, it is said, never looked better. Our own observation while journeying through Kemptville last week, satisfies us that the farmer never had better cause for rejoicing. Along the Rideau every grain field, without exception, is totally loaded, and many of the tracts of wheat and rye, now finely headed out, indicate an early harvest. The only deficiency we observed was in buckwheat, some of which appears to be seriously damaged by the attacks of the grub. Turnips in this quarter, as yet, have generally been a failure, some farmers sowed them as often as three and four times, only to have the mortification to find the fly cutting them off as soon as they appear. With these exceptions, the prospects generally are very gratifying, and we sincerely trust that no unfavorable change may occur to blight the hopes now hastening to fruition."

(Letter to Toronto Leader, from Dover Court.)

SIR,—I am sorry to inform you that upon examination of my autumn wheat this morning, and which appeared to be a very promising crop, I find that it is infested with that little pest, the midge, so many years injurious to the crops. The potatoes that have so seldom blossomed since they were attacked by the rot are this season like a flower bed. We may therefore augur well for them. Yours, &c.,

The Ottawa Union says:—In consequence of rumors that instructions had been given to the Contractors to push on the works, and that all the force of workmen possible, should be at once engaged, many of the stone-cutters employed on the Parliament Buildings have demanded a higher rate of wages than they had accepted of late, and their demand not being at once complied with, some of them gave up work. We are led to believe that the inconvenience will be got over by some prudent arrangement. Reasonable demands and liberal treatment will meet the difficulty. Cash payments—plenty of work and steady engagements are better incentives than playing a game of chance in other localities, and being grossly deceived in the end.

A NEW WELL.—In the well of Mr. Wm. Richardson, which has been put down within two months, a good vein has been struck at a depth of about 100 feet in the rock, and the oil has risen 25 feet in the surface well since Friday last. A pump will be put down at once and the capacity of the well tested.—*Oil Springs Chronicle.*

LOSS OF OIL.—We regret to announce the loss of 25 barrels of refined oil, which escaped from a tank in the treating house of the refinery of the Messrs. Holmes on Thursday last, the faucet having been turned, whether by carelessness or malicious intent, we have not learned.—*Oil Springs Chronicle.*

Arrival of the "Asia."

Halifax, July 7.

The Asia from Liverpool on the 27th and Queenston on the 28th ultimo, arrived here this p.m.

The Hammonia arrived at Southampton on the 25th, the Persia arrived at Queenston on the 27th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Morning Post says, we are far from wishing to predict a European War, but we can imagine a combination which would render such a war rather in name than reality. There is no reason why it should consist in anything very much more serious than the breaking off of diplomatic relations. If Austria allowed a free transport of arms and munitions of war across her Gallician frontier, and placed a corps d'armee of 60,000 men in Gallicia itself, and if the Russian fleet were blockaded on the Baltic, so as to keep open the coast of Saragotia, the Poles could do the rest for themselves. There is no reason why any European power should send a soldier abroad. It would in other words, merely amount to making a ring, and seeing fair play. It is possible that Sweden might undertake operations for her own behalf, but there could be no more obligation either upon France or England to do more than make a naval demonstration. It is with no desire to see any such consummation arrive that we allude to these contingencies, but it is as well that the bug bear of European wars, as might possibly arise out of the present complications, should be reduced to its proper proportions.

The Daily News says that the position of England is one of some difficulty, and perhaps some danger. We have no firmly held principles of foreign policy. Should the Czar accept the six propositions our positions would become grave and serious. We should have committed ourselves to a scheme which the Poles, in their situation must not so much resent as ignore a scheme the failure of which would give the Czar a right to claim our approbation and support as having been ready to do all that even we ventured to ask.

The Morning Post announces the conditions under which alone an armistice would be consented to by the Polish National Committee:—First, the armistice must extend throughout the whole of Poland; second, a plenipotentiary on the part of a national Government must be admitted; third the National Diet to be composed of delegates from the Province under the guarantee not merely of Europe but also of the national army which occupies all the provinces. If these conditions are not complied with, the Poles will hold out to the last. The post adds: Such being the temper of the Nation, we can hardly expect Austria to accept the proposals for an armistice.

The Custom House authorities at Liverpool had notified the owners of the Gibraltar, the late Sumter, that unless the two guns of large calibre on board were landed, the ship would be detained on suspicion that they were for confederate ports.

The London Globe controverts the notion that England is bound to maintain indefinitely the quality of immobility on the American question, and says the neutrality is not the whole duty of nations. It fully endorses Napoleon's views on the American question, believing there is no chance whatever of restoring the union. It says, England is bound to bear the obstructions to the commerce and shipping vexations so long as it appears, that she would have to bear greater evils by taking action to end them, but she is not bound to endure them any longer. There is no principle which should prescribe to her for an indefinite period, a national silence and immobility if by speaking and moving, she can exert a pacifying influence on the combatants, who have lost their independence and power of self-control.

In the House of Lords, on the 26th, Earl Russell denied the statement that Napoleon had renewed his overtures for joint mediation between the Federals and Confederates.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Roebuck stated that he should bring in a motion for the recognition of the Confederate States.

The Vienna Journal mentions a report that Lord Palmerston will endeavor to induce the belligerents in America to submit their differences to the King of the Belgians.

A grand Conservative banquet was held in London on the 26th. No allusion was made to foreign politics.

The papers are filled with speculations on the probability of a war growing out of Polish affairs.

It is believed that the notes of the powers were presented to Gortchakoff on the 25th. The Russian answer was anxiously awaited.

The Paris correspondent of the Times gives reasons for regarding the new ministerial arrangement as indicative of a pacific policy. Thus the member of the Cabinet who is the most persistent adversary to warlike expeditions, whether against Mexico or Russia, and this on financial grounds, is M. Fould; but Fould retains the office; and at Paris it was not believed that he would do so but with a peace policy.

The general wish is that war with Russia shall be avoided, although many think it inevitable.

The French Government, it appears, is increasing the artillery by about two hundred guns, and the order from the War Office was very sudden.

The Moscow Gazette contains speculations on the war with England, and shows how venerable she is, owing to her immense commerce on the ocean.

Much sympathy has been shown in the Austrian Council of the Empire for Poland.

The La France asserts that the three powers have addressed observations to St. Petersburg against the acts of the Russian agents in Poland.

The Poles had defeated the Russians, near Widawen, capturing 6 guns.

AUSTRIA.

Count Rechberg stated in the Lower House of Reichsraith that the policy of the Government was peace on all foreign questions combined with the defence and integrity of the Empire.

FRANCE.

It is reported that France has made fresh remonstrances at Rome to obtain the withdrawal of the ex-King of Naples from that city.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Funds have rallied one-eight per cent, and closed with a distinct improvement in tone, owing to the belief that no war will arise with Russia and the expectation of large specie arrivals. The discount market was unchanged, and a large business was done in foreign stocks at considerably lower prices. The market was quiet, but closed steadier.

LATEST.—London, 28th June.—Confederate Loan 2¼ to 1½ discount. The Persia's advices excited attention to day. The impression prevails that Lee has made a great mistake in invading the North; that it will give President Lincoln great assistance in raising men and means, and will again excite a warlike feeling throughout the North, and also tend to prolong the war.

Provisions—Generally dull. Beef firmer and fine qualities have slightly improved. Pork is inactive.

London—Breadstuffs dull; coffee firm; sugar quiet; tea inactive.

The Indian war—The Fur Trade.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.)

St. Paul, Minn., June 25th, 1863.

Amid the excitement attendant upon the recent rebel movement, it has been almost or quite forgotten that a little army of 6,000 men are marching over the Western plains to meet a foe whose ferocity is only equalled by the "chivalry" of the South.

It is now over a week since Gen. Sibley started with 3,000 men from his encampment on the Upper Minnesota River, and Gen. Sully at the same time was to move from Sioux City, Iowa, with a similar force the two expeditions to aim for Devil's Lake, in Dakota Territory. Reports from Gen. Sibley, two days out, are all that have reached here. He was then 21 miles out and that will probably be his average rate of travel, 10 miles a day. We of Minnesota do not look for any practical results from this army, and should be agreeably surprised if any should accrue. A preponderous train of hundreds of waggons and thousands of mules, carrying pontoon bridges, and all the equipments of a mighty army, is not considered just the style for Indians. An Indian can travel a hundred miles a day with comparative ease, so that one day in ten is all that they need to spend in keeping out of the way of the expedition even on the supposition that they keep right in front. Supposing cavalry expeditions do branch off from the main trunk they carry but limited supplies, and after a two day's ride they would be 36 hours from their rations, and every day's travel would increase it 18 at least and most likely 20.

The authorities at Washington seem to have awakened to the impracticability of this plan, and Major Hatch, a gentleman of this city, has accordingly been authorized to raise a regiment which will fight in the true Indian style, and carry the war home to the redskins. He is independent of all Generals, Pope not excepted, and reports directly to Washington. The force will be composed largely of Chippewa Indians, half-breeds and Red River traders, and for both, a dashing and sneaking fight will probably exceed any regiment in the service. It will be fighting the devil with fire, but that is a matter of little consequence if the end is accomplished and the brutal savages subdued. The only question is the propriety of placing our improved weapons in the hands Chippewa Indians, lest "they should turn again and rend us;" but I presume they will be taken away from them at the close of the campaign, and if so all will be well.

Little Crow the leader of the Sioux, has sent word to Gen. Sibley, that he will close the war if he will be "let alone" and his braves, who are prisoners, released. This magnanimous proposition has not yet been accepted. He sends this message though Governor Dallas, of British North America whom he has recently visited at Fort Garry.

Little Crow wears a broadcloth suit, taken from the murdered of last year, and some squaws that were with him were dressed in silks with a complete outfit and underclothing and jewelry, such as white folks indulge in.

There is only about fifteen hundred warriors, all told and a portion of them are not hostile enough for him to rely on them. He endeavored to get permission from Gov. Dallas to settle on British territory, but was refused. This was done with the intention of fleeing there when the forces advanced. It is not likely that Major Hatches force will be able to distinguish the boundary line, and the bloodiest portion of the Indian war may transpire on British soil. If Little Crow should be captured there, Great Britain would probably demand his immediate surrender, a la Trent affair. The Government would be relieved of any perplexing responsibility in the matter long before such a demand could be sent. Little Crow himself says that we will catch him, but thinks it will not be this season, and I am inclined to think he is about right.

We shall hear nothing from Gen. Sibley for two or three weeks as he will not communicate with the world at large until he arrives at Fort Abercrombie. If he should kill an Indian accidentally or otherwise, I will let you know.

Three white boys, the oldest 14, the last of the prisoners taken last Fall, have been rescued and will be bear to-morrow. They have endured tremendous hardships, the oldest having been wounded, and it was a wonder that they survived. They return from captivity to find themselves homeless and without a relative to whom they can look for aid and protection. Such is the result of the horrible massacres.

The Red River traders are arriving with their trains loaded with fur, having travelled a distance of 500 miles. Nearly 400 are on the way down. A train of 150 carts arrived here to-day with $50,000 worth of furs, and the remaining trains will increase the amount to $150,000. They are a strange, wildlooking set of men and mark the boundary line between civilization and savages.

Our crops are suffering terribly from want of rain. We have had but one rain and that a light one, since the wheat crop was sown, and it is not irreparably injured. If it does not rain in a few days it will be a total failure, and the great source of the wealth in this State will be cut off for this year at least.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.—The change in the French Ministry, long expected, is at length announced. M. Persigny gives place to E. Boudet. M. Behie succeeds M. Rouher as Minister of Agriculture. M. Duruy, the new Minister of Education, is known as an author of educational works, but has not before taken part in public life. M. Rouher, late Minister of Agriculture, and formerly Vice-President of the Council of State, becomes President of the Council. M. Baroche is to be Minister of Public Justice, and the Duc de Morny is again President of the *Corps Legislatif*. The are also certain other changes in the arrangement of the various offices.

BRUTAL STABBING ASSAULT.—From the London Free Press we gather the facts of a most cowardly stabbing assault which took place in that city on Saturday last, and which may result fatally. The perpetrator of the brutal deed is a tall, powerful man, of the name of Hampshire, a servant in attendance upon the circus, and the victim, Wm. McDonald, is only a lad. The origin of the affair is not yet known, but whether provoked or not, nothing could justify a strong man in stabbing a mere boy. The populace were greatly excited about the matter, and there were even talk of lynching the prisoner.

The Brantford Expositor gives an account of a serious encounter with an Indian family. It appears that some constables endeavored to arrest an Indian named Silversmith for assaulting an Indian woman in Tuscarora; the prisoner made his escape after doing some mischief. A number of people went to the house determined to arrest the man but found it full of relations prepared to resist. More trouble is anticipated.

A FRUGAL MAN.—There was once a Scotchman who was so terribly thrifty that he would sometimes induce his son Jock, by a bribe of a penny, to go to bed without his supper, and would make him buy a roll for his breakfast next morning with the money.

The Montreal Witness, in its article on Presbyterian Union in Scotland, says:—One or two Presbyteries of the Free and U. P. Churches in Scotland, made advances towards a Union of these bodies two or three years ago, when the demonstrations in favor of that measure have been multiplying since although the matter was treated coldly by the larger assemblies and leading men on both sides. The strikingly happy results of Union in Australia and Canada have, however, doubtless, had a strong influence on the home Churches, and this year the question has been entertained by the highest courts of both bodies. The Synod of the United Presbyterian Church appointed a committee on Union with the Free Church and the General Assembly of the latter appointed a committee on Union with the former. These committees, consisting of thirty five or thirty six of the most influential men on both sides, met in Edinburg at the Free Church offices on the 17th of June, when Dr. Harper, of the U. P. Church, was called to the chair in the forenoon, and Dr. Robert Buchanan, of the Free Church, in the evening. At this joint meeting preliminary resolutions were passed and a Joint Sub Committee was appointed to examine the standards of each body. A resolution was also passed, "to intimate in a suitable manner to the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, [Covenanters,) and Original Secession Synod, the action which has now been taken by the committees of the Free and U. P. Churches, with a view of affording to each of those bodies an opportunity of entering into communication with the Joint Committee."

Should the four Churches above named arrive at the conclusion, which is evidently desired, the united body will, we presume, include all Presbyterians in Scotland, with the exception of the Established Church.

Forsyth, Bell & Cos., Prices Current of Timber, Deals, &c.

Quebec, July 2, 1863.

	S	D		S	D
White Pine in the raft, for inferior and ordinary according to average &c. measured off	0	4	to	0	6
for Superior do do	0	7	to	0	10½
in shipping order according to average and quality.....	0	6	to	0	10½
board, 18 to 21 inch, in shipping order.	0	9	to	1	0
Red Pine, in the Raft, measured off, do	0	7½	to	1	1
in shipping order 40 feet.....	0	9	to	0	10
Oak, ordinary—by the Dram.....	1	7	to	0	0
Lake St. Clair Measured off by the Dram.....	1	8	to	1	10½
Elm, by the raft according to average and quality.....	0	8	to	1	3
in shipping order 35 to 40 feet.....	1	0	to	1	3
Tamarac, square, according to size in the raft.....	0	7	to	0	11
Flatted do	0	4½	to	0	7

Staves, for specification

Merchantable std....	£43 10	to £43 15
Do. All Pipe, according to thickness.....	£45 00	to £50
Do. W. O. Puncheon Merchantable.....	£13 15	to £14
Deals, Bright, according to specification	£16 for 1sts, 2-3rds for 2nds.	
Do. Floated.	£13 to £13 10 for 1sts 2-3rds for 2nds.	
Do. Spruce do.	£7 10s for 1sts, £5 10s for 2nds, and £3 10s for 3rds.	

☞ English Specifications of Deals are 12 and 13 feet long, one-sixth under 11 inches broad, and eight-ninths 11 inches broad and upwards—½ 1sts and ½ seconds are worth £2 to £3 more than the above quotations, and if first quality alone from £3 to £5, Dry Floated are worth 10s more than our quotations.

N. B.—Parties in England will bear in mind that timber sold in the Raft subjects the purchaser to great expense in dressing, butting, and at times heavy loss for culls—if sold in shipping order the expense of shipping only to be added.

REMARKS.

Our markets continue dull and depressed for most articles of Export, especially for White and Red Pine, unless of large averages; and we have seldom seen, especially at this period, so much difficulty in disposing of rafts of 50 to 55 feet average of White or 34 to 40 feet of Red. For inferior timber there is little or no inquiry.

Oak continues unusually scarce, considering the heavy stock that wintered over, and sales lately have been made at 22½d for a very superior lot. Whether this extreme price will be maintained it is difficult to say. Very few anticipated there would be so much demand for it, as the price in England does not in any way warrant the rates here, but there has been a large quantity wanted for the continent.

Elm is sought after for large and fine lots, but averages under 34 feet are placed with difficulty, and at a considerable reduction from what they would have commanded some weeks earlier.

Tamarac holds its own better than many anticipated from the larger quantity measured and large averages both of flat and square find purchasers at 6d to 7d for the former, and 8½d to 10½d for the latter.

Staves are shipping largely, and are coming into market freely. For Standards the price may be quoted at £43 10 to £43 15, and for Puncheons £13 15 to £14.

Deals are scarce and buoyant for Pine both bright and floated, but Spruce are dull of sale.

Freights are a little stiffer, and 30s 6d for timber has been given for Liverpool; for London £4 15s to £4 17s 6d for floated Deals, may be considered a fair price.

FORSYTH, BELL & CO.

Montreal Produce Prices Current.

Montreal, July 10th, 1863.

Flour.—Pollards, $2,60 to $2.80; Middlings, $2,80 to $3,05; Fine, $3,25 to $3,45; Super. No. 2, $3,60 to $3,80; Superfine, No. 1, $3,85 for old ground, $3,95 to $4.10 for Canada new, and $3.90 for Western; Fancy $4.25 to $4.30; Extra, $4,40 to $4,45. Bags, $2,25 to $2.30. Canada Supers. fresh ground, are much in demand and almost unobtainable.

Wheat.— U.C. Spring 88c. to 92c.

Peas 70c. to 73½c per 66 lbs.

Butter.—The quantity offering is large and every day increasing. There is, however, very little demand, and little doing at quotations. Good shipping lots are worth about 10½c. to 11½c.; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption. 12c. to 13c.

Eggs scarce and in demand at 10c.

Lard dull, 7c. to 7½c.

Tallow.—7c. to 8c.

Cut-Meats dull; Hams, 6c. to 8c.; Bacon 5½c. to 6c.

Pork.—Mess, from $10.00 to $10.50; Prime $8.75 to $9.75; Prime Mess $8.74 to $9.75.

Ashes per 112 lbs, Pots, $5.85 to $5.90; Inferior Pots, 15c. to 30c. more; Pearls, $6.90 to $6.95.

Petroleum.—20c. to 25c.

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
270 St. Paul Street.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon Mr. Robert Porter, son of Mr. John Porter, church line, Cavan, was accidentally killed while, clearing up a fallow, by the sudden falling of an old dry tree, to which he had set fire. The unfortunate young man, who leaves a wife and one child to lament the loss of a husband and a father, was struck upon the head and had his skull fractured. He lingered until three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, when he expired.—*Peterboro Examiner.*

The introduction of the new silk moth into Europe bids fair to be of great importance. It is reported that almost the incredible quantity of one hundred millions are now planted in France for the sustenance of the caterpiller.

The soldiers want the ladies to send them "comfort bags"—little bags four by six inches, containing needles, pins, yarn, small packages of tea, ginger, and sugar. Comfort the soldiers by all means, girls, and stick in an encouraging letter while you are about it.—*Portland Transcript.*

Birth.

At Ottawa, on the 23rd ult., the wife of Mr. Thomas J. Murphy, of a son.

At Kemptville, on the 27th ult., the wife of Mr. John Conn, Teacher, of a son.

At Brockville on the 2nd inst., the wife of Mr. L. deCharle, marble cutter of a daughter.

At Carleton Place, on the 8th instant, Mrs. Hugh Neilson, of a son.

Married.

On the 26th ultimo, by the Rev. J. McKinnon, Mr. John McQuarrie, to Miss Mary Toshach, daughter of Mr. Greville Toshach, both of Ramsay.

Died.

At Ottawa, on Friday, the 3rd instant, Emeline Holt, wife of Mr. Thomas J. Murphy, and eldest daughter of Mr. Moses Holt, jun., of Aylmer, C. E., in the 23rd year of her age.

At Brockville on the morning of the 6th inst., Mr. James Campbell. Mr. Cambell was a native of Ireland, and resided in Brockville for a period of thirty two years, during the greater portion of which time he was engaged in farming for the late Honorable Charles Jones and his family. Mr. Campbell, although he often appear otherwise was most kind hearted and obliging, and no man was more strict in the performance of any duty laid upon him. In fact throughout the neighborhood Mr. Campbell was looked upon as one of "the noblest works of God, an honest man."

At Brockville, on the 30th ult., Jane Eliza Gilmour, eldest daughter of Wm. Gilmour, Esq., of Brockville in the 17th year of her age. Miss Gilmour gave many proofs of a ripe, intelligent and a happy Christian spirit. Her death is very sincerely regretted by all who knew her.

On the 9th inst., in Almonte, Wm. Graham Forgie, son of Wm. Forgie, of Almonte. Aged 3 years, 3 months and 16 days.

At Pakenham, aged 65 years, on the 6th instant, Margaret, wife of Mr. John Grogan, native of Leitrim, Ireland.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Notice.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of McNab, at their next meeting, intend passing a By-law to establish a line of Road across the Lilly Gully, near the 10th concession line, commencing at a post marked A, on or near the centre of the 10th concession line, 3 chains 35 links Southward of the post between lots 22 and 23, and runs North 53° 45', West 3 chains, 44 links to a post marked B, on or near the side line between lots 22 and 23, and about 1 chain 17 links from the post, thence N 26° 45', W 4 chains 50 links to a pine stump marked C, thence N 21° 15', W 3 chains, 9 links to a post marked D on or near the centre of the 10th con. line, where the said line of road terminates.

JOHN D McNAB,
Town Clerk.

Cash! Cash! Cash!

THE Undersigned having fallen into a poor state of health has come to the determination of closing up his business, he would therefore call on all those indebted to him to make an immediate settlement of their accounts, and thereby save costs.

WILLIAM PEDEN.

Carleton Place, July 13th, 1863. 45

BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

THE Board for the Examination of Teachers, will meet in the School House, at Carleton Place on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 10 o'clock forenoon.

R. BELL Chairman.

Carleton Place, 6th July, 1863. 44-a

Donald Stewart.

COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits &c., &c., in the Queen's Bench in and for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, White Lake, P.O. July, 1863. 44-tf

Bees for Sale.

PERSONS DESIROUS OF PURCHASING Swarms of Bees, in the Improved Moveable Comb Hive, can be supplied by applying immediately at the office of the "C. P. Herald."

July 7th, 1863.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of certain moneys mentioned in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the twenty-fifth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and made between William Campbell Scott, of the Village of Almonte, in the township of Ramsay, in the County of Lanark and province of Canada, Printer, of the first part; and Matthew