

Southern Character.

The Rev. Dr. Bellows, a celebrated Unitarian minister, who resides in New York, has been recently visiting the South, and has just returned to his home in the city of New York. He has been very successful in his mission, and has secured for the cause of the South many converts. He has also been very successful in his mission, and has secured for the cause of the South many converts.

But one of the most striking features of the Southern character is the love of the soil. The Southern people are very attached to their homes, and to the land which they have inherited from their fathers. They are very fond of the soil, and they are very fond of the land which they have inherited from their fathers. They are very fond of the soil, and they are very fond of the land which they have inherited from their fathers.

The Alabama.

The Confederate vessel, the Alabama, has been captured by the Union fleet. The Alabama was a fast and powerful vessel, and she was a great asset to the Confederate navy. She was captured by the Union fleet, and she was taken to the United States. She was a fast and powerful vessel, and she was a great asset to the Confederate navy.

The Shenandoah Valley.

The Shenandoah Valley is a beautiful region, and it is a great asset to the Confederate army. The Shenandoah Valley is a beautiful region, and it is a great asset to the Confederate army. The Shenandoah Valley is a beautiful region, and it is a great asset to the Confederate army.

Militia Drill.

We mention for the information of those concerned, that the militia drill is now in progress. The militia drill is now in progress, and it is a great asset to the Confederate army. The militia drill is now in progress, and it is a great asset to the Confederate army.

A woman named Lachal, Madame La chie, Indian herb doctor, she called herself—was convicted at Buffalo, N. Y., of having committed the crime of manslaughter by causing the death by abortion of a young and promising woman named Mary Bayer. The prisoner had practiced as an abortionist for several years in Buffalo. On Tuesday she made a long speech to the jury, in which she seemed mainly desirous of proving not her innocence but that she was a respectable woman. She would up her laundry address by reading a long list of names, declaring that she had not received justice. She was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in the State prison—a sentence that is very generally applauded in Buffalo.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac.

October 17th. On yesterday morning, when Hancock advanced his division to Charleston, Gen. Woodbury's division crossed the Potomac at Shepherdstown Ford, taking the road leading to Smithfield, a small village half way between Charlestown and Bunker Hill.

Gen. Woodbury encamped last night between Leetown and Kearneysville, about seven miles from Smithfield. His troops met with but slight resistance during the day from the enemy's mounted pickets. This morning he advanced his cavalry towards Smithfield, three miles from Bunker Hill, where he met the cavalry of Hancock's division. Before reaching this point, the enemy was found to be in very large force.

The reconnaissance here ended its being able to ascertain where the main body of the Confederate army was. The indications are that they intend to give battle at or near their present location. The indications are that they intend to give battle at or near their present location.

A special to the Times says—Gen. Fremont expects soon to be in Washington, probably to take the command of the army in the south-west.

Washington, Oct. 16. A letter has been received from Gov. Curtin in which it is stated he has been informed on good authority that the Confederates had crossed the border at Chambersburg on Friday morning. The Confederates had crossed the border at Chambersburg on Friday morning. The Confederates had crossed the border at Chambersburg on Friday morning.

(Herald's Special.)

The Alabama.

The pressure for a forward movement is becoming almost general. It is urged with earnestness that has never been equalled. The argument is used that a protraction of our present inactivity will ruin the country.

The Times' despatch states that a gentleman who left Annapolis, Calverton county, Virginia, on last Wednesday, says that rebel conscripts are pouring constantly into Winchester.

Seventeen negroes were hung there on the 11th instant, charged with organizing an insurrection against the whites.

Washington, Oct. 20.

A special despatch to the N. Y. Herald says—The pressure for a forward movement is becoming almost general. It is urged with earnestness that has never been equalled.

At the Suffolk Park Course to-day the post stake purse of \$400, three mile heat, was contested for with the annexed result:

Blackbird was second, Aralanche third, and Wagram fourth. Idlewood won the second heat by three quarters of a length. Blackbird was second. Both horses were severely punished. This is the fastest second three mile heat recorded, except those of Aralanche and Little Lee, at a stake of \$1,000. Fifteen hundred persons were present, and large amounts were bet.

THE ALABAMA.—The Yankees are very indignant because the Southern Privateer was built and fitted up in England. They are angry because she was built and fitted up in England. They are angry because she was built and fitted up in England.

Accounts from the South put a complexion upon the recent battle at Perryville, Ky., somewhat different from that given to it by the Northern journals, although one or two of them were honest enough to admit a defeat. It appears now that Gen. Bragg was victorious in a fight which ended over three days, and that besides killing and wounding thousands, he took a great number of cannon and material of war, and captured 10,000 prisoners.

Lord Ernest Vane Tempest, better known as Capt. Charles Stewart, left New York on Tuesday for England. At the time of Gen. Stonewall's removal, believing that officer to be unjustly dealt with, and unwilling to serve under another, he resigned his commission, and although tendered the Colonelcy of a fine infantry regiment, declined continuing in the Federal service.

"Donald McKay, the well known ship-builder, has just returned from a visit to England and France, where he personally inspected the iron-clad fleets now building in those countries. In a letter describing them he doubts the propriety of our constructing any more vessels of the Monitor pattern, as these vessels building abroad for offensive purposes. The lowness in the water and inferior speed would, he thinks, put them at the mercy of the huge rams, for such they all are, that compose the European fleets. The ironclads, and the great ram building by Mr. Webb, he fears, will be the only effective vessels in our navy for deep water purposes. Mr. McKay is a high authority, and what he says should be heeded by the naval department."

IMPORT OF AMERICAN DIMES.—A large number of American Dimes is being imported into Canada by the exchange of brokers, the difference between their present value and the value of 25 and 50 cent pieces allowing them a margin of 4 to 5 per cent. One firm in Montreal receives \$200 to \$300 worth daily in addition to large quantities of other American silver.

It is very certain that whatever the original right or wrong of the American war, almost all the pluck and spirit in the warring of it has been shown on the Southern side. Capt. B. Sumner is again absent on the voyage of the 290 or Alabama, and in a very short time has continued to do injury of a very serious kind to the commerce of the United States.

Officers present at the battle of Antietam, state that no less than 15,000 Federal soldiers dropped out of the ranks and fell to the rear while the columns were advancing on the enemy.

End of the Cotton Famine in England.

From the London Daily News, Oct. 6.

The day was sure to arrive when the general inability to believe in a supply of cotton from any other source than the American Cotton States must give way before the facts. The day seems to be near at hand. At the end of last week the cargo from India began to arrive. Upwards of 10,000 bales from Bombay came in during three days, and the quantity from that port actually at sea and at Liverpool was found to be 397,000 bales; so that M. Villiers, whose promises were held to be rash when he spoke of 400,000 bales, appears to be fully justified in the hopefulness of his tone. The next disclosure was, that we had the prospect of a supply, in 1863, of 3,630,000 out of the 5,000,000, which is the largest quantity desired at the ordinary rate of prices. This amount will be double the quantity used per week for the last three months; and thus it would seem that the worst must be passed. The sources of this supply are India, the Brazil, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, Italy, chance cargoes from America, and "other sources." These "other sources" are credited with only 25,000. Considering that the West Indies are included under this head, it is reasonable to hope that the supply may turn out to have been underrated even for the coming season. The reports from Jamaica are in the highest degree encouraging, both as to the flourishing condition of the growing crop, and the rapid increase of the area devoted to cotton. In Guiana and Surinam, the reports are setting heartily to work to produce the requisite labor, which may probably be supplied from the United States. Agricultural machinery, of the highest order, has been sent out to Porto Rico, which is expected to supply a large quantity, not less than 2,000,000, of cotton. Next year the quality of the West Indian is declared to be scarcely short of the highest rates of American. Already we see that, as time passes on, we find ourselves under the process of being weaned from our obstinate reliance on the Slave States; and from month to month we shall learn that in America which can restore the old state of affairs.

The Steamer Alabama.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of New York was held on Tuesday for the purpose of taking immediate action relative to the destruction at sea of the ship Brilliant and other American vessels by the Confederate privateer Alabama. A rapid speech, denunciatory of England was made by a Mr. A. A. Low, who presided, whose remarks were applauded to the echo by those assembled. He said that the Alabama was a ship of war, and that she was a ship of war, and that she was a ship of war.

Resolved, That this Chamber has not failed to notice a rapid change in British sentiment, transferring a friendly nation into a self-styled neutral Power, the nature of which neutrality is shown in permitting ships to go forth with men, and in permitting an armament to follow them for the purpose of plundering and destroying American ships.

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The Supply of Cotton.

The progress is really being made in the development of a cotton supply from miscellaneous sources is shown, by some official statistics which have just appeared with reference to the imports in the first six months of the current year as compared with the first six months of 1861. Next to the United States, the largest source of supply is India, from which 2,000,000 bales have been imported. From Egypt, 200,000 bales; from Turkey, 60,000 bales; from Greece, 20,000 bales; from Italy, 25,000 bales; from America, 50,000 bales; from other sources, 25,000 bales. This would give a total of 2,500,000 bales. The average export this year has been 8545 bales, and assuming that this rate is continued, the probable supply for 1863 of 1,930,000 bales, or 31,346 bales per week. The average quantity taken by the trade during the last three months has been 15,278 bales per week; and therefore, if the prices of raw material fall from the present and low level, the weekly consumption may be considered war should be year, even if the weekly production was prolonged for another twelve or fifteen months.

Extraordinary Cause of Death.

A person of the name of John Hughes, milkman, Cote des Neiges, died suddenly under circumstances sufficiently remarkable to attract medical attention. It would seem that in the early part of last week, after he had the animal skinned. A short interval having elapsed after this operation, Hughes called upon a doctor, and was informed that he had delayed too long, and had given time for the poison communicated by the fly, to impregnate his system. The man then returned home, and died in great agony on Sunday. The deceased was a young man, of regular habits, and strong constitution, and nothing was considered the cause of death, as is singular as unprecedented.—Mont. W.

News Items.

We learn that in answer to the recommendation for mercy of the jury in the case of the soldier, Mawn, convicted of murder at the late Criminal Term, the reply is in the negative, and the Sheriff has received instructions to make the requisite preparations for the execution of the unhappy man, to take place on Friday, the 31st inst.—Montreal Transcript.

A girl of fourteen, of the name of Anne Elizabeth Albert, of London, was put to death by putting an artificial grape in her mouth, which had a coating of arsenic to give it a green color. The inquest was held on Thursday on the body, and adjourned for further examination. One can hardly express sufficient astonishment at the practice of shooting oranges towards the children of "converts" from the Church of Rome. Similar outrages are occurring in various parts of the country, in connection with the Irish Church missions to the Roman Catholics.

In a few months there will be six large tobacco factories in operation in Montreal, giving employment to about 1200 persons, and turning out \$2,000,000 a year. The raw material comes principally from Kentucky, but great business is likely to be done in the cultivation of the "weed" in Western Canada. The climate is said to be particularly favorable to the manufacture.—Advertiser.

Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, who shot Gen. Nelson at Louisville some weeks since, has received an order from the Federal War Department, releasing him from the arrest under which he had been hitherto confined, and in military phrase "enlarging his limits." There are reasons for believing that Gen. Davis will be at the head of his command in the field again before long.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on the 9th inst., the Rev. John C. Murray of Paisley, in Scotland, was unanimously appointed to fill the chair of Logic, and Moral Philosophy, in the University of Queen's College. The new Professor was a favorite of the late Sir William Hamilton of Edinburgh, and his testimonials are of the very highest order.—Kingston News.

DRINK AGAIN.—On the 25th ult., Mr. John Lee, of Adolph, who appears to have been lately addicted to drinking for many years past, had been taking what is commonly called a "regular spree," and while under the influence of liquor, went to draw a pailful of water from a well into which he fell head foremost and was drowned.—C. W. Paper.

In the official list of the successful candidates at the competitive examination for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, we find the name of Mr. Henry S. LeCompte, of New York, who obtained 3,776 points and stands second in the class. The young gentleman, who obtained such a gratifying success is the son of Henry LeCompte, Esq., of Quebec.

A young woman, charged with complicity with burglars, has been arrested in New York. She would find situations as a servant girl, and remain long enough in the house to ascertain where the valuables were kept, and then do her duty as another place. The burglars having been informed by her how to make sure of the treasures, entered and carried them off. In this way the girl has been instrumental in robbing a large number of families in New York and other places.

GLASGOW, SATURDAY.—A communication to the Home Office addressed to the Lord Provost has been posted in the Royal Exchange. It is announced that the sentence passed on Mrs. McLachlan has been delayed to the 1st of November to permit inquiries to be made as to the truthfulness of her statement.

A serious resistance having been made to the enrolment for the draft among the Irish residents of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, it was necessary on Wednesday to call out a military force to the town of Balaclava, and fire upon the insurgents. Four or five were killed, and forcible opposition put down.

The Great Suez ship-canal, which is being cut through the Isthmus, to connect the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, will be 91 miles in length, 360 feet in width, and 26 feet deep.

We learn that Mr. Slocum will visit England as the delegate from the Provisional Government, to set with the delegates from the Lower Provinces in the negotiations with regard to the proposed Intercolonial Railway. Mr. Howland who is expected to sail on Saturday, goes in his capacity of Finance Minister, but will co-operate with Mr. Slocum in the Railway negotiation.—Quebec Mercury.

The bishop of Ontario has summoned the Synod of his diocese to assemble in the city of Ottawa on Wednesday the 5th of Nov. next.

A second though very faint comet is now in the vicinity of the orbit of Mars. It is 70,000,000 of leagues from the earth, and 53,000,000 from the sun.

The Rev. Abbe Provencher has grown apples, measuring fourteen inches in circumference, in his garden at St. Joseph, near Quebec.

There are now upward of two hundred and fifty persons at work in the Goldenville diggings, Nova Scotia. One party has taken out gold during the season to the amount of \$11,000, whose profit clear of all expenses, will scarcely be less than \$8,000.

I feel quite unwell, and will take a little brandy and water, which I have promised to the temperance society who had promised to be very unwell, my dear, hand me a little brandy. Here is the brandy, says the wife, but I wish the society further for you have not had a well day since you joined it.

The Waterloo Chronicle contains letters from two young men formerly residents of Preston, C. W., who are now fighting in the States—one is the Confederate and the other in the Federal army. Both are enthusiastic for the cause in which they have respectively enlisted.

The total population of the United States June 1, 1860 was 31,749,821. At the first census, 1790, the population was 3,929,827. At the seventh census 1850, it was 23,191,876. The increase in the ten years from 1850 to 1860, was 8,557,405, or 35.59 per cent. The population of Great Britain and Ireland in April, 1861, was 29,312,298, or two million less than the United States a year before. The child has thus already outgrown the parent. New York is the most populous State of the Union, having a population of about 3,887,542 within 40,000 of the whole population of the United States 70 years ago. Pennsylvania takes the second rank with a population of 2,906,370. Ohio the third with a population of 2,339,599; exceeding the population of Canada by 168,000. In 1850 it exceeded the population of Canada 188,000. Illinois ranks fourth of 1,717,753. Virginia which was the most populous from 1790 to 1810 and fourth in 1850 is now fifth, with a population of 1,506,083. Indiana ranks next, then Massachusetts, then Missouri, then Kentucky, then Tennessee, then Georgia, each of these States having a population of over a million. In density of population, the three New England States Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, stand respectively first second and third. Massachusetts has about 153 persons to every square mile, while the population of Oregon gives only one person to every square mile of territory.

Brother of Promise 1860.

At the Assize now sitting at St. Thomas C. W., an interesting trial of promise case was tried, which resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff and \$1,500 damages. The parties in the suit were engaged to be married in 1852; defendant that year went to California, and was to return and marry the plaintiff as soon as he had made there his home. He wrote her a year afterward, reiterating feelings of the warmest attachment, assuring her that he had only three things to live for, "home, gold and his wife's correspondence." From Detroit, he sent back his likeness in a gold locket, and continued to correspond with the plaintiff during his absence a period of almost ten years. When he came back he thought differently about his long engagement, and wrote Miss Birdall that his "whole nature" had changed with respect to women and re-quested the locket and letters to be returned. His request was not complied with, but instead as action was brought, the result of which is the verdict as above stated.

A letter from Reinhardt of the 15th September says:—Our august visitor, Queen Victoria, appears to have improved in health since her arrival in our mountains, and now looks remarkably well. In fact, she has never been any sign of the indisposition mentioned by certain journals; the Queen goes out regular twice a day, even on foot even in showery weather. The Princess walks out frequently. Prince Arthur, accompanied by his tutor, has ascended the Insulberg, the Insulberg the highest point of the Thuringerwald. During his tour he had the misfortune to sprain his ankle, and was carried down the mountain by his guide. The Queen remains at the end of the month, Earl Russell, who interprets for God, comes here occasionally to receive Her Majesty's commands.

The Jeffersonian, a paper published in Clinton County, Pennsylvania, last week had the following:—"Let the Union be dissolved in God's name! the force of restoring the Union is played!"

A somewhat witty critic, on hearing an eminent brewer praised for his charity, said he had observed that it was only a form of conscience-money, and that a man who made \$20,000 a year by damming his neighbors' bodies, could not do less than contribute towards trying to save their souls.

BAKED QUINCES.—This fruit may be baked like apples, adding syrup, or sugar and water. Certainly every one who likes a sour baked apple will relish a baked quince. They are very good, simply baked, and eaten with powdered sugar.

The body of a well known farmer named William K. Glazier, residing in the township of Elizabethtown, was found drowned in a creek on Monday last. It appeared that the deceased was intoxicated on the night of the Friday preceding, and while in that state fell into the stream and was drowned.

The Bank of England holds \$1,611,538 in specie, about \$88,000,000. Its bill or note circulation is \$21,935,365, or \$105,000,000; and discounts \$19,236,400, or about \$86,000,000.

A married woman named Mann, residing in the Township of Stanley, in Bruce, committed suicide by drowning on Saturday the 11th inst. She had been sitting on the edge of a pool of water, but finding that her crinoline sustained her above the surface, she crawled out, took off the buoyant article, plunged in again and eventually effected her object. No cause is assigned for the act. She left a family of small children.

Death of Mrs. Macdonald.

The death of Mrs. Macdonald, relict of the late Hugh Macdonald Esq., and mother of the Hon. John A. Macdonald, Esq., Attorney General, will be found noted in an appropriate place. This lady, by her relationship to the ex-Premier, was known all over the Province, and her death will be heard with regret by hundreds who have known her in social intercourse and partaken of her hospitality. Thousands also of Mr. Macdonald's personal friends will condole with him in his affliction at the loss of an estimable parent. The deceased lady died at the advanced age of 85 years, and was perhaps the last connecting link of an old circle of Kingston society. Her demise has deprived the city of one of its oldest inhabitants, and a member of the Kingston in the early days of its settlement, and are intimately acquainted with each subsequent development of its growth into political and commercial importance.—Kingston News.

The London Times remarks, that it can hardly be alleged that Mr. Gladstone, gone beyond the bounds of official reserve in the statement that Jeff. Davis has made a nation of the South. If any community ever did earn the name of a nation, the Southern Confederacy have. It is the bare fact. It need have nothing to do with the politics, and then does it wholly independently of moral considerations. The Glorious conclusion very reasonably that the confederates who are a nation will remain so, and that their nationality will not be absorbed back into Union.

PLACEMENT, Valley, Oct. 24. Orders have been issued by Brainside's command to issue no more clothes than the men can carry comfortably on forced marches. It is reported here that Hooker rejects the army on Monday.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 21st says, the last we heard of Bragg's army he was in London, Ky., falling back in order towards Cumberland Gap.

Beall has a very large army and attempted to flank Bragg while at camp Dick Robinson. Beall is yet endeavoring to flank him, and there may be a battle any day. The reports of taking a large number of prisoners at Perryville are untrue.

We learn from Jackson, Missouri, that the bridge across Crockett's Creek was burned by the enemy, and our forces were not aware of the destruction till they were at the creek on their retreat. They were forced to run down the creek and cross at the mill dam, where the enemy had a commanding position. The slaughter of our troops here was very great.

The Quebec Gazette says:—"An immense quantity of military stores, rifles, &c., have been sent to this port per Great Britain; and the steamship St. Andrew arrived to-day with a large cargo of her cargo space occupied with warlike material. The shipping of military stores to the different depots has been almost incessant during the past few days. The number of rifles forwarded is estimated at two hundred thousand. It is evidently the intention to be prepared for an emergency."

According to the census, the amount of wheat raised in Upper Canada in 1860 was 17,052,774 bushels; total, 24,550,426 bushels. The total production in 1851 was 17,882,650. While the population increased 46 per cent, the production of wheat was 37 per cent. The production of corn was 37 per cent. The production of oats was 37 per cent. The production of barley was 37 per cent. The production of rye was 37 per cent. The production of buckwheat was 37 per cent. The production of flax was 37 per cent. The production of hemp was 37 per cent. The production of linseed was 37 per cent. The production of cotton was 37 per cent. The production of wool was 37 per cent. The production of sugar was 37 per cent. The production of tobacco was 37 per cent. The production of rice was 37 per cent. The production of indigo was