

FIGHTING WITH THE BOWIE KNIFE.

The following is related as one of the incidents of the battle of Bull's Run. The bowie knife is a terrible weapon, and its use is a very savage mode of warfare.

"After the battle had been raging for some hours, according to the account of this Zouave hero, he saw an immense body of Mississippians, accompanied by some (believed to be) Baltimoreans, rush furiously over the Confederate ranks. They at once saw the conspicuous uniforms of the Zouaves, and made at them. The Mississippians, after approaching near enough, sent a terrible volley from their rifles into the Zouaves' ranks. This done, they threw their guns aside, and charged onwards until each contending enemy met face to face, and hand to hand, in terrible combat. The Mississippians having discharged their rifles after the first fire, fell back upon their bowie knives. These were of huge dimensions, eighteen or twenty inches long in proportion, and sharp, or two-edged at the point. Attached to the handle was a lasso, some eight or ten feet in length, with one end securely wound round the wrist. My informant says when these terrible warriors approached to within reach of their lasso, not waiting to come to bayonet range, they drew forward their bowie knives at the Zouaves, after the fashion of experienced harpooners striking a whale. Frequently they plunged in, and penetrated through a soldier's body was jerked out, ready to strike again, while the first victim sank into the earth. On several occasions the terrible bowie knife was transfixed into a Zouave, and the Zouave's bayonet into the Mississippians, both impaled and falling together. So skillfully was this deadly instrument handled by the Mississippians, that he could project it to the full length of the lasso, kill his victim, withdraw it again with a sudden impulse, and catch the handle unerringly. If by any chance, the bowie knife missed its aim, broke the cord fastening it to the arm, or fell to the earth, the wielder was then resorted to, and used with similar dexterity. The hand to hand closing in with pistol and bowie knife, cutting, slashing, carving and shooting almost in the same moment, was beyond description. Blood gushed from hundreds of wounds, until, amid death, pitiful groans, and appalling sights, it stained the very earth. My Zouave champion says, himself and comrades did hard fighting, stood up manfully to the murderous conflict, but never before new what unfettered bravery and courage meant. He felt no further ambition to engage in such encounters. Having been shot through the wrist by a revolver, after escaping the Mississippi weapon, and disabled from further active participation in the struggle, he willingly retired to rest the glory won, convinced that to fight against the Mississippians with bowie-knives and pistols, after receiving a volley of their sharp-cracking rifles, is no ordinary feat."

Arrival of the Europa.

Halifax, August 7.
The steamer Europa arrived here from Liverpool on the 27th via Queenstown on the 26th.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In the House of Commons on the 25th, Sir C. Wood made some financial explanations relative to India, and asked a discretionary power to borrow £2,000,000 for railway purposes. He believed that at the end of the present year the Indian expenditure and income would be balanced. He also stated that the Government had evinced great anxiety to develop the resources of India as a cotton producing country. He believed the result would be that ultimately England would be rendered independent of America for cotton. This year the supply of cotton from India would be 300,000 bales more than ever before.

The House of Lords, on the 26th, insisted upon their amendment to the Bankruptcy bill opposing the appointment of a Chief Justice in Bankruptcy, but they retreated from their other amendments.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Mr. Buxton called attention to the increase of the Cuban slave trade, and the importance of supplementing the exertions of the naval force on the African Coast, by other measures, especially by the appointment of a Consul at Mozambique.

A general debate ensued, in which the Emperor Napoleon's Free Immigration schemes were denounced. Some of the members contended that the introduction of Coolies into the French Colonies might become worse than the slave trade.

Mr. Gregory, however, says the Emperor of France would now co-operate with England in putting down the slave trade. The recent events in America would, he trusted, prevent American capital being embarked in the nefarious traffic.

Mr. Hope said the slave trade would continue until made unprofitable. He suggested a differential duty on slave grown sugar. Lord Palmerston said that nothing but the progress of public opinion of other nations could extinguish the trade, but he considered that the public opinion of France had of late considerably retrograded. The Government was desirous of stopping the French system of free trade in disguise, but the only alternative was the granting of a bounty for the free importation of sugar, which would be carried out as any other experiment, under the most approved regulations. He regretted that the Government was not more successful in inducing the United States Government to take more stringent measures to put down the traffic, which is chiefly carried by American vessels. He did think a Consul at Mozambique would do much good but was worthy of consideration.

The subject was then dropped. Mr. Lindsay urged the importance of the Government carrying out the recommendation of the Merchants' Shipping Committee, inducing foreign nations to fully reciprocate the privileges granted by England. Mr. Milner Gibson promised to introduce a bill on the subject in the next Session.

The usual Ministerial White Paper Dinner, at Greenwich, in anticipation of the close of the session, for the 31st, and Parliament was expected to be prorogued on the 6th of August.

A Cabinet Council was held at Osborne, on the 25th, at which the contemplated ministerial changes were accomplished by Sir G. C. Lewis, to the war department; Sir Geo. Grey, Secretary for Home Affairs; Mr. Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Sir Robert Peel, the new Secretary for Ireland was sworn in as Privy Counsellor.

The Times says that Mr. Layard succeeds Lord Woodhouse, as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

tempests in which the property and credit of the concern has been shipwrecked.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers are busily discussing Lord John Russell's speech against the annexation of the island of Sardinia to France. The *Moniteur* remains silent.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says that it was rumoured that there was a notion of tempting England with a bait of Sicily, for her convenience at the annexation of Sardinia, whenever the proper moment comes and probably a hint of the kind may be thrown out in some Paris journal.

The Emperor was expected to proceed from Vichy direct to the Chateau Camp. A treaty of Commerce between France and the German Zollverein is to be signed immediately.

In October the Nord of Brussels is to be published at Paris as the organ of the Franco-Russian Alliance.

The Bourse opened firm closed rather heavy rises 61½, 75.

ITALY.—The protest by the Italian people against the French occupation of Rome was receiving a vast number of signatures throughout Italy.

A central Bourgeois Committee had been discovered at Naples.

Prince Montemanteo had been arrested. It was rumored that the Duke of Popolo and others of high rank are compromised.

A Bourbon Committee, presided over by Monsignor Clemente had also been discovered at Posilipo. The Monsignor and five accomplices were arrested.

Cialdini had ordered the troops to shoot only those insurgents taken with arms in their hands.

SWITZERLAND.—Dr. Farrar, Vice-President and for several years President, of the National Council, died on the 24th.

The National Council agreed to the resolution of the Council of State in favor of the construction of military roads over the Alps.

SWEDEN.—The King of Sweden had gone to Gottenburg. It is believed he will afterwards visit London and Paris.

TURKEY.—The Sultan continued to effect reforms.

The Levant Herald has been suspended for two months in consequence of a complaint from the French Embassy.

The India and China mails had been telegraphed.

The natives were returning to Hon Kong, and trade was being resumed.

The American Civil War.

Fortress Monroe, Aug. 6.

The "Quaker City" has arrived here. She picked up this morning near the Cape, a small boat, containing ten shipmasters and seamen, who had escaped from Fort Oregon, N. C. They give some startling intelligence of the doings of the North Carolina coast.

At Hatteras Inlet there are three steamers and a pilot boat privatering. One of them, the "Gordon," ran the blockade at Charleston Inlet, ten days ago, since when she had captured the brig "Wm. B. McGilvray," of Bangor, from the Carolinas, laden with molasses and the schooner "Protector," from Cuba, with fruit. All the prizes are armed with rifled cannon. Newburn, N.C., is the headquarters of these pirates. The gunboats are being collected and mounted at Norfolk, to be taken down the canal.

The refugees state that the Confederates severely regard the coast as blockaded at all. During all this time several gunboats have been quietly anchored at Old Point.

It is learned that ever since the occupation of Harper's Ferry by the rebels, a force of from 1,000 to 1,200 men has been engaged at Richmond in the manufacture of rifled cannon and ordnance of various calibres. They are said to have turned out an immense number of cannon.

Washington, Aug. 6.

Senator Hays has been brought from Iowa, stating that the rebels in strong force have taken Croton, a small town on the Des Moines near Keokuk.

It is said that Secretary Seward and Dr. Wm. H. Russell, correspondent of the London Times, were recently engaged in earnest conversation on the difficulty in this country, when Seward, in answer to some remark of Russell's, jumped up and in an excited tone exclaimed: "Sir, the recognition by England and France of the independence of the Confederate States would be regarded by the United States Government as a war declaration."

"Before you talk of war with two such powers as England and France," coolly replied the Englishman, "you had better rest Seward."

The following, says the Boston Traveller, is an extract of a letter dated Yarmouth, N. S., July 29th: "The captain of a schooner of about 90 tons arrived home yesterday having left here about three weeks since with a cargo of fish, which he took into Wilmington, N. C., sold at an enormous profit, then took a cargo of naval stores to Halifax, with five or six tons of the pile of money. He says he saw no blockade fleet, and in preparing to go the same voyage again as soon as he can get off. Other vessels here and elsewhere along the shore are doing the same thing and laugh at the idea of being caught."

Gen. Pierce who commanded at the Great Bethel fight, now that he has returned to the life of private life, has published a statement in reference to that fight, in which he attempts to exculpate himself from blame. He asserts that he acted under explicit orders that the plan of attack and the orders accompanying it betrayed a want of knowledge of the enemy's position and numbers, and that there was a lack of ammunition, both for small arms and howitzers. He also states that he subsequently demanded a Court of Inquiry, but it was denied by Gen. Butler, on the ground that it would reveal too much.

NEW TEMPERANCE HOUSE—OPENING SOIRÉE.

On Tuesday evening, a number of the friends of the temperance cause assembled to celebrate the opening of a large new Temperance hotel in the Candleridge, conducted by Mr. Whyte, well known as the originator of temperance coffee-houses and hotels in Glasgow. The chair was occupied by Mr. M'Neill, President of the Abstinence Union, who, after tea had been served, in a brief address narrated the origin and history of the Glasgow Temperance Hotel. After mentioning the prominent features of Mr. Whyte's establishment, which he said was far superior to any hotel of a similar character in London, Mr. M'Neill concluded by wishing success to Mr. and Mrs. Whyte in their undertaking. He then called on Mr. William Logan, Maxwell street, a warm friend of the temperance cause, to address the meeting. Mr. Logan, in the course of a few judicious and appropriate remarks, gave an account of the first coffee-house in Glasgow, which was established by Mr. Whyte, in the Trongate, more than twenty years ago. Temperance hotels and coffee-houses he said had failed, not because they were not supported by the public, but because their proprietors had not put forth the energy necessary to make them successful. From the knowledge he possessed of Mr. Whyte, or "White," as he was familiarly called, he had confidence in the success of his present undertaking. Several other speakers followed, after which Mr. Whyte briefly acknowledged the compliments that had been paid him by the various speakers at the same time thanking the company for the proof of their respect as evinced in their meeting, to bid him God speed in his undertaking. The proceedings were terminated by some good singing by

Mr. Walker, professional, and some amateurs. The promises of Mr. Whyte are commendable, and fitted up with every comfort to be found in a large hotel, and from their central position, and the large experience of Mr. Whyte in the management of a temperance hotel, there is every reason to anticipate that the establishment will be completely successful in a commercial point of view.

THE CROPS.

NORFOLK.—The weather has been on the whole favorable to the gathering of the crops. With some of our farmers harvesting is already at an end, and speaking generally is far advanced. The yield was very uneven. Unfortunately, a few got returns of very little more than they sowed; but many others, again, were blessed with a good average crop. The army worm is doing great mischief among the spring grain in Woodhouse. *Newport Enquirer*, Aug. 8.

PRINCE EDWARD.—From the best information we can gather from different parts of this country, there is not much doubt but that the present harvest will be in excess of last year. There will not be as much corn or hay crop as last year; but the wheat and spring wheat will be an extra crop, and but little of it will suffer from the weevil. A large sowing of peas was made in the spring and the prospect is for a great yield, notwithstanding the excessive rains. Altogether we may safely say that the present harvest will be in excess of that of last year. *Pictou Times*, Aug. 6.

LEEDS.—The weather is turning out very badly for the hay. Since our last issue more or less rain has fallen every day, and large quantities of hay are lying in the swath, which cannot be taken in and which has already very much deteriorated in value. Fears are now being entertained that the potatoes will be injured by the night. The potato tops were quite black and dead, and upon examining the roots no sign of rot could be discovered. The spring grain harvest has not yet commenced. Some fall wheat has been cut which is fully as good as that of last season. *Guanacoque Reporter*, Aug. 7.

THE ARMY WORM IN LINCOLN.—Yesterday morning Mr. Charles Stewart brought to this office a few heads of wheat from the farm of Mr. John Arthur that had suffered from the attacks of the "Army Worm."

All the chaff and leaves surrounding the heads had been eaten away, but the kernels were left comparatively untouched, and it was just possible, although the whole field has suffered, that the grain will mature sufficient to afford an average crop. The quality of the grain, or flour made from it may not prove as good as if it had not been attacked, but the straw having remained uninjured, we should imagine that sufficient nutriment to mature the grain would be forthcoming. *St. Catherine's Journal*, Aug. 7.

SOUTH WELLINGTON.—The harvest is now general in South Wellington, and the weather is all that the husbandman could wish for. We regret to find, however, that during the past week the fall wheat has been much injured by rust, and many fields that ten days ago looked healthy, now appear blackened and blighted. Thousands and tens of thousands of bushels have been so much damaged that it will scarcely pay the labour of cutting. The spring grain is more promising, and we have seen some excellent fields of this grain in Puelish and Guelph townships. We may mention particularly the crop on the farm of Mr. James Evans, Puelish, and Mr. George Shortreed, Guelph township. *Guelph Advertiser*, Aug. 6.

FRANKFURT.—The *Kingdom News* of the 8th publishes a letter from a correspondent, who says:—"Would you be so kind as to chronicle for public information (and to counteract a present and very prevailing rumour) that in a tour through the adjoining townships, I have been unable to see a single field of potatoes affected with disease. There is, it is true, the usual rot, perceptible among the tubers in low wet and heavy soils; but no appearance of the rot whatever—indeed the potato hum looks strong, bright and luxuriant. I am, however, sincerely sorry to inform you that the weevil and mildew are making sad havoc among the cereals, which, I am afraid, will materially affect both the quality and quantity of the grain. The very wet, and now also sultry weather, is doubtless the cause of all this mischief."

THE CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES.—According to all accounts this season's crops will be the finest and most abundant ever known. The demand which has set in from Europe for our cereals, although not as great as last year, when there was a failure in the foreign crops, promises not to fall much short of it. Assuming it to be a third less, it would still help the West to recoupate largely, and its influence would be most beneficial by the way of the sale of our wheat. We believe that our exports of breadstuffs will this year go a great way towards compensating us for the loss of our Southern customers by giving the West increased means to purchase. We must, therefore, balance the good against the bad, and thank Providence for not having superadded to the evils of war the embarrassment arising from a short harvest. *N. Y. Herald*.

THE ARMY WORM IN HUBON.—We regret to learn that our fair prospects of many of our farmers are likely to be blasted in a most unlooked for manner. Many will recollect the visit paid by the caterpillar some years since. Again this destructive insect has made its appearance. Mr. James Elliott, of Goderich township, has given us some stalks of wheat and oats pulled promiscuously from a field belonging to Robert Gibbons, Esq. The oats, as being the younger and softer plant, seems to have suffered most, the leaves being entirely stripped off and the stalks above the upper joint or shot blade, the wheat in a few cases being cut off, but more frequently nothing but the bare or fuzzy end of the spike destroyed; this, however, will have the effect of preventing the ripening of the berry. As the greater portion of the crops subject to the ravages of this depredator are now well forward, there is reason to hope that the injury will be confined to a small portion of the country. *Goderich Enquirer*.

GREENVILLE.—The harvest this year is at least a fortnight later than usual. The grass crop is now being secured, and it is, in this neighbourhood, perhaps the largest that has ever been cut, owing to the weather, however, has not been so favourable as was desired, showers of rain being frequent. The young wheat and other grain, where sown on high lands look pretty well, but it hardly be an average crop. The same remark applies to potatoes, which, in flat positions, will be poor enough. There are also strong fears that, some places, the corn have been struck with blight, owing to the heavy rains being followed by a heated state of the atmosphere. It is, however, yet too early in the season to judge of what the various crops will be. There is time for them to recover, and, if the weather be favourable for a few weeks, they may reach an average yield. There will be very few apples in this neighbourhood. What plant trees there are that are still alive, are barren. Of small fruit—strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants—there is a fairer or larger produce. *Prescott Telegraph*, Aug. 7.

Fortress Monroe, Aug. 8.
Hampton has been burnt. Scouts and fugitives yesterday morning brought word of the approach of a large Confederate force from Yorktown. These rumors were confirmed at 8 p. m. by an intelligent deserter from the rebels, a native of Maine, but a resident of Georgia until impressed into service, who has furnished us with an account of the expedition. He has been stationed at Yorktown since the 1st of June. On Friday last Major McGregor left Yorktown with a force of 7000 men, including 200 cavalry and 8 pieces of artillery: part of the troops were from Williamsport. On Monday night they encamped at Great Bethel, which had been completely deserted. On Tuesday night they advanced towards Hampton, and at noon yesterday took up a position on Back river, some three miles from the town, where the deserter managed to escape. He says the object of the expedition was to draw out our forces, attack Camp Hamilton and Newport News, if practicable, and at least to destroy Hampton, to prevent our using it for winter quarters.

Col. Webb erected a barricade near Hampton end of the bridge, and placed a strong guard at various points this side of the creek. About midnight, Magruder, with about 500 Confederates, entered town, and immediately fired the buildings with torches. The greatest part of the houses were built of wood, and with a strong wind, soon produced a terrible conflagration. Several of the whites and negroes were hurried away to be pressed into the Confederate service. A company of rebels attempted to force a passage of the bridge, but were repulsed with a loss of three killed and six wounded. The fire raged all night. The greatest part of the rebels withdrew towards morning, and but seven or eight buildings were left standing.

Magruder has encamped near Newmarket Bridge. There have been about 7000 rebel troops stationed at Yorktown. Provisions are abundant there, and most of the regiments are receiving new uniforms for the winter campaign.

Boston, Aug. 9.
Nun's light battery left this morning for the seat of war.

The steamship Europa arrived this morning.

A letter from a merchant of this city dated New Orleans, July 31, states that the privateer steamer *McRae* ran the blockade on the 30th.

The N. Y. Commercial's Washington despatch says—Some newspapers have disregarded the agreement with McCallan, and will be subjected to stringent rules, as the General is determined to enforce his policy.

Philadelphia, Aug. 9.
Armstrong was executed at 11 this morning. He manifested the same indifference as at his trial.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE,
Wednesday, August 14, 1861.

Representation by Population.

The great problem of how the human family should be governed has not yet been satisfactorily solved. Every form of government has failed its trial—from the most absolute barbarous Terrorism down to universal suffrage with self government—yet all has failed less or more in giving satisfaction; hence government has not been reduced to a science but the people are still groping for something more satisfactory than what they have yet attained. Canada is no exception to the general rule, as can be shown from the great changes that have taken place during the last forty years. And perhaps there is no period during that time in which the people have called with more earnestness for a change, than the people of Upper Canada do at this moment, on the question of Representation by Population; and the people of Lower Canada are equally earnest that no such thing shall be granted; as they say they have the advantage and they will profit by it. It therefore becomes the duty of every person who has a stake in the country and who feels an interest in its welfare to give this question due consideration so that a first and correct conclusion shall be arrived at.

The first question to be considered is, why have we representatives? which may be answered, so that the laws of the country shall be in accordance with the feelings and interests of the people who choose them. In the allotting of Representatives for different localities in the early history of this country, population and wealth were the recommendations. Upper Canada being a young and growing country the legislature more than forty years ago adopted the system of Representation by Population, but that law was repealed at the Union of the Provinces and an unjust representation was then forced upon Lower Canada by the British government through the late Lord Sydenham, Lower Canada then having a much larger number of inhabitants than Upper Canada, yet only an equal number of Representatives, for which injustice she complained most bitterly and justly. The principal excuse offered for that questionable act was that the Lower Canadians had recently been in active rebellion (with our present Premier at its head) and that it would have been very unsafe to have given them a preponderance in the Legislature, knowing their hostile feeling to everything British, and that the end would justify the means. Time has changed the relative position of Upper and Lower Canada since the Union, it was not long until Upper Canada had an equal number of inhabitants with Lower Canada and at the taking of the last Census it was found that Upper Canada had upwards of 300,000 more inhabitants than Lower Canada. And it is only reasonable to suppose that the great mass of the people of Upper Canada call for a readjustment of the Representation according to their increased population, and we can see no just grounds why it should be withheld, more especially as Lower Canada has had recently a greater advantage than Upper Canada had at the time of the Union. Lower Canada, with the Premier at its head is bitter and insulting to the people of Upper Canada for asking a simple act of justice and when the Premier cannot fairly meet the arguments of the advocates of Re-

presentation according to numbers he logs in the cod-fish in Gaspé Bay, thereby fairly admitting that numbers should be considered. The only trouble is that the people of Upper Canada are not satisfied to be put on a par with his Gulf Cod-Fish!

If Carlier, instead of setting up his cod-fish against the 300,000 intelligent surplus population of Upper Canada had brought forward an argument that, wealth or enterprise or intelligence or virtue or that our representation should be in accordance with what each contributed to the revenue of the Province, then, any of these arguments might have been considered and due weight given to them and they might have perhaps met the approbation of the people of Upper Canada in place of Representation by Population but we cannot go for the cod-fish argument, even if we did when we began to outnumber the cod-fish, the next thing would likely be Frogs or some other prolific favorite of that kind. Perhaps it is just as well that Carlier and J. A. McDonald should blantly say that Representation by Population would not be granted, it will most likely be the very cause of having it secured. Then, if we had their reluctant promise—but come it must—as the great mass of Upper Canada demands it as a simple act of justice. It may be true that in some parts of what is called Central Canada, the inhabitants do not strongly advocate the adoption of the rural districts are not densely settled; but, at the same time, the valley of the Ottawa is destined to be the most populous part of Canada, as no other part of this vast country possesses such magnificent water power, which must always be the motive power for driving machinery where coal and labor is so expensive. Hence the people will crowd into manufacturing districts and make them the most populous, then self interest will operate with some where principle had no effect.

DIGNITY OF LABOR.

It is really astonishing, the number of ways and means that have been invented for making money, and wresting the earnings from the grasp of the simple, honest, hard working producer. We do not now refer, particularly, to a class of persons, some of whom are to be found in almost every village and neighborhood, our own except, who have no visible means of supporting themselves and their families. From the midnight pilferer of gardens and orchards to the quack physician, patent medicine vender, and lottery man, who do business on a large scale—advertising their schemes and their nostrums—there are a thousand and one different modes of making money dishonestly. Even books have been printed, giving all the numerous and diversified ways of making money, in accordance with the gambling spirit of the age. These books have a tendency to depreciate honest worth, and never mention LABOR as the means of making a fortune! they never so much as hint that the industrious producer may attain any higher eminence than that of being sneered at by the misapplicants of human labor or hollowly eulogized by those who have feathered their nests by the peculiar operations of the money market or the windfalls of speculation.

We honour the hard working honest PRODUCER, who labors to increase the common store of wealth and happiness, as a more noble and dignified being than the man who, however rich, has obtained his wealth by fraud, force or cunning. We are all life tenants of this earth, which, to a certain extent, we hold in common. We brought nothing into it and we can carry nothing out of it. No man, therefore, has a natural right to more than he earns or can use. He who produces anything to the common stock of wealth and inheritance, though it be but a blade of grass, a new fruit, or a loaf of bread, is a nobleman of nature, a benefactor of his race, and has a right to be fed. He who simply gets into his hands the earnings of others, by cunning or deceit, is a drone in the hive of busy workers, appropriating to his own use the labors of others, and should in this enlightened age of the world, be treated with universal contempt. The world gains nothing by such gambling speculators. The true and honorable mode of acquiring riches is by producing something—the application of labor and skill to the earth or the productions thereof. Here is a positive increase in value. We have a score of potatoes for one that was planted—fifty bushels of grain for one that was sown—an elegant dress from a handful of cotton—a powerful engine to abridge labor from a quantity of ore—two thousand copies of the *Carleton Place Herald* every week, from a pile of old rags!

A report is in circulation in some of the papers to the effect that the late general election is illegal in consequence of using the new voters lists instead of the old ones, and that, the House will be again dissolved and a new general election proclaimed. We do not believe a word of it, nor do we see any mention made of it in well informed circles. Suppose a new election was ordered in counties in which the new lists were prematurely made the basis of the last election, the same lists are now legalized, and are the only ones upon which an election can be conducted. What difference would it make, then, or what would the country gain by being put to the excitement and expense of a new general election. We opine that the idea has originated in the brain of some disappointed political agitator, whose opinion and advice has not been treated by the people with as much weight and respect as he would wish. At all events our readers may attend to their harvesting operations, and give themselves no uneasiness about imaginary events, of which there is not yet the most distant sign, in the political horizon.

American Affairs have not yet assumed any new feature. Reports of the disastrous affair at Bull's Run continues to occupy the columns of the leading periodicals. It is true that a skirmish took place at Dog Spring, 19 miles from Springfield, in which, report says, eight of the Federals and about forty Confederates were killed and about fifty wounded; but it will take a great many such "battles" to conquer the south and bring them into submission. Whatever hope was entertained of the matter at first, it seems now to be the general opinion, that the south will hold its own and maintain its independence. The sympathy which was felt towards the Northern States has been in a great measure dispelled by the bluster, bragadocio tone lately assumed towards England, and the whip-alarmed ideas of some of their leading journals.

The "Quebec Chronicle" says "Mr. C. Johnston, a Queen's messenger, has arrived in town from Europe via Washington, bringing despatches for His Excellency, which, rumor says, are of an important character, relating to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy and the efficiency of the blockade."

If this be true there will be some change in affairs before long. The "shoe and leather" "learns from a gentleman recently in Europe, that Mr. Edward Daly of Charleston has a contract for 80,000 pairs of shoes for the Southern army, at \$2.95 per pair, and has made arrangements in England for filling it at a profit of 80 cents per pair. Large orders for dry goods, boots and shoes are said to have been given in England for the Southern army, and one light steamer of the Liverpool and Charleston line is now loading. Goods to the amount of a million and a half of dollars are said to have been purchased for cash and now to be waiting for shipment."

Gen. McDowell's official report makes the Northern loss at Bull Run as follows: Killed nine-hundred officers, and four hundred and sixty-two non-commissioned officers and privates. Wounded six-hundred non-commissioned officers and privates.

Albert Gardner, who was found guilty at the Fall Assizes for the County of Elgin, Canada West, of the crime of murder, and sentenced to be executed on the 22nd of December, 1858, which sentence was committed to imprisonment at hard labor in the Provincial Penitentiary, for the term of his natural life, was on the 25th of July last, found dead in one of the gardens belonging to the institution. The finding of the Coroner's Jury was: "That he came to his death from natural causes."

A destructive break occurred on the Rideau Canal on Saturday week. The foundations of the back gate at Lower Brewer's Mills gave way, and the embankment fell in, completely obstructing navigation. The accident is ascribed wholly to the bad foundation of the lock, since there was but the ordinary pressure of lockage water in that portion of the canal.

We are again indebted, for late and interesting Scottish periodicals, to our friend William Wilson, Esq., Surgeon, of this place, who has returned, from a visit to his native land, safely and in good health, and is now resuming the practice of his profession.

From our Exchanges.

The *Daily News* says Lord J. Russell will go to the House of Lords as Earl Russell; the second title to be borne by his son will be Lord Amphil.

The number of hands employed in the paper manufacture of Great Britain and Ireland has been estimated at from 50,000 to 60,000, and the amount of capital embarked in it at from seven to ten millions sterling.

THE WEATHER IN PARIS.—During the last week the heat has been almost tropical. On Sunday there seemed a promise of rain, and a slight shower fell about mid-day; but it produced little variation in temperature, and that only while the rain lasted.

THE CHINA MAIL SERVICE.—A memorial against the approaching curtailment of the China mail service is in course of signature, to be presented by Mr. S. Gregson, M. P. chairman of the East India and China Association, and a deputation of merchants.

The meeting at the Mansion House to protest against troubling the rain of the House of Insurance was of so influential a character that the Insurance Companies will probably pause before carrying into effect their new scale. The meeting pledged itself to the formation of a new company, if they persisted.

THE CROPS IN PRINCE EDWARD.—The *Pictou Times* intimates that the present harvest will be in excess of last year. The hay crop is double that of last year. Spring wheat is an extra crop, and but little will suffer from the weevil. A large sowing was made of peas, and there is a prospect of a great crop.

On Monday at the Montreal General Hospital, a woman, named Catherine Webb, died during the administration of chloroform, preparatory to reducing a dislocation of the hip joint. Chloroform had been given on two previous occasions, and in much larger doses, without producing any effect. The most energetic remedies were applied on the first indications of danger but without avail.

It is rumored that, in addition to the fortifications projected by the French on the Chausey Islands, on the coast between Jersey and France, the Emperor has made provision for forming in their immediate neighborhood a camp of 40,000 men. We shall probably hear more of the matter before long; but, in the meantime, the value of Alderney will not, by this information, be a whit lessened in the estimation of all thinking men. *Army and Navy Gazette*.

An important act of the British Parliament went into operation on the first of this month, relating to boys employed in coal mines. Heretofore, boys under ten years of age could not be employed in mines; the new act forbids their employment under twelve years of age. But boys of ten years may still be employed if they can read and write, and are allowed to go to school three hours a day two days of the week, until they reach twelve years.

The wyages of the "Great Eastern" to Quebec and home is commercially the best she has yet made. She sailed with three hundred and fifty-six passengers, and about four thousand tons of freight. Of the passengers 233 were cabin, and 123 steerage; the passage money amounting to \$20,000. A much larger freight might have been taken, but this would have necessitated taking down the fittings for the troops, which the vessel will probably return with, unless it was considered undesirable. The number of visitors to the ship at Quebec was about 14,000, a much smaller number than anticipated, and the receipts from this source about \$5000.

The barn and outbuildings of William Lant, near Brooklyn, were consumed on Monday night by fire. How the fire originated is not known.

The New York Zouaves have disappeared from the Federal army. On Thursday last only forty men appeared on parade, and of these only ten or twelve were willing to do duty. The rest have seceded to more peaceful avocations.

The trouble in the Garibaldi Guard is said to grow out of the heterogeneous material of which it is composed. The regiment embraces sixteen different nationalities, and of course, as many different languages. "The result is a want of harmony."

A man named Daniel Callaghan, in the employment of Mr. James Havel, plasterer, Galt, was sun-struck on Saturday last, about half-past two, and died in a short time afterwards. He had been drinking freely of cold water, a very dangerous thing on a warm day.

A little boy, aged about six years, named Boylan, was drowned at Port Dalhousie, on Monday afternoon last. He was missing for several hours, and on search being made his body was found in the sluice belonging to one of the dry docks. It is supposed that he fell in while fishing.

The *Sherbrooke Gazette* on Saturday says:—"The Hon. Mr. Galt, we are happy to say, has so far recovered from his lameness as to enable him to leave town for the seat of Government. He departed on Thursday morning in the Prince of Wales Car, a special train having been sent for him."

A boating party were on Rice Lake on Sunday last, when a sudden squall arose, and the boat upset. Mr. McIntyre, a Brewster, of the party, swam to Richard's Island with his child, an infant six months old, in his arms. When he reached the island, he found the child was dead. The rest of the party were safely rescued.

An investigation into the stock of cotton at Liverpool shows that there are now on hand 1,053,710 bales, while last year at the same date, July 19, there were 1,287,830, or 233,000 bales more than now. During sixteen weeks just ended the increase has been 111,280 bales, while during the same period of 1860 there was an increase of 351,490 bales.

The first cotton from Nicaragua, has been sent down on the Comanche (about thirty bales). Mr. John E. Russell an enterprising American gentleman, is the planter and shipper, and is giving a great deal towards the growing of cotton in that State, having distributed some 50,000 pounds of seed in the department of Chinandagua. It is expected next year crop will be very large.

Lord Derby, in his best style of droll criticism, recently took occasion to pull to pieces the grammatical construction of a clause in the East India Council Bill, and made a usual, capital run out of it; but the best part of the joke was enjoyed by those who were all the time aware that this clause was the production of no less a person than Lord Stanley. *Illustrated News*.