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The Carleton Place Herald

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JAMES POOLE,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

To whom all communications, remittances, &c., should be addressed.

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What the London 'Times' thinks of the Bull Runners.

"The dissentions which arose some months ago in the United States of North America have unfortunately assumed the character of open war." Such is the tranquil comment of the Royal Speech upon the events in the New World which have fallen so unexpectedly upon the ear of Europe. Our Queen has reflected with an excellent fidelity the feelings of her people. After the first surprise was over, and when the "God bless me! you don't say so?" had been said, we never heard of a battle in which 74,000 men seem to have been engaged on each side, and which fell so blank on the public ear, and engaged so little European interest. The fact is, we do not like to laugh, and the sense of the ridiculous comes too strong over us when we would be serious. It is a great battle without the dignity of danger or the painful interest of great carnage. There are all the ridiculous incidents of stark fear and rabid terror, without much real peril and with very little actual suffering. We begin to fear that we have been cheated out of our sympathies. When this war broke out, we English all pictured to ourselves two earnest sections of the same population interlaced in mortal combat, warring to the knife and the death. We received by every mail little samples of an atmosphere of blood and thunder and war and wounds. All America appeared to us poor dupes! like a fresh exploded mine—all smoke, and fragments and torn limbs. We fancied our kinsmen reckless, furious, flying at each others throats, and careless of their own safety. At the same time that they were shaking their knives at each other, they were shaking their fists at us. We trembled for what we were fated to see. We held our breath for the first shock of battle between these two young giants. We shut our eyes against the deadly struggle. We are calmer now.—We are all calmer. We are satisfied that these warlike athletes, who were issuing such dire threats against any one who should dare to offer to separate them, are not so very reckless. Since their dissensions have assumed "the character of open war" they have been carried on upon strictly humanitarian principles. If we are to believe the American press, an American battle has never yet been so dangerous as an American passenger boat, and not much more so than an American railway. The hostile forces shell each other out of strong fortresses without losing a single life. They fight a battle in Western Virginia which determines the fate of a district at the expense of less than a score of casualities; and a great stand-up battle is fought between 150,000 men, ending in a panic and a twenty miles run; and when the 'Grand Army of 'Potomac' reaches Alexandria the New York *Herald* reports that "the killed on our side will be between three and five hundred."

It is very difficult to guage the solidity of anything American—even of a great battle. We know that there was a great rout in front of that gap which runs up into the hills, for we were represented in the ruck, and may say that we saw it with our own eyes and heard the cannonade with our own ears. There is a probability, also, that the number of men present at the battle amounts to the high figure of 150,000, for both accounts seem to agree upon this.—Beyond these facts, however, everything seems vague and uncertain. The advance of the "Grand Army of the Potomac" reads in the American papers like a burlesque of the progress of XERXES to the Hellespont.—The great Federal victory of Bull's Run, which was flashed over the Northern States and recorded in the Northern papers, was a thing hovering for hours, while yet in print, upon the confines of fancy and possibility.—The abject rout, the ultimate reality was what we could have least believed. Perhaps we ought to have anticipated that the same ferocious men who had burnt up the homesteads on their line of march would speed back over the embers with pale faces in their panic flight. But this never did occur to us. It requires the testimony of the Americans themselves and the witness of our own correspondent to suggest to us that 75,000 American patriots fled for 20 miles in an agony of fear, although no one was pursuing them, and that 75,000 other American patriots abstained from pursuing these 75,000 enemies because they were not informed how stark-frightened these were. The guns were left behind because they impeded the flight of the artillerymen, and they might have been to a great extent carried off if the apprehensions of the gunners would have allowed them to take advantage of the leisure which the prudent conqueror was so ready to afford. On the other hand, our correspondent thinks that the panic had gone so right to the heart of the North that if General Beauregard had the enterprise to follow up his advantage he might have gone almost unresisted into Washington City itself. All that the Northern press says upon this subject is to congratulate themselves that the enemy did not know in what a fright they were.

This is not our account of this battle. It is the American account. It is the account of the New York papers, alternating as they do between shrieks of victory, of agony, and of vindictive despair. If they have only lost between 300 and 500 men, it seems to us to be a very cheap lesson. See what they have gained by it. They have found out now that the spirit of patriotism, and even the instinct of combat, does not prevent Northern Volunteers from going off in a body under pretence of their time of enlistment being up, although the morning of the combat may be come and the cannon may be sounding in their ears. They have found out also that even a Northern Army can without much good military reason given, lose its attraction of cohesion, and dissolve into a mob. They have also found out that the Southerners are not to be walked over like a partridge manor, and that they have some military heads among them. Of course we must expect them to meet these hard facts by a certain quantity of bluster. They must call out a few more millions of Volunteers, and they must make a confident demand upon an incredulous world for a few more millions sterling. But behind all this there must rise a gathering doubt that this Southern nut is too hard to crack, and that military line, as a matter of business does not answer. The North has now made its experiment and not only has it not answered but the process has not been encouraging.—As a matter of habit and to release the American mind, a certain quantity of threats and tall words may be necessary, and they may pass. But they will be of small avail against the facts as they now stand. In the face of the picture of that streaming crowd—the Grand Army of the Potomac, &c.—these great words from the expectant gentlemen at Washington lose every charm.

These people do all in their power to alienate our sympathy, for they are amenable neither to courtesy nor to misfortune. Nothing civilizes them. They seem to think that at all seasons and upon all occasions England is a safe target for their insults and their threats. They either feign very well or else they positively think they can influence our policy by their bluster. There was a moment on the 21st July, when victory was supposed to be with the "Grand Army of the Potomac," and the most popular newspaper in New York seized the opportunity to show what use our excellent friends proposed to make of their victory. The first thought was revenge upon England. After some taunts at what are supposed to be our recent recantations, the organ of New York moderation continues:—"And now, forsooth, because the Queen's Government sees fit to stultify itself, not daring to carry into execution its implied threats, and prohibits the entry of Southern privateers into British ports, we are required to let bygones be bygones, and even to ignore that any cause of displeasure has existed! The absurdity and inconsistency of acknowledging the 'equal belligerent rights' of the rebel States, and then snubbing them from sheer cowardice and fear of the consequences, bestow no title to consideration, nor will leisurely repentance for hastily offered indignities be considered the slightest atonement when the time shall have come to resent them. Both England and Spain may rest assured that just retribution will be visited upon them for taking advantage of our domestic disturbances to further their own selfish schemes of aggrandizement. For the outrage offered in the Queen's Proclamation the United States will possess itself of Canada, and for the invasion of St. Domingo Her Catholic Majesty will certainly have to pay with the sacrifice of Cuba. We have, first, to put down rebellion at home, but every hour proves that the war that has begun will be a short one and that ere the lapse of another half year armies will exist on the American continent of over half a million of men thirsting for a foreign foe upon whom to expend their strength. When the Union element at the South shall have been fairly emancipated, and the forces of the Republic shall have been united, let Great Britain and Spain beware. Our armies never will consent to lay down their arms while a vestage of European domination remains in the Western hemisphere. Causes of war we have had enough, and they will not cool for keeping." If this is what we are to receive from the supremacy of the North, the North can scarcely expect that we should put up very ardent vows for their conquest of the South. If the conquest of the Southern States means also the conquest of Canada and Cuba, and the establishment of a great military aggressive Power in North America, we may learn to bear more patiently the scene that occured at Bull's Run. We are not, however fearful enough to be ferocious. On the contrary, we cordially and even sincerely congratulate our would be enemies that they have escaped with such small loss from the sword of General Beauregard, and, much as they tell us it would be against our interest, we sincerely advise them to make up their quarrel, and avoid all serious effusion of blood. When they have returned to the habits of peace they will not be nearly so bloodthirsty as they think they will be; or, if they should be, they will not be so mischeivous as they say they will be. Spain will know how to keep in check a navy which is now terribly embarrassed by two small privateers, and the Canadas have in other days given a good account of invaders from the other side the river. The United States are a very great nation, and we wish them all lawful prosperity; but they are not half so capable of mischief as their newspapers think they are."

ENNISKILLEN OIL.

From the Sarnia British Canadian, Aug. 12,

There are two varieties of Enniskillen Oil—one which is taken from the surface, or from the soil immediately over the rock; and another, which is procured by drilling into the rock itself at different depths, varying from 50 to 200 feet. The first of these goes by the name of Surface Oil, the other is Rock Oil

The surface Oil is evidently the Rock Oil which from the pressure of gas or some other cause has been forced out of the crevices of the rock into the layer of soil above the bed of the rock, which is gravelly and loose, and which for considerable distances seems to be filled with oil, as numerous wells dug down to the rock have, upon striking the oil vein become filled with it, together with a certain quantity of water. The surface oil has a much greater density than the rock oil, is more loaded with impurities; it is not so easy to refine and does not yield so large a percentage of burning oil as the other, but it far surpasses it as a lubricator; instances being known where steam sawmills have been run with it without any refining process at all. It is apt to foam up in the retort and so interfere much in the operation of refining it.

The Rock Oil is a much finer article and commands a higher price in the market; it is refined easily and looses very little in the operation, and much more abundant than the surface Oil. The objection to this oil seems to be trifling there being no bad qualities about it. It is acknowledged to be equal to the best Pennsylvania oil ever got. The quantity, too, would seem to be very great, many thousands of gallons have been raised and very few failures as yet experienced in digging for it.

The American Civil War.

A NORTHERNER WRITING FROM THE SOUTHERN CAPITAL.

Richmond, August 1, 1861.

THE FEELING IN THE SOUTH.

In the South, the war is controlled by the soldier; the political power is subservient to the military. The commanding Generals in the South, untrammelled by lay influences, and in the full enjoyment of the confidence of the people, are at liberty to develope the the full scope of their military genius; Jeff Davis dances attendance upon Beauregard, not Beauregard upon Jeff Davis; but a latitude gives wings to the genius of a General Unity and distinctness of purpose constitutes another element of Southern strength. Unionists may still exist; but their voices are stifled or silent. For all practical purposes, the Union sentiment has ceased to exist in Eastern Virginia and in the Confederate States generally. For all practical purposes Union sentiment is dead, dead, dead. Unity of purpose is exhibited on all sides by a hearty determination to annihilate the invading foe. Distinctness of purpose is likewise exhibited on all sides by an all pervading consideration that the war is waged for the defence of Southern homes and firesides, of Southern nationality. The hatred of the Yankee is fierce and bitter. It is a hatred bottled up for years past, and now exploding with indescribable fury. To compare it to the hatred of the English Cavaliers against the Puritans would be slandering those Cavaliers. It is the hatred rather of Cavaliers who have nothing left but the pretension of their order, and whose moral nature has been polluted by the institution of Slavery. It is a hatred soaring high in the same proportion as their nature bends low. It is a hatred fanned by all the evil passions of politicians disappointed in their time-hallowed rule over the North. It is a hatred fanned by all the prejudices of Southern society.—It is a hatred fanned by the women of the South, particularly by those bred on plantations and moving in the higher circles of society. This hatred found its climax in the nomination of Lincoln. "Rather than owe allegiance to Lincoln," say the Cavaliers, "we would become subjects of France, or England or Russia, if we should not be able to maintain our independence."

Lincoln represents to the Southern mind all that is most uncongenial to them in Yankee civilization; the rising power of the free West makes the slave-bound South stagger and despair; and remember that despair is another element of Southern strength. Add to this, that the South boasts of having ruled this country since the foundation of the Government, of having supplied the principal Presidents and statesmen, and of having held the most important functions in the military, naval, and diplomatic, and in almost all branches of the public service; and depend upon it, that it will not relinquish its power without a deadly struggle. This disposition on their part is increased by their contempt for what they call the imbecility and incompetency of Northern politicians. They have seen us robbing them of their money, their armaments; they have seen us sending off their regular troops to remote parts, so as not to give us trouble; but they have not had the ability to thwart our purposes. While they were talking we were doing, and hence our success.'

I have penetrated to this city at the most perilous moment at great personal risk, because I deem it of the utmost importance that some one should be able to let you know the truth, and nothing but the truth, about the public feeling in this region. This feeling is to resist to the bitter end—to remain for all time separated from the North. It is a feeling intensified by the hatred to which I referred, and deriving a new force from the retreat of our army at Bull's Run.

THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

Discipline is apparently laxer in the Southern than in the Northern army; a certain good fellowship exists between the Southern officer and the private which does not exist in the North. Many of the army are young men fresh from school, boiling over with all the enthusiasm of youth; others are genuine or decayed gentlemen; the first anxious to give a good account of themselves, the others rejoicing over an occasion to retrieve their reputation; the brief-less lawyers, patient-less doctors, constituency-less politicians, the acre-less planters, who make up the genteel society of the South, constitute another large proportion of the army, and all these men, who for years have been brawling in the hot-houses of Richmond and Washington, have now an occupation most congenial to their fighting proclivities. Add to these the loafers, paupers, and vagabonds of the South, and the miscellaneous rabble which makes up the plebeian population of Dixie's land, and you have a glimpse of the elements of our opponents. Some of the privates, however, in the South as in the North, are men of wealth and high social position, while those who belong to the less aristocratic classes bring the same individualism to the battle-field.

BEUREGARDE.

All this gives to the army a guerilla character, and the commanders, fully understanding the element with which they have to deal, shrewdly pander to this individualism, and the relation between the officers and privates is more that of friends, all bent on one and the same purpose, than of superiors and subalterns, though the officers belong almost exclusively to the higher classes, and are surrounded with the prestige hovering in the South round the "gentlemen."—Beauregard, more than any other Southern general, seems to excel in the handling of these peculiar elements of Southern troops; a dashing little Creole, standing thoroughly upon his dignity with strangers and equals, he has the knack of ingratiating himself with the soldiers by the mingled simplicity, naturalness, and impetuosity of his manner. He impresses one rather as a soldier of action and sagacity, than of great and comprehensive mind; as a man of thought and intellect he seems to be inferior to Johnston, but he blends Southern fire with Northern smartness; his features are mobile; his eye sparkling; his motions denote restless activity, while his countenance indicates steady composure. He has the coolness of a Yankee, and the impulsiveness of a Creole, and looks like a cross between the two. He was lucky at Sumter and lucky at Bull's Run. He has the advantage of this prestige of success, and the little man is the idol of the soldiers and the hero of the South. The Southern army is in many instances bare-footed and ill-clothed and ill-provisioned; it lacks powder and money and means of transportation; but it derives strength from the element which I have described; and if we take into consideration that the Southerner has a military nature (the children handle horses and fire-arms from their infancy) while the Northerner has rather industrious instincts, the North must come to the conclusion that it has to overpower an enemy who may be in all inferior in all that makes up the higher issues of civilization, but who is formidable in all the brutal and murderous features of the present contest.

MANASSAS TEMPERANCE.

Manassas derives its chief strategetical importance as a barrack from the facility for camping afforded by the high which surrounds the place. A rampart road leads from Manassas to Bull's Run, and in the surrounding country the troops are encamped, the camp fires presenting at the night a very fine appearance. The country there abounds in ditches, bushes and swamps, and in addition to batteries and other earthworks the National army will find the passage over that ground many impediments in the nature of the country. Water is very scarce at Manassas, and there is no milk there, this innocent liquid being sold all over Virginia. This must be felt severely by the troops, accustomed to it. Intoxicating liquors are prohibited by Beuregard, the Generals and officers affording an example of temperance.—This temperance system has undoubtedly contributed much to the efficiency of the troops. It is fortunate for the health of the troops that they are not permitted to indulge in liquors, especially as there are many other causes which are likely to injure it, particularly at Manassas and Bull's Run, where an intolerable stench, emanating from imperfect burial of the dead, pervades the atmosphere. Manassas, however, will continue to be the great focus of the Virginian army. The troops now detailed from there to other points will be replaced by new regiments, but it will be barely possible for the extreme Southern States to fill up their gaps, without leaving their own territory in a comparatively defenceless position.

SLAVERY AND WAR.

But the weakest of all the weak points of the South, as it was from the beginning and as it will be to the end of time, is *Slavery*. The slaves in Virginia are treated with greater rigor now than they formerly were; the ferociousness engendered by war will render still more fierce the brutal instincts of the Southern overseer and slavedealer.—The sauciness and independence of the colored man increases in proportion as he approaches the boundaries of Freedom, He is less docile in North than in South Carolina; in Virginia he becomes more and more restless; this restlessness increases in Washington and expands itself into sauciness in Baltimore; into positive impertinence in Philadelphia, until in the highest ranges of Freedom in Massachusetts it developes itself into an absolute capacity for the useful enjoyment of liberty.

The consciousness of this gigantic weakness, and the monstrous fear and cupidities which cluster around it, play an ominous part in the hatred of the Yankee. The ladies of the South look forward with horror to the day, when they will have, like other women, to live by ther honest industry, or by that of their husbands and fathers. Beneath that glow of indignation which frowns upon the Northern invader, lurks the hideous sense of self and pelf, and the brilliant eyes of those beautiful planters' daughters are flashed into wild fury by a womanly intuition of the real cause of the war; by a prescience of the day which shall strike down the planters' whip, and by loosening the fetters of the slave, deprive them of their ladylike ease, and compel the father and husband and brother to do, as the men in the North do, work for their living, and cease to keep their fellow-men in bondage. In connection with this formidable enemy of the South, I cannot forbear quoting the remark of a shrewd Virginian politician. He said:—"Our purpose is distinct. We fight for the integrity and independence of our soil; for our national independence. Our object is tangible; but that of the North is not. The North fights for an abstraction. It fights for the restoration of a Union which has ceased to exist, and which can never be restored except by force of arms. Europe understands this, and will recognize us, were it only to put an end to the civil war, and to put an end to the destruction of prosperity, which must react upon their own prosperity. Europe sees no object in the Northern war, as at present waged on us; but if the North were to make the war a downright war for abolition of slavery, the prejudices of the Old World against that institution would militate against us, retard recognition, and, above all, it would inspire the Northern army with a moral foundation for the prosecution of the war."

THE NEWS OF THE BULL'S RUN DEFEAT.

The frenzy which seized this place after the news from Bull's Run baffles every description. The news took every one by surprise. A defeat was expected, not a victory. All those who were in the battle agree in stating that they were retreating, when about 5,000 men from Johnston's force at Winchester, under Gen. Smith, came to their succor. Smith, while in the cars with his men, heard the roaring of cannon and musketry, and though at some distance from the battlefield, ordered the cars to be stopped and hurrying at double quick step through the woods, came in the nick of time—to beget a false alarm among our troops; for the clouds of dust of his troops seem to have been mistaken by our men for an immense army. If they had known that the whole consisted only of about 5,000 men, they would certainly not have given up the battle. To me the retreat of our army is as inexplicable as it is to the Rebel commander and men, and it can only be accounted for by the theory of panic; which, in fact, is unaccountable, and like superstition, unmans men and deprives them of their senses.

In the midst of the sadness which overcomes the heart at the false alarm at Bull's Run, which has deprived us so gratuitously of a brilliant victory, I find solace in the knowledge that the Northern character will be steeled and purified by adversity.

The Rev. J. A. King, a Catholic Priest, was arrested in New York on Thursday evening, and conveyed to the detective police office by a number of excited Germans, who alleged that he was a secessionist. They charged that he partook of lager beer with a number of volunteers, and then tried to induce them to desert their companies. He abused the Government outrageously, contending that the Southern Confederacy ought to be recognized, and finally became so bold in his assertions as to enrage the Germans, and they at once arrested him. The prisoner was detained for examination.

The number of the "Canada Bank Note Reporter," just published, mentions as among recent counterfeits, one dollar bills on the Bank of Montreal. The vignette is a view of Niagara Falls, with rail-cars and bridge.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR AND THE UNITED STATES.

From the New York Herald.

The important letter which we publish yesterday from our Paris correspondent fully bears out our former intelligence from the capital of the French empire—that it is the intention of Louis Napoleon to break the blockade of the Southern coast and to acknowledge the independence of the Confederate States. Our correspondent remarks that England and the whole of Europe will follow suit. The *Patrie*, the semi-official organ of the Emperor, foreshadows this policy, as it has always done heretofore.—Now that journal says, "all statesmen in Europe acknowledge that the South has an undoubted right to secede;" and it adds that "the South can never again enter the Union." We are further informed that "the same journal notices President Lincoln's Message in a most hostile and bitter tone." When to this we add that the President recently refused to submit to Congress the correspondence of the French and English Governments with the American Secretary of State on the subject of our domestic troubles, on the ground that it would not be for the public interest to do so; and when we further add that Prince Napoleon, the Emperor's cousin and confidential agent, is here now in the midst of the dog days, enduring almost the heat of purgatory, while secretly taking notes and ascertaining the relative military and financial strength of the North and South, with a view to report to his Imperial Majesty, there is abundant reason for alarm.

It is extremely probable that England—in view of the fact that she has something to lose on this continent in the event of a collision with the United States, and that the Emperor of the French has nothing to lose, if he has not something to gain by the quarrel—has induced him to take the lead in acknowledging the independence of the revolted States, and in breaking the blockade which now closes their principal ports. She will, of course, follow in his wake. The consideration of his thus leading the attack is the concession to him of some advantage in Europe—perhaps her consent that he should have the island of Sardinia, upon which he has long set a covetous eye. England knows that Canada would be in imminent danger if she were the first to provoke hostilities at the hands of the American people, and, therefore, her plan is that France should undertake the job for the common benefit. Both want cotton and both want free trade from the South, and from all appearances it is highly probable that the South will purchase the friendship of both by proclaiming free trade.

It is stated that immense quantities of cotton are being bought up at the South by citizens of France and England, and that Southern merchants are now making large purchases of goods in the French and English markets, on the understanding that the blockade is to be broken up this fall.—As our correspondent well observes, the sympathy of the French and English people with the North is one thing; what their governments influenced by the commercial spirit, will do, is quite another thing.

In addition to the interest of the French merchant and manufacturer in the South, in common with the English trader, the French government has a special interest in the article of tobacco. From the import of this commodity it derives an enormous revenue by giving a monopoly of its sale to certain parties whose agents have been purchasing it in Virginia ever since the war broke out, just as they did before. All know that the people of France, like the people of the other Powers of Europe, are so heavily taxed that it is almost impossible for their rulers to add another dollar; and if the revenue on any important branch of imports should fail, the government would break down in their financial affairs and become bankrupt. Tobacco is, therefore, as essential to France as cotton is to England. Both articles are alike needed to prevent revolution in those countries, The design of the Confederate government is to say to those European Powers as soon as the cotton and tobacco crops accumulate in the principal depots, "Your people need these products, and they must have them. Without them they would make a revolution. Your own revenue imperatively demands their import. We are ready to sell them to you if you will come and take them with your ships. A Northern government, whom the Southern States no longer acknowledge, and who no longer possess a shadow of dominion therein, say you shall not get a pound of cotton or tobacco through our seaports. Will you permit them to prevent you?"

The French Emperor, consulting the interests of France alone, and delighted, in common with England, to see our great republic broken up, will probably lend a willing ear to this appeal, and the result of the battle near Manassas Junction will be seized upon as his apology for disregarding the interests of a friendly government. The question now is, are the American people prepared to yield this point to France without a struggle? And if not, the next question is, what naval preparations are being made by our government to give effectual resistance to the pretensions of foreign Powers on this continent?

THE COMING WORLD'S EXHIBITION.—Canada takes no part in the World's Exhibition of next year; and as the Ministry did not think it right to ask any appropriation for the purpose, and as there has been no demonstration of public feeling in regard to it, the wisest course is to be content with looking on. Not thus, however, with Nova Scotia; that Province has taken up the Great Exhibition with considerable spirit, and will we trust, make a display commensurate with its manifold resources and great mineral wealth. To the latter is now to be added the golden nugget, which by the way, we are taught by an article in a Provincial contemporary is hereafter to be successfully sought in portions of Lower Canada. The Congress of the United States has voted two thousand dollars—not twenty thousand, as announced across the Border—for enabling the President to take such steps as he might think fit with reference to the same grand show; but it may well be imagined that other and more serious matters engross both the Chief Magistrate and people.—*New York Albion.*

A recent French writer observes that "book keeping is a very proper occupation for women." We don't know how proper it may be; but it is certainly very common, in this country at least. We know a women who has a great talent in the art of book-keeping. She keeps—all she can borrow. They are mostly of the class called novels.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF CANADA.

THE WHEAT APHIS.

Additional samples of wheat ears covered with the new fly continue to be sent to the Botanical Society by farmers in various parts of the country. These samples show the fly to be rapidly on the increase. In some cases their numbers are truly formidable, more alarming to appearance than the midge or the army worm. Yet the statements published by the Society with the view of allaying the fears of cultivators are still fortunately confirmed. The wheat is not suffering seriously. The grains are forming, and in a short period will be hardened beyond the reach of injury from the Aphis. Some interesting points are brought out, by the fresh examples, that were not known when the previous details were published. On one farm, where the insect is very bad, it is entirely confined to *late sown wheat*, adjoining fields that were sown early being perfectly free from its attacks. The reason is that the tissue of the late wheat is still soft and easily punctured by the rostrum of the aphis and its juices more freely obtained. The effect of the insect is to weaken the plant, but it can only prove seriously injurious where its numbers are very great. In many cases probably no evil effects at all will be experienced.

Notwithstanding the great importance of the Aphides in their relation to vegetation, some species, such as the Hop Fly, being among the most injurious pests of industry, yet there is no branch of entomology in a condition so deplorably unsatisfactory.—Even many of the commonest and most important European species have not yet been figured or satisfactorily described, and it is not to be wondered if our American species are imperfectly known. The descriptions of numerous species so far as they go are to be found only in scattered papers in the transactions of scientific societies and other periodical publications, which are beyond the reach of most observers, and much confusion is the result. It has been found impossible to identify the present species with any of those described in accessible publications, and the following description has, therefore, been drawn up, and a provisional name assigned to the fly, in order to facilitate the further study of its habits by those who have the opportunity:

APHIS TRITICI, LAWSON.

Viviparous Wingless female.—Body medium sized, oval-oblong, convex with a rim on each side, more or less glossy, especially when mature, varying in color from pale apple-yellow to deep reddish brown when young becoming when old of a dull glaucous green or deep chestnut brown, sparsely covered with scattered hairs. The feelers are black, rather more than half the length of the body, rough throughout with bristly hairs, the two basal joints short and thick, especially the first, the terminal one remarkably long and slender, transversely notched throughout its whole length, the intermediate ones four or five times as long as broad, (only six joints are developed). The eyes are dark, the rostrum quarter, the length of the body, of a yellowish or tawny hue, the terminal joint black, the nectaries almost black. The legs are tawny, the knees, the feet, and the tips of the shanks black, the whole rather closely covered with bristly hairs. Size 1-16—1-10 inch.

Viviparous winged female.—Dark brown, almost black; feelers longer than the body, hairy; nectaries about a fifth the length of the body; legs dark, the knees, feet, etc., black, hairy; wings ample, colorless, longer than the body. Size $\frac{1}{8}$ inch; of the wings 1-7 inch.

On *Triticum Satioum.* Common in the Township of Kingston, Canada, Aug., 1861.

ROCK OIL AS FUEL FOR STEAM-ENGINES.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American* says:—An application of the rock oil of Pennsylvania for generating steam for motive power under steam-engine boilers is exciting much attention in the oil region.—The following is a description of the apparatus used:—A series of iron pipes are laid in the fire arch of the boiler, which pipes are perforated in their upper surface with minute holes; the oil is supplied to those pipes by means of a force pump, aided by an air receiver, to preserve a constant pressure. A spray so to speak, of oil is thus made to fill the space usually filled by the flame of wood or coal used to risen steam; this, once ignited, fills the fire arch and flues of the boiler, and maintains the amount of heat in the boiler.

If this fuel is not found to be too expensive, it will prove a good thing for the use of steamers on sea voyages. Its practical use has been proved, and it remains for chemists and others to test it on ships, &c., in a large way.

There can be but little doubt that this oil will be found cheaper than coal for gas making for lighting dwellings, streets, &c.; its price under the influence of the vast supply raised, will soon come down to a matter of fifteen or twenty cents per gallon

THE RECENT CENSUS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

To the Editor of the London Times.

SIR—The unrevised numbers of the population enumerated at the late census have already been published in your columns for England and Ireland, and those for Scotland having just been ascertained by the officials of Edinburgh, the result for the entire country may now be stated. The total number of inhabitants of the United Kingdom, including the islands in the British seas, may be set down at not less than 29,031,164—Of these 20 061,725 were numbered in England and Wales; 3,061,117 in Scotland; 5,764,543 in Ireland, and 143,779 in the Channel Islands and Isle of Man. The army serving abroad and in Ireland, and the navy and merchant seamen absent at sea are not included.

In Ireland an unparalleled emigration, continued from the period of the failure of the potatoe crop in that country, has diminished the population by 787,842 persons, or 12 per cent, exactly the decennial rate of increase in England, since the census of 1851. According to the returns, 1,230,986 Irish and 823,837 natives of Great Britain emigrated in the decade. Notwithstanding this exodus and other circumstances calculated to retard the rate of increase, such as the Russian war, an epidemic of cholera, the Sepoy mutiny, commercial crises, and the strikes, we have a solid addition of more than a million and a half to the population of the United Kingdom—a fact sufficiently significant of the perennial vigor and progress of the country.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES T. HAMMACK.

No. 6, Craig's Court, S. W., July 22.

A FRENCHMAN AMONG THE MORMONS.—A French gentleman, M. Jules Remy, has published in Paris an account, in two volumes, of a journey from California to Great Salt Lake City, and a residence of some weeks among the Mormons. On the subject of wives M Remy gives some curious details:

A first wife who should refuse permission to her husband to take a second, is condemned by the law, because she does not as Sarah did when she gave Hagar to Abraham, and as Rachel and Leah did when they gave Bala and Zelpha to Jacob. The husband has a portion of the hours to himself, the wives live altogether, just as is practised in the East. The first married enjoys a certain ascendancy over the others. Saints who can afford it, live in a separate house from their wives. A third system obtains of each wife having a separate house, and the husband boards and lodges in each alternately for twenty-four hours. The wives must look upon one another as sisters, and the children call all, except their own mothers, aunt.—They are distinguished sometimes by their names, as Mrs. Mary Angell, Mrs. Jane Angell and so on; but the president numbers his, Mrs. Young No. 1, Mrs. Young No. 2, and so on; no doubt to assist his memory. When a wife has conceived, the husband is dispensed from all marital duties towards her. The Mormons have singularly reduced the relationship withiu which marriage is forbidden among Christians. Thus one man will wed all the daughters of the same father and mother. Others have married mother and daughter. A certain Watt married his half-sister.

As to the effect of this system upon population, it seems that the births are fewer, in proportion, than among an equal class of monogamists; the mortality of children is greater than elsewhere, though M. Remy declares the climate very healthy; and, as though nature submitted herself to the artificial demand, there are a great many more girls born in Utah than boys. Brigham Young, who has nearly thirty wives, is said to have only thirty children living, and many of his wives are sterile, There is only one descendent of Joseph Smith now existing.

Miss Weber, a young Belgian lady, who has taken up the cause of Woman's Rights, with great zeal and ability, says that "The nether garment was first worn in a bifurcated form by the women of ancient Judah.—The exclusive claim which man so pertinaciously maintains to the use of this garment is purely arbitrary, without a solitary argument to support it—not even that of prior possession." So then, it is the men who have usurped the breeches; and the women are only trying to recover their own! Like as not; but the brief bloom of the Bloomers doesn't promise much for the success of the original proprietors.

The belief is wide spread that the shipping interest will be active in Canada this fall, while freights by the St. Lawrence will rule low. During the week ending Aug. 3, eighty-three vessels left Great Britain for Canadian ports; the number for three weeks to that date being 207. Our raftsmen will have to hasten along their great floats of timber, and forwarders must push onward the fleet of propellors, schooners, and barges, laden with the cereal treasures of the Great West—that the multitude of vessels to arrive and clear may find cargoes before the close of navigation.—*Witness.*

Since the failure of the whale fishing business, New Bedford, Mass has gone into the Slave trade, five slavers having been fitted out there recently by the enterprising inhabitants of that section of New England; one of which, named the 'Brutus,' has succeeded in landing a cargo of slaves in Cuba.

DISTRESS IN JAMAICA.

Every mail brings us further tidings that there is no chance of a speedy termination of the civil war in the United States, and fears of a famine coming upon us are thereby greatly increased. Jamaica is wholly, or very nearly so, dependent upon the United States for the breadstuffs and provisions which she consumes, and should supplies be cut off by the dangers of ocean transit great will be the sufferings her people will have to endure.

The Earl Russell has very handsomely waived any claim to lead the House of Lords; but it is rumored, probably without any authority, that Lord Granville will speedily quit the Cabinet, and accept the embassy to Paris, in order to leave to Earl Russell the unquestioned leadership tof the House of Lords.

It is said that a *post mortem* examination of Lord Campbell took place. Amongst other things the faculty speak of the enormous weight of the brain of the Lord Chancellor. It weighed 53 ounces and a quarter. Cuvier's was the largest ever known, being 59 ounces, but not healthy like Lord Campbell's. The average weight of the brain is 46 ounces.

COTTON CLOTHS.—Cotton cloths are advancing in price. A dry goods dealer on Merrimack street showed us a letter this morning, which he had just received from a wholesale merchant in Boston, stating that a bale of goods for which the dealer paid 8¾ cents per yard for on Monday, was worth yesterday 9¼ cents, and would soon be worth 10 cents. All kinds of plain cotton cloths have advanced from one-half to three-fourths of a cent per yard within a week.—*Lowell Courier.*

CANADIAN MAILS.—According to a parliamentary return issued by the Imperial authorities on the 18th ult., the gross postage accruing to the Post Office Revenue of Great Britain, on letters, newspapers, and other mail matter conveyed by the Canadian Mail Line of Steamers, amounted in 1859 to £5,672, in 1860 to £11,046.

The Rev. Augustus Denham has sent to the *Times*, an account of an aerolite, the fall of which he witnessed at Chorley, in Lancashire, recently. It is believed to be of unprecedented size. The weight is 83½ lbs. It buried itself nearly six feet in the ground, and for a considerable time was too hot to be touched.

A letter from one of the secession camps in Virginia says that "the troops live principally on sweet potatoes and rye." Especially rye, we presume—"old rye."

Messrs. Scott, Colquhoun & Co., of Glasgow and Montreal have suspended, with liabilities to £21,645.

The death of Admiral the Hon. Sir Fleetwood Pellew is announced. He was the second son of the first Viscount Exmouth.

There are said to be Federal spies residing in Quebec, and a paper in that city warns Southerners of the fact.