

LAUNCH OF THE SCOTIA. THE SECOND LARGEST MERCHANT STEAMER IN THE WORLD.

On Tuesday afternoon, the steamship Scotia, the second iron paddle-wheel liner built by the orders of the Messrs. Burns, this city, for the Canada and British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, was launched from the building yard of Messrs. Robert Napier and Sons, at Govan. Although the weather was rather unfavorable, yet an immense concourse of spectators assembled to witness the event. The Scotia, which is somewhat larger than the Perla, is the second vessel in point of magnitude and capacity that has been constructed for mercantile service. From the adaptation by the builders of every improvement and scientific auxiliary, Scotia is expected to attain a very high degree of speed, and no doubt is felt that she will, in ordinary circumstances, perform the voyage between New York and Liverpool in nine days.

The preliminary arrangements were of the extreme of simplicity, but also of effectiveness. There were attached to her two chain cables, which stretched across the river, and were fastened to anchors weighing five tons each, and only the ground on the north side. The chain cables were 24 inches in diameter, and were each capable of resisting a strain of 120 tons. There was no checking gear on the south side of the river. The inclined plane or sliding plank, along which the vessel was to glide into the water, was constructed in the usual manner, as were also the framing, the blocks, and dophors. On deck floated the union jack, the stars and stripes, and several pennons.

For two hours before the launch, visitors—among whom were many ladies—thronged to the building yard, to witness the event. The vessel was launched at 12 o'clock, and the knots of workmen stationed at various points of the vessel knocked away the plank blocks, when the vessel sank down upon her own weight, resting on the two artificial blocks, or movable base, which slides along the surface of the fixed inclined plane or sliding plank. Between the movable base and the immovable base, the usual composition of rubber and black soap, to facilitate and smooth her descent into the water. There was only at this moment the little dog-shore, with its one end fastened to the immovable plane and its other secured to the movable base, to hold back the enormous structure, weighing as it did 2300 tons, and prevent the vessel from rushing down into the water.

The ship was then named the Scotia by Miss Arbuthnot, the youthful daughter of G. C. Arbuthnot, Esq., of Mavisbank, Midlothian. For the performance of this interesting ceremony a small covered stand had been erected at the stern of the vessel.

One moment's anxious expectation, and the loud stroke of the hammer was heard which removed the little dog-shore near the stern. Instantaneously the vessel moved. The sound had scarcely reached the ears of the spectators at the stern when the magnificent hull was in motion of her own accord, gliding smoothly and gracefully into the water amidst the peal of the multitude.

THE PALMETTO FLAG IN ST. JOHN.

The St. John, N. B., Freeman gives an amusing account of the excitement caused on Sunday morning last among a number of resident Americans by the appearance of the Palmetto flag in the harbor.

A vessel laden partly with railroad iron, it appears, came into that port some days ago and reported that she was consigned to a Southern port, but on arriving there she found the port blockaded. She then put into New York, but when it was bruited abroad there that she was really a Southern vessel and that her cargo belonged to Southern owners, the place became too hot, and the master wisely concluded that he had better seek a cooler climate and await orders.

Vessels in port usually make a display of bunting on Sundays, and on the "Alliance" the British ensign floated at the peak; but at the main mast a quiet looking flag, which ordinary observers thought to be merely a private signal, but which the excited Americans declared to be a Palmetto flag. They insisted that it must be hauled down, and said if necessary they would cut away the mast to bring it down. The Mayor and the Police authorities, when they learned what the matter was, reminded the gentlemen that the flag was neither offensive nor illegal in that port, and that no one had the right or authority to order it to be hauled down, or to interfere in any way, and that any attempt to board the vessel for the purpose would be a violation of law. When the excited Yankees threatened to take the law into their own hands they were strongly advised not to attempt anything of the kind, as any breach of the peace would be summarily and effectually dealt with.

Finding they could do nothing else the parties vented their rage by having the American flags all over the harbour lowered—thus very ridiculously and very foolishly striking the United States flag to the flag of the State of South Carolina.

THE LATE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

The Sultan was born May, 6th, 1822. At the death of his father, Mahmud II, in 1839, Abdul Medjid ascended the throne. He found the affairs of the empire in almost insupportable confusion, and his naturally weak and pliable character would have secured his overthrow but for the influence of England and Germany against Melhem Ali, who had led Egypt into revolt, and the Sultan's Grand Admiral, who treacherously surrendered all his fleet to the enemy. By the treaties of 1840 and 1841, Turkey was admitted into the political system of Europe and from that day the Sultan has been passive in the hands of western diplomacy. By advice of Beldisid Pasha, the Vizier, he made many important reforms in the administration of justice, the toleration of religion, the educational system, and the financial levies of the empire. He offered a sacred asylum to the refugees of Hungary, and rather than violate the Mahomedan Court of Session, he justly completed, at Cambrilow, Argylshire, a life boat establishment, entirely at his own expense, amounting to about £500. The station has been placed in connection with the Royal National Life Boat Institution.

Our announcement last week, that the Empress of the French was in London, was perfectly correct. She was at the Horticultural Gardens on the opening day, and the French papers record her return. What was the motive of the visit?—*Court Journal*.

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Madame Anna Bishop is giving concerts at Bangor, Maine. She intends visiting the Canada and British Provinces.

EXTRAORDINARY RESULT OF EATING BAD PORK SAUSAGES.—Rachel Brady, 20 years of age, an inmate of Walsall Workhouse had often complained of her head, and on Sunday morning week she was found dead in bed. The medical officer of the union having opened the head of the deceased, found in the tuber arachnoid, where the brain and the spinal marrow join, four hydatid sacs or cysticercus cellulosi. He had ascertained that it was not uncommon for her to eat pickled pork. The worms thus taken into the body forced its way into the various organs, the liver, the head, eyes and brain, and deposited its eggs, and this again forced its way wheresoever it could gain most nourishment. In the present instance the hydatid sac, pressing upon the brain at the particular point named, caused death.—*Staffordshire Advertiser*.

MEN FOR BUSINESS.—"Give us the straightforward, fearless, enterprising men for business. One such is worth a dozen of those who, when any thing is to be done, stop, falter and hesitate, that are never ready to take a decided stand. One turns everything within his reach into gold; the other tarnishes even what is bright. The one will succeed in life, and the other will be a continual creeping moth, never rising above mediocrity but rather falling below. Make up your mind to be firm, resolute and industrious, if you desire prosperity. There is much in that saying of Solomon, 'Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might.'"

BOLD ROBBERY.—Last evening about half-past eight o'clock, passing down Notre Dame Street, Montreal, our attention was attracted to a crowd opposite the store of Mr. Silverman, jeweller, and Mrs. Silverman, milliner, and on enquiry we found that at that hour and in such a crowded thoroughfare, a man had smashed in a pane of glass in the jewelry window, and had immediately abstracted a case containing about seventy gold rings; with these he fled down St. Jean Baptiste Street towards the river, but was pursued and captured by a Michael Jacob. On being brought to the Station House, he gave his name as John Hunter, shoemaker, of Quebec. During the chase after him he dropped quite a number of the rings, many of which were found and returned to Mrs. Silverman, her husband being absent, but there are still a good many missing.—*Pilot of Tuesday*.

The depredations upon the telegraph line in Newfoundland still continue, and are the subject of much comment by the press. The Superintendent of the Telegraph in Newfoundland has issued the following notice:

"Near Chapel Arm, Trinity Bay, on Monday evening last, two boats crews belonging to Conception Bay landed and cut and carried off the telegraph wire for over half a mile. As no sufficient wire is available to repair, the line must remain down some time. The depredations are taken by an operator on the spot, and carried backward and forward to each end of the broken wire. At Harbor Main last evening the poles were cut down for nearly half a mile and carried off."

"I have been compelled to notify our New York Agency to send no more European business."

"A. M. McKay."

The growth of cotton is progressing favorably in Asiatic Turkey, where the Christian and Moslem peasants work cheaply and well under British management. The poor man seems to feel that they are sure of all that is promised to them in wages, a luxury to which they are quite unaccustomed except from our own country; and the Moslems, especially, are thoroughly "English," as they say, in a little fair treatment. We might take possession of Asiatic Turkey, at least with the consent of the peasantry; and in one sense we are taking possession rapidly.

A sudden and heavy thunderstorm took place at Montreal, a little before noon on Tuesday, which has caused some damage. The gable-end of a small brick house in Hermon Street was blown down, crushing in the roof of an adjoining house, in which a woman was considerably injured. A board fence and several piles of lumber were blown down in the same neighborhood and it is said similar damage has occurred in other parts of the city. At Point St. Charles the roofs were blown off of the Grand Trunk freight sheds, one man being injured, and others narrowly escaping.

The editor of the New York Herald, one of the greatest mischief-makers in the United States, and a thorough Southern partisan—though now he dare not show his true colors—is using every effort to get the United States into war with Britain. He perhaps hopes that such a war would save the South, and prevent the abolition of his favorite institution, Slavery. He states "that the absorption of British and Spanish America would please North and South, and there would not be another civil war for a hundred years to come."

The laying of the foundation stone of the national Wallace Monument, on the Abbey Craig, Stirling, as well as in some others of the smaller towns in Scotland, the event was celebrated as a holiday, the shops being shut on an early hour, various decorations adorning the streets, and flags flying in gay luxuriance from the most prominent points of the town. There could not have been less than 60,000 or 80,000 stangers in the place.

There is a strange fatality connected with the office of Postmaster General. In 1854 Mr. Brown defeated the Hon. Malcolm Cameron for Lambton; in 1857 the Hon. Mr. Spence was unseated by Mr. Notman, and in 1861 the Hon. Sydney Smith is unseated by Mr. Cockburn.

Lady Murray, widow of the late Lord Chief Justice Murray, the Count of Session, has just completed, at Cambrilow, Argylshire, a life boat establishment, entirely at her own expense, amounting to about £500. The station has been placed in connection with the Royal National Life Boat Institution.

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American War Items.

Minneapolis, Sunday night July 7. Two deserters from General Johnson's camp came in yesterday, and they estimated his forces at 15,000, with 22 pieces of cannon. The 15th Pennsylvania picked took five horses and three rebel troopers this m.

The farmers near Hainesville showed us the graves of ten rebels killed at that fight, and found by them in the woods horribly mutilated by the exploded shell thrown by Perkin's howitzer. The Staff estimated the number of killed and wounded at 60, but I do not make it so large.

We have a rumor here this evening, which is received with great enthusiasm, that General McClellan had routed General Wise at Buchanan and Laurel Hill. Reinforcements are now approaching from Williamsport which will give an available force of 20,000 fighting men to move forward with, and we expect a forward movement in twenty-four hours. Our men are grumbling with impatience and eager to march on, but it is believed Gen. Johnson will fall back to Winchester and there we will have the first battle.

St. Louis, June 11. A special despatch to the Democrat from Brookfield, Mo., says that Col. Smith's command occupied the brick college building at Monroe, and that rebels 2,600 strong had surrounded it, and planted cannon so as to destroy it and its inmates. A flag of truce had been sent out, but it was disregarded. Aid from the West will reach Monroe to-night.

Fortress Monroe, June 11. Yesterday 30 men of Colonel Wardrop's regiment made a reconnaissance within nine miles of Yorktown. They went up the James River and Great Bethel. At the mouth of the river they captured 200 confederate cavalry and 100 artillery.

The time of the 1st Vermont regiment expires a few days later than the 16th. A sad accident occurred at the house of Professor Longfellow last night. Mrs. Longfellow was melting sealing wax on some envelopes, when a lighted match set her clothes on fire. She is burned so badly that there is hardly a hope of her recovery. In endeavoring to save his wife, Professor Longfellow was seriously but not fatally burned.

WASHINGTON, July 10. The House passed the Loan Bill on Friday night.

General Patterson's command has been regularly defeated, cut up, and drowned in the Potomac every day for a week past, but it is again annihilated. It can only be said that the report lacks confirmation.

A bill will be introduced into Congress prohibiting the sale of liquors to soldiers.

It is expected that the President will soon lay before Congress instructions to the American Ministers and British correspondents relative to privatising.

The Bill which passed the House to-day, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow on the credit of the United States, within twelve months of the passing of the act, a sum not exceeding \$250,000,000, for which he is authorized to issue certificates of coupons, a registered stock, or treasury rates stock to bear interest not exceeding 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, redeemable for 20 years, and after that period redeemable at pleasure.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

New York, July 10.

The interdiction by General Scott of the transmission by telegraph of important news from Washington, has had the effect of most seriously curtailing the efforts of most seriously curtailing the efforts of ambitious special correspondents, and the morning papers to-day are almost barren of such special dispatches as formed the leading features of their respective correspondences for some time past; however, as all facts of real importance movements of our army, by thus indirectly informing the traitors what is being done for their benefit, is furnished by authority to the agent of the associated press.

We are indebted to the Kansas Journal for a copy of the Fort Scott Democrat of the 7th. It contains the account of a battle between the Missouri State troops under General Jackson and General Rains, numbering by their own accounts, from 10,000 13,000, and the United States forces, under Colonel Seige, numbering 1,500 in all. Our informant says that on Wednesday the 3rd instant, the States troops left Ruben, Point, and moved south, to Murray's, six miles. On Friday morning at eight o'clock they broke up camp, and marched south, in the direction of Carthage, the county seat of Jackson county. At Bri Fort, seven miles north of Carthage, they were met by Col. Seige with 1,500 men, who immediately gave them battle. The first onset resulted in the States troops being driven back some distance, and the officers ordered a retreat, the centre gave way, but the order not being heard on the flank, the advancing United States troops were in danger of being surrounded themselves, and fell back. They retreated slowly, keeping up the fight, the artillery being finally driven back, the enemy's ranks. At the crossing Dry Fork their lines were very near being broken by the timely arrival of 200 Union men from the Shoal Creek, they crossed with but a loss of five killed and two mortally wounded. The battle continued—the United States troops alternately fighting and retreating, until dark when they reached Carthage, having crossed Back Branch and Spring River on the way. The fighting was all done with the artillery; Colonel Seige retreating as soon as they got them in position, and played on their ranks as they advanced. It is believed Colonel Seige's object was to draw the States troops on to Carthage, when with 400 reserves left at that place, and reinforcements from Neosho and Sarcoxie, he would be enabled to drive them back or route them. The loss on Jackson's side was very great. Our informant says he counted between 70 and 80 wounded on the field and in houses by the way side.

At Dry Fork a large amount of beef was thrown out of wagons, it is supposed, to make room for the dead.

The whole country was laid desolate, fences torn down, crops trampled into the ground and houses plundered. He met parties of women who stated that everything had been taken from them by the States troops, except what they had on their backs. It was reported a night attack had been made on Seige, and 400 pieces of artillery captured, but our informant says he overheard a messenger from the Secession camp says that they had killed but one man after entering Carthage, and had taken no guns. Seige retreated in the direction of Sarcoxie, where he expected reinforcements. Nothing can be heard of Major Stargis or Gen. Lyon later than July 2nd.

ESQUIR P. M.—A citizen of this place has just arrived having left Sherman, Jasper county, at daylight this morning. He states that after leaving Carthage, (eight o'clock,) Seige encamped two miles south east of the town, where he was attacked in the night, and his command badly cut up. His loss is variously estimated at from 300 to 1,000, and that of the Secessionists from 2,000 to 2,500 killed and wounded.

Col. Brown, with 3,000 troops from Springfield is said to have joined Col. Seige. McCullough sent forward 5,000 men to assist Jackson, he expects 5,000 additional troops from Arkansas.

Washington, July 10. The dispatches brought by Major Taylor, continued to excite inquiry and comment. The Administration are evidently trying the experiment of keeping their purport a profound secret. This much, however, is proved to be discovered, namely, that if the contents of them were officially regarded, Washington would virtually be surrendered to the Confederates.

The last number of the True Witness has an article on the death of Cavour, in which that event is spoken of as the punishment of the Almighty on his political course. It begins thus:—

Cavour is dead—gone to his last account! The prayers of the Catholic world have reached the throne of the just and eternal God, and one by one in his own good time, is striking down the enemies of His holy Church. One would think this writer who signs himself "Sacerdos" expects to be immortal. Otherwise sooner or later the event will happen which will prove by the like reasoning that he was an enemy of God's Holy Church, and that he has been struck down by God, on good time. For men who know that they must all die, the righteous as well as the wicked—Pius 9th as certainly as Cavour—it is a little too absurd to talk of death as a punishment for individual misdeeds.

Six or seven of the guns in the Government battery in front of the City Hall were discharged on Saturday morning between 1 and 2 o'clock. Major Sumner's command was so such an unusual cannonade, but it resulted in the conviction that it must have been an election frolic. The battery is in charge of a man named Davis and his wife. The police hastened thither, but failed to discover anyone. The party, for there must have been more than one, had evidently scaled the walls and loaded the guns, and fired them off by slow trains, decamping immediately the match was applied. We believe a guard will be placed in the battery to prevent a similar occurrence.—*Kingston News*.

The 47th Regiment, which has just arrived in Canada, formed part of the army under General Wolfe which took Quebec in 1759. When Wolfe was mortally wounded he was carried from the field by some grenadiers of the 47th, and the regiment for many years bore the name of "Wolfe's Own." To this day the officers wear a black worm in their lace, as mourning for him.

The resignation of the Canadian Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company has been accepted by the London Board, and two Commissioners appointed to receive possession of the property, and to manage it for the benefit of all interests concerned. It is expected that the consummation of the various interests will be made so as to avoid destructive legal proceedings.

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