AMERICAN NEWS.

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New York, Sept. 12.

We have received additional particulars by the Arago of the bombardment of Fort Moultrie by Gen. Gilmore and Admiral Dahlgren. The firing had continued all day on Tuesday the 8th, and up to 6 o'clock on Wednesday, the 9th, with great fury, and the injuries to Fort Moultrie were of a character to indicate that its reduction would be effected with comparative ease. The bombardment, which began on Tuesday at daylight, was kept up during the day. The destruction of the magazine of Fort Moultrie is represented as terrific. Though the facts are not positively known, there is no doubt on the minds of those who witnessed the explosion that even if the magazine was not the main one of the fort, which is by no means clear, the havoc inside was such as to materially lessen its capacity for resistance. The firing ceased on Tuesday night, except from the rebel batteries. On Wednesday morning the fight was renewed. Two or three of Gen. Gilmore's batteries, which were in range of Fort Moultrie, assisted in the cannonading, but only a part of the Monitor fleet renewed the conflict. The Ironsides, which has performed great service throughout, steamed towards Fort Moultrie, and was firing rapidly when the Arago left. The injuries to the walls of the fort were important. Observations were made later in the evening on Wednesday by passengers on the Arago, who were on Morris Island, and it could be seen through the hazy atmosphere that the walls were broken; two of the guns had been dismounted. This fort was shown would bear only a small amount of cannonading compared with Sumter; the reduction will immediately follow the planting of batteries at Cummings Point, work which will soon be accomplished. The firing from all the rebel forts and batteries which were in range of Morris Island upon our forces there and which began on the morning after the evacuation by Beauregard's troops has been severe and continuous. Our forces do now occupy in force the captured rebel fortifications. Besides the fifth which exists the rebel and certain arrangements for the destruction of our men, when they should enter the works, and these matters must of course be attended to previous to occupation. It is expected, however, that the rebel works will be of little use to Gen. Gilmore in his attack upon Sumter. He can use the guns which he is already doing in spite of fire on his position, and when the new batteries in progress are completed a steady cannonade on the harbor, but will be commanded by all guns while Charleston will be within easy shelling distance. The interior of the city is not however exposed. A novel mode of removing obstructions has been adopted by Gen. Gilmore namely the employment of rebel prisoners in this duty when fire is attempted. It is just supposed that the rebels know quite as well if not better how to handle their own infernal machines than do the Union men, and their risks may possibly be less. Our soldiers and sailors are enthusiastically in favor of the new arrangement.

THE UNSUCCESSFUL NAVAL ATTACK ON FORT SUMPTER.

The failure of the naval crew to carry out the plan of occupying Sumpter on Tuesday night was attended with more serious results than were at first anticipated. About five hundred men embarked on the expedition. A number of the boats were sunk, and a considerable party either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. The forts on Sullivan's and James Island opened on them before they could get a permanent foothold in Sumpter.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 11th, has the following telegraphic despatch:—

Charleston, Sept. 9.

General Cooper:

Last night thirty of the launches of the enemy attacked Fort Sumpter. Preparations had been made for the event. At a concentrated signal all the batteries bearing on Sumpter, assisted by one gunboat and a ram were thrown open. The enemy was repulsed, leaving in our hands one hundred and thirteen prisoners, including thirteen officers. We also took four boats and three colors.

G. T. BEAURGARD.

New York, Sept. 10.—The steamer Mary Sanford from Charleston bar on the night of the 12th has arrived. She has despatches for the government and the mail from the fleet. Gen. Gilmore is actively engaged erecting batteries on the upper end of Morris Island, sustaining a heavy fire from Forts Johnson and Moultrie. The rebels have two 15 inch guns in Moultrie. Sumpter is entirely silenced, but the garrison is still there and the rebel flag is still flying, no attempt having been made to capture it since the defeat of the boat expedition. The health of the fleet is good. The monitor Patapsco has gone to Port Royal for repairs.

Baltimore, Sept. 16.—The correspondent of the Baltimore American at Fort Monroe, who had a conservation with Capt. Diggs yesterday says Capt. Diggs states that he had a conversation with the captain of the Cosmopolitan, who is a very intelligent and reliable man, who is employed bringing the wounded from Morris Island to Hilton Head. [A very interesting telegram.]

New York, Sept. 14.—A Washington despatch to the Times states that, besides the march of Longstreets corps, which we have already announced our corresponde t says the Army of the Potomac sends us word that he believes that the corps of Hill and Ewell, recently camped between Gordonsville and Culpepper Court House have also fallen back, and are now at Gordonsville, if not yet further on their way to Richmond. This evidence of the wonderful ness of Lee's army by detaching reinforcements for Beauregard and Bragg is conclusive.

A lady, who arrived yesterday from Richmond, says that for ten days previous to her departure several regiments daily passed through that city. It is understood here that Gen. Gilmore has tenderly inquired of the Government if he would be justified in bombarding Charleston to its utter destruction. The answer returned, it is said, was such as to give the country the assurance of a heap of ashes where Charleston stands if Charleston does not surrender. A full supply of incendiary shells, to be used against the city, were sent to Gen. Gilmore by the Arago, and by this time are probably being used against the city.

New York, Sept. 15.—Times Special.—It has been ascertained that Hill and Ewell's corps are now encamped in the neighborhood of Orange Court House. Gen. Lee arrived there yesterday from Richmond, and assumed command. In the army there was not doubt that Longstreet's corps had been sent to reinforce the armies in the South and South-west. The rebels are reported to have six vessels-of-war at Richmond. Some of them are known to be clad with railroad iron, and modelled after the Merrimac.

New York, Sept. 15.—The steamer Plantagenet, from Kingston, Jamaica, on the 5th, and Port-au Prince, has arrived. News has been received at the latter place from Port-au-Platte, to the 6th, to the effect that two Spanish frigates bombarded Port-au-Platte, and nearly destroyed the place, killing large numbers of the inhabitants.

The Times Correspondent in Canada.

A correspondent of the Times, who has taken refuge at the Falls from the extreme heat that renders New York unbearable and even dangerous, says, [in a letter to that journal] that the Federal spy system even has ramifications even in British territory. "Clifton House," he says, "is a favorite resort for Southern Americans, and of those natives of the Northern States who decline to take the oath of alligance to a revolutionary despotism, or who have by their real or supposed 'disloyalty' render themselves obnoxious to the authorities of Washington, here they are safe from all molestation but that which springs from the presence of the ubiquitous spys of the State Department. These emissaries of Mr. Seward are both amateure and professional—male and female, American and foreign. The professional spies are the most numerous and most mean. They note down who talks or dines with Mr. Vallandigham, what refugees from the military tyranny of General Schenck at Baltimore or General Burnside at Cincinnati consort together, or what Englishman or Canadian indulges in a *tete-a-tete* with a gentleman from New Orleans or Virginia. They catch up scraps and odds and ends of conversation; they sit Yankee fashion, balancing their chairs, with their heels on the window-sills or the balustrades, but straining their ears to catch the disjointed fragments of the conidential talk of the bystanders. They claim previous acquaintanceship with persons who never saw their faces. They assume the guise of Southern sympathizers the better to draw forth the free thought and expression of those whom they wish to betray, and not unfrequently carry their impudence to the length of passing themselves off as British officers who have seen service in the South. They pretend to have travelled through the seat of war, and to have been with General Beauregard or with General Lee at the battles of Gettysburg, and resort to every despicable shift to worm themselves not only into the confidence of the American refugees and exiles, whom their dastardly reports may ruin, but into that of Englishmen and Canadians, to whom fortunately they can do no greatr injury than a skunk or a polecat can do in the society of gentlemen. It must not be presumed, however, from this sight sketch that these people are peculiar to Niagara. They abound in New York and other cities, and in fact, all through the North, and are maintained in their disreputable calling at a very considerable outlay from the all but illigitimate fund of secret service money which the president and his Ministers are known to have at their disposal."

"No traveller," he says, "can remain six hours on Canadian soil without recognizing the fact that the sympathizers of the people are in favor of the South. It was so in the beginning, is so now, and is likely to continue so to the end. Were the country polled upon the question it is probable that 75 out of every 100 Canadians both of the East and the West, would declare themselves against the Federal cause. The Northern Americans are at a loss to understand the reason. They fancy that if the Canadians were to revolt against the rule of Great Britain, and desire either to establish themselves as a separate nationality or to annex themselves to the Federal Union, Great Britain would resist by force of arms. They argue therefore that in striving to retain the unwilling South by the agencies of fire and sword, and if need be, of extermination, they are but doing what England would do to Canada now, and as it once unwisely strove to do against Federal America in the days of George III. But the Canadians are better informed. They know that if a majority of their people were to vote themselves out of the British empire to-morrow, Great Britain would neither draw a sword nor fire a gun to compel their loyalty or their submission; and that the British people sympathizing with the British Government, watever party might be in power, would cheerfully acquiesce in the decision of the Canadians, and bid them God speed in their new career. For these reasons they look upon the North as a nation of tyrants, at war with the principles of their own Government, and content to destroy liberty itself for the sake of the Union. They see how illogical as well as how cruel is the war it now wages. In spite of all considerations connected with the question of slavery, they sympatnize with the South in their gallant struggle to rid themselves of a partnership which they abhor, and of future connection with a people whom prior to the war they despised, and whom they have since learned to hate with a bitterness unparalleled in history. If the idea of annexation to the United States ever recommend itself to the minds of any portion of the Canadian people, as alike their destiny and their interest, the progress of the war has greatly weakened it if it has not utterly dispelled it. The 'canny' Scotch element prevails largely among them. They look before they leap. They know when they are well off. They prize the bird in the hand above the two birds in the bush. They have seen the ship of the Yankee Republic in the fair weather and the foul, and have discovered that the gallant vessel is not quiet so seaworthy. They prefer the reality of liberty without the drawbacks of constant electioneering, and think of blessing rather than misfortune that a governor of limited power, either of good or evil, should be appointed over them, without the trouble, the inconvenience and expense, and the general nuisance of convassing the whole country to elect him. In addition to this they have no desire to be involved in many intricate and dangerous questions that north and south have yet to settle before they can become good neighbors. They do not desire participation in contrivances they may breed anarcy and revolution in long and miserable succession. They have not the slightest intention to submit themselves to the slavery of a conscription; to make themselves participators of a debt as huge as that of the mother country, incurred in about one hundredth part of time, to share the onerous taxation which it will entail upon themselves and their posterity if it be paid, or in the shame of its repudiation should an indignant and dishonest people resolve to shake it off. Whatever force of attraction the Federal Government may have once exercised upon Canada has been changed into repulsion, and even the vision of independence, once cherished by many of the natural growth and certain fortune of so noble a colony, has ceased to possess its former charm in their eyes. They see that Great Britain strong with the strength and wise with the wisdom of a thousand years, possesses to-day a more stable as well as a more liberal Government than it occupied a hundred years ago, since the American Republic has not seen its nineteenth birthday, is falling to pieces, to be replaced, after a series of bloody and fruitless struggles, by a relentless military despotism, that will allow no right to the people but the right of making money to be taken from them by the tax gatherer. Annexation to such a Republic is not to be thought of; independence alongside of it, without the support of the parent State, is as little to their minds. All the cry is now to strengthen the links and unite Canada with the mother country, and to borrow from it the last great ornament and cement of a permanent governor in the shape of King or Viceroy of the Blood Royal of England.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, September 15

The speaker took the Chair at three o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Currie introduced a Bill on the subject of liens and hypothecs on real estate in Upper Canada.

Hon. Mr. Alexander introduced a Bill for the better protection of sheep in Upper Canada.

The Bill to limit the area of towns and villages in Upper Canada was read a third time and passed.

Two private Bills were read a third time and passed.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, Sept. 15.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock to-day, and reported that the recognizances attached to the petitions against Mr. McFarlane, for Perth, Mr. J. S. Smith, for East Durham, and Hon. Mr. McDougall, for North Ontario, were objectionable, and the petitions were discharged.

Mr. White introduced a Bill to re-unite the county of Frontenac with the city of Kingston, for registration purposes.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Dorion, the Bill to amend the Act and ordinances respecting the Montreal turnpike roads, and with regard to the road known as the Victoria road, was read a second time.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Dorion, the Bill to provide means for supplying the loss of the public records and documents, occasioned by the destruction by fire of the gaol and court house of Kamouraska, and for securing the rights of interested parties, was read a second time.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Dorion, the House went into committee and passed a resolution reducing the toll on the Victoria road, Montreal.

Three private and local Bills were read a second time.

The following Bills were read a third time and passed:

The Bill entituled "An Act relative to summary convictions"—Mr. Street.

To amend the Common Law Procedure Act, so as to provide for the sale, under an execution at law, of the lands of a deceased debtor—Mr. Street.

To repeal the Incorporation Acts of the Colonial Bank, and of the Clifton Bank, of Western Canada—Mr. Simpson.

After the recess,

On motion of Mr. Holton, the House went into Committee of Supply—Mr. Joly in the chair.

Mr. Holton said he did not intend, until a more advanced stage of the session, to introduce any measure affecting the taxation of the country, and the few observations he had now to offer would be confined merely to explanations of the ordinary estimates of the current year, and the placing before the Committee, as clearly as possible, the results of the current financial year. It was no doubt, deeply to be regretted that so much delay had already taken place in providing, by means of augmented taxation, for the deficiency in the revenue of the country which for some years had embarrassed our finances but it would be admitted that the responsibility for this delay did not in any way attach to himself. During the interval before the re-assembling of the House after the adjournment, his best efforts would be devoted to maturing a well considered scheme for restoring the finances to a sound basis, and maintaining the credit of the country, which he did not hesitate to state was seriously impernilled at this moment, as would appear from the statement of facts he would lay before the House. The present estimates were substantially the same as those submitted by Mr. Howland in May last, with some reductions and the introduction of some new items, rendered necessary by circumstances which had arisen since the prorogation of Parliament. He proceeded to explain these changes. The reductions in the estimates for the Penitentiary, Reformatories and Prison Inspection, to the amount of $37,838, was due chiefly to the suspension of such works as could be dispenced with in consequence of the failure of the Supply Bill last session. He proceeded to explain that the increase for the estimates of legislation was due to the circumstances of two sessions being held this year. The estimates for public works and buildings was increased from $191,850 to $237,850, by the introduction of the following new items:—Repairing Kamouraska gaol destroyed by fire, $8,000; for arbitration respecting boundary lines between Upper and Lower Canada, $20,000; and Toronto gaol, $18,000. The last item arose in this way—Very important changes were made in the plan of Toronto gaol, at the instance of the Prison Inspectors, and it was urged, and he thought fairly, that inasmuch as those changes involved a very serious increase on the cost of the building, and the additional cost should be borne by the Upper Canada Building Fund.

Mr. John A. Macdonald—That was contrary to law.

Mr. Holton said he had confidence in the knowledge of law possessed by his hon. friend the Attorney General West, that he had not misled him in this matter. At all events, the Government had felt themselves obliged to recognize this claim. The estimate for roads and bridges was reduced $148,500. This arose chiefly from the grant of colonization roads instead of $75,000 to each Province, being made $25,000 to each, and the withdrawal of an item for opening up the North-west. The reduction in the grants of colonization roads arose from inability of the Government to proceed with the expenditure on them, in consequence of the Supplies not being granted. This remark also applied to the opening up of communication with the North-west, with which nothing could be done this year, but there had been no change of policy on that subject. After explaining the other changes in the present, as compared with the estimates of the spring. Mr. Holton proceeded to state the expenditure under the various heads of the present year up to June, and estimated the expenditure for the last six months of the year, the total being $15,157,190. The receipts for Customs for the first half-year were $2,103,087, and the estimate for the whole year five millions. His predecessor in the spring had estimated it at $5,400,000, proceeding on the faith of a large increase which had taken place during the first four months of the year, as compared with corresponding period of the previous year; but the next two months had showed a very serious falling off, so much so that when he made up his estimate for the year some time ago, he put it at $4,860,000 but the increased receipts in July and August warranted the estimate of five millions. The excise revenue was estimated at $760,000; the post-office at $400,000; ocean post age, 150,000, being a debt due by the American Government for ocean postage, which he assumed would be paid and included among the assets of the year. The receipts from public works he estimated at $516,000 Provincial Steamers $45,000; territorial $500,000; casual 15,000; in interest of investments, $197,000; Bank imposts $36,- premium on India Bonds $192,000; sinking fund realized $2,920,000; Municipal Loan Fund Upper and Lower Canada $300,000; Quebec fire loan, estimate receipts put at the old figure of $600, although it is hoped that the energetic movements now being taken will produce better results; Grand Trunk Railway $60,000; Great Western $24,009; Northern $14,600. He then gave other details of receipts, showing a gross total of $12,191,713, which after deducting issues and redemptions, $3,025,125, left a revenue proper of $9,016 588. The total estimate expenditure was $15,157, 190, less redemptions $4,246,092; leaving the actual expenditure $10,911,098, from which deducting the estimate net revenue $9,016,588, a deficiency was shown of $1,894,510. From this might be deducted certain items as permanent and exceptional expenditure. Lake St. Petre $48,000; proportion militia expenditure for clothing, &c., which did not belong to the present year $200,000; Ottawa buildings and permanent public works, $470 000; making an actual deficiency for 1863, $1,176,510; to which must be added in fairness, the cost of realizing securities to pay our unfounded debt at a considerable depreciation, $300,000, making a total deficiency of $1,476,510. He proceeded to show the extent of the unfunded debt at this moment, which he said had reached a startling amount. The balance due to Glyn, Mills & Co. was $1,755,179; due to Baring Brothers, $1 587,991; total due to our financial agents $3,343,170, besides the interest due in London, 1st January, 1,480,000, making the unfunded debt altogether $5,597,164. It was obvious that loans must be resorted to, and at an eary moment to meet the deficiency and to meet this unfunded debt in order to bridge the interval of time which must elapse before any new measure of taxation, which might be adopted, would prove productive. At the same time, he wised to impress upon the House that he would not be in a position to borrow advantageously until they declared their fixed purpose to provide for our annual expenditure from this time forth, and at the earliest moment, by taxation. [Hear, hear.] That was the only remedy he had to offer. He had no occult scheme or magical plan to make money out of nothing, or to pay out debts except by the old-fashioned way of providing means by taxation for paying our debts. He referred then to the state of the public debt. He would not attempt to decide dogmatically between the different statements as to its amount; but from the statement he had got prepared by the able and competent Auditor General, Mr. Langton, he found the net interest on the debt was $3,555,353, which capitalized at five per cent, amounted to seventy millions.

This for all practical purposes might be assumed at the moment of our debt, without going into the question of what value might be put on the assets. He proceeded to give a statement showing how for a number of years back, we had incurred debt to pay our ordinary expenses. In six years, from 1857 to 1862 inclusive the total amount of expenditure over income was $12,284,413, an average annual increase upon debt of two millions. It was now then our duty to consider how we were to increase our annual revenue by the sum of at least two millions, in order that the income might be made equal to the expenditure. Our credit could not stand if we continued running in debt systematically two millions, per annum. It was not the extent of our debt which alarmed him, for he had great faith in the resources of the country, and in its ability to bear even a larger debt than we now had. It was not so much the amount of our debt that affected our credit and diminished value of our securities. It was that we did not like manfully to meet our liabilities, but in past years had borrowed to pay interest rather than to bear taxation necessary for the purpose. He proceeded to explain why it was not to be expected that under the present circumstances so soon after accepting office, he should be prepared with a new scheme of general taxation adequate to restore the finances to a sound basis. He referred to the case of Sir Robert Peel, who took office in 1841, with a large majority, for the very purpose of restoring the then shattered finances of the empire, but who with all his experience did not actually enter on the task of grappling with the financial difficulties, until the ensuing regular session, that of 1842. He referred also to where new Finance Ministers in this country had taken a different course. If he and his colleagues continued to enjoy the confidence of the House, it would be his duty at the earliest moment to submit a measure of taxation adequate to meet the difficulties of the situation. He then glanced at the principles by which he meant to be guided in imposing that new taxation. In the first place he thought a considerable addition to our revenue might be obtained by our public works. He believed that the policy adopted two or three years ago that the freeing of our canals from tolls was a mistaken and very unsound policy. He thought we should look to our public works, representing as they did, a very large proportion of our public debt as a legitimate source of revenue. He would go further, and say that a sound system of finance would look to the expansion and enlargement of those public works for revenue purposes. He believed that one of the first results of the restoration of our public credit should be the resumption of the project of enlarging the Welland and St. Lawrence canals. He thought also that we might with advantage localize some of the charges for local purposes now borne by the public exchequer. As regarded the Customs revenue, he thought we should assimilate our commercial policy so far as we consistently could, with regard to the industrial interests of this country, with that which had been so eminently successful in the mother country—which had regenerated England, and given her a new lease of the empire. He thought that, besides other benefits, this would improve our standing in the public opinion the empire, which was a matter of very considerable importance, and he thought it the best policy not only for England but for other countries.

Mr. Buchanan—I believe it is the very worst policy. (Laughter.)

Mr. Holton in conclusion, adverted to the reductions in the public expenditure which the Government had been striving to make. The Crown Lands Department this year would show as compared with 1861, a reduction of $10,000. In his own department there was a large reduction. He thought the whole reduction of the public expenditure from changes actually made or in progress, including the saving affected on the ocean steam service, would reach certainly half a million, an item worthy of consideration in seeing how the deficiency of our revenue was to be made up. He concluded by declaring that so strong was his sense of the grave embarrassments in which the finances of the country were placed, that even should the House withdraw their confidence from him and his colleagues, he should consider it his duty, in retiring from office, to do all in his power to strengthen the hand of whoever might be called on to discharge the functions now entrusted to him. Mr. Holton resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

There cannot be a more glorious object in creation, than a human being replete with benevolence, meditating in what manner he might render himself most acceptable to his Creator, by doing most good to his creatures.

A BEAUTIFUL SMILE.—The tears of beauty are like light clouds floating over a heaven of stars, bedimming them for a moment that they may shine with greater lustre than before.

Rappahannock, (Va.), Sept. 14.—From the front the news is again inspiring. Major Gen. Pleasanton, with his cavalry force under Generals Buford, Gregg, and Kilpatrick, crossed the Rappahannock and advanced to the banks of the Rapidan. Buford's division came up with Stuart's rebel cavalry and artillery on the heights this side of Brandy Station and drove them from Cresllocrest by a series of brilliant and gallant charges Gen. Kilpatrick's command combined with Buford's on the left at Brandy Station, having crossed at Kelly's Ford. Gen. Gregg left Sulphur Springs at daylight. Generals Pleasanton and Buford at Culpepper, having found Jones' brigade of rebel cavalry at Muddy Run, scattered them by shells, but not until they had fired the bridge. Gregg's men put it out, however, and replanked the structure in a few moments, so that the whole could cross upon it.

Gen Gregg continued to drive Jones before him, and reached Culpepper at the same moment with the rest of the command. Here the advance arrived just in time to see a train of cars with stores leave for the South. Our men charged through the town with the most splendid gallantry, capturing 140 prisoners and 3 guns, two twelve and one six pounders. Buford's division passed on in pursuit of the flying enemy. Col Chapman of the 3rd Indiana cavalry, commanding he 1st brigade, during the advance, pursued them past Cedar Mountain, and the whole command followed up to the vicinity of the Rapidan, within two miles of which they encamped last night. Gen. Custer was slightly wounded by a shot which killed his horse, and came near killing the general. We captured a large quantity of ordnance stores in the railroad depot in Culpepper. The guns were English with sabre bayonets.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Sept. 15.—It is expected that the Government will run trains through to Culpepper to-night. All reports from the front state that the rebels did not show any force of infantry, but only met our advance with small bodies of cavalry and light infantry.

New York, Sept. 14.—A special to the Tribune from Cincinnati confirms the ovation the troops received at Knoxville on its occupation by the Federals. The town was decorated by flags which had been hidden for years. Burnside made an address to a large meeting the day after the occupation. Valuable machine shops and foundries were found in Knoxville, also two million pounds of salt, a large quantity of wheat, and many thousand bags. All of Burnsides' troops marched over 520 miles, and a portion 300 miles. They averaged 20 miles a day over difficult roads.

A Glasgow, Ky., despatch to the Tribune says a party of guerillas commanded by Hamilton, numbering about 200, appeared at the cross-roads of the Birksville and Tompkinsville Pike, where a camp meeting was in session. They dashed among the people producing great panic, scattering the congregation. Ladies were robbed of jewelry, men of their watches and purses. The Colonel commanding immediately sent forward a party of cavalry to intercept the theives, but they could not be found; they came within five miles of this place.

Fort Monroe, Sept. 15th.—The United States transport Nellie Patz arrived here this morning from Hilton Head on Saturday the 12th—8 a. m. Capt. Diggs reports the arrival of the relief boat Cosmopolitan from Morris Island, on Friday evening, at which time the white flag was flying over the shattered walls of Fort Moultrie, and our forces had captured half of James Island. The Monitors were lying between Forts Sumter and Moultrie. Capt. Diggs passed Charleston Bar at 4 p. m. on Saturday, at which time he saw a white flag still flying over Fort Moultrie. Fort Moultrie fired her last gun at 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

The more we help others to bear their burdens the lighter our own will be.

A contented mind and a good conscience will make a man happy in all conditions.

Birth.

On Saturday, the 19th inst., Mrs. Jas. Neil, Carleton Place, of a daughter.

Married.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 16th inst., by the R v. Wm. Bain, Mr Henry Young, Merchant, to Miss Barbara, eldest daughter of Robert Gemmill, Esq., both of Perth.

Died.

At Port Sarnia, on the 9th instant, after a few days' illness, James Hall, fourth son of J. R. Gemmill, formerly of Perth, aged 8 years and 3 months.

Prizes awarded by the Township of Beckwith Agricultural SOCIETY SEPTEMBER 17th 1863.

FIRST CLASS.

Best span Working horses...William Henry
2nd.....John McDougall
Best Brood Mare & Foal...William Henry
2nd.....Peter Cram
Best 2 yr. old Mare.....George Comrie
2nd.....James Duff
Best 1 yr. old Mare.....John McEwen
2nd.....John McDougall
Best 2 yr. old gelding .....Thomas Nesbit
2nd.....Alex. Cameron
Second best 1 yr. old.....John McGee

SECOND CLASS.

Oxen over 4 yrs. old
2nd.....Colin King
Best Milk Cow.....A. McArthur
2nd.....Finlay McEwen
3rd.....Peter McTavish
Best 2 yr. old Bull.....William Rattery
2nd.....Peter McTavish
Second best 1 yr. old Bull...Gillan McLean
Best spring Bull.....Charles Stewart
2nd.....Alex. McEwen
Best 2 yr. old Heifer.....A McArthur
2nd.....Alex. Cameron
Best 1 yr. old Heifer.....Alex. McEwen
2nd.....Henry Wilson
Best Spring Heifer.....Joseph McCreary
2nd.....N. Lavallee

THIRD CLASS.

Best Spring Boar.....John McEwen
Best Spring Sow.....John McEwen
2nd.....Alex. Cameron

FOURTH CLASS.

Best 3 Ewes.....John McEwen
2nd.....Peter McTavish
Best 3 spring ram Lambs...James McEwen
2nd.....Peter McTavish
Best 3 spring ewe Lambs...John McEwen
2nd.....Alex. Stewart
Best ram over 2 yrs. old.....John McEwen
2nd.....Alex. Stewart

FIFTH CLASS.

FOWLS.

Best pair Turkeys.....Jas. McArthur
Best pair Ducks.....James Poole

SIXTH CLASS.

Best keg of butter, 80 lbs....John Wilson
2nd.....Robert Moffatt
3rd.....D. Ferguson
2nd best Cheese.....John Wilson
Best 20 lbs. Honey.....James Poole
Best Maple Sugar.....D. McCuan

SEVENTH CLASS.

Best 2 bus. Fall Wheat.....James Stewart
2nd.....Alex. McEwen
Best 2 bus. Spring Wheat....D. McCuan
2nd.....Robert Moffatt
Best 2 bus. Oats.....Peter McTavish
2nd.....James Hart
Best 2 bus. Barley.....James Hart
Best 2 bus. Peas.....John McEwen
Best 1 bus. White Beans...Arch'd. Dewar
2nd.....D. Ferguson
Best 1 bus. Timothy Seed...Jas. McFarlane
2nd.....William Bailey
Best ½ bus. Flax.....Dun. McCuan

8TH CLASS.

Best 1 bus. Potatoes.....Alex. Cameron
2nd.....James Moffett
Best 1 bus. Onions.....Alex. Cameron
2nd.....James Moffatt
Best ½ bush. Apples.....William Baily
Best ½ bus. Carrots.....William Baily
2nd.....James Moffatt
Best ½ bus Beets.....Duncan McOwan
2nd.....William Baily
Best ½ bush. Corn.....John McGee
2nd.....Peter McTavish
Best 6 Ruta-Bagas.....Duncan McEwan
2nd.....William Baily

9TH CLASS.

Best Iron Plough.....Alex. McTavish
2nd.....Duncan McOwan
Best Buggy.....William Neelin
2nd.....John Wilson
Best double Wagon.....Alex. Stewart
2nd.....James Greig

10TH CLASS.

Best 15 yds. grey fulled Cloth
Home made.....William Baily
2nd.....Robert Moffatt
Best 15 yds colored Cloth...Alex. McEwan
2nd.....James McEwan
Best 15 yds white Flannel.James McEwan
2nd.....William Baily
Best 15 yds colored Flannel.John Ferguson
Best 15 yds plaid Flannel. Alex. Cameron
2nd.....James Stewart
Best 2 pair of Blankets.....Eliz'th Kenedy
2nd.....Arch'd Dewar
Best ½ doz. plaid Shawls...James Moffatt
2nd.....Peter McOwan
Best 6 pair woolen Socks...Arch'd Dewar
2nd.....Jas. McDiarmid

11TH CLASS.

Best 3 sides of Upper Leather.....Brice McNeely
2nd.....Thomas Craig
Best 3 sides of Harness Leather.....Brice McNeely
Best 3 Calf Skins.....Thomas Craigg
Best sett Double Lumber Harness.....John Leith
Best pair Fine Boots.....Patrick Tucker
2nd.....Brice McNeely

12TH CLASS.

2nd best lot of Crochet Work.....Miss Houston
Best lot of Needle Work...Miss Cram
Best Knitted Quilt.....Miss E. Kenedy
Best Quilted Quilt.....Mrs. R. Moffatt
2nd.....Mrs. McArthur

DISCRETIONARY PRIZES.

Best sett single Harness.....Robert Drury
Best Bee Hive.....James Poole
Best Saddle Horse.....John Wilson
2nd.....Wm. Houston
Best Poonah Painting.....Miss Cram
Best Oriental Painting.....W. B. Gray
2nd.....Miss McEwen
Best Raised Painting.....W. B Gray
Best Grecian Painting.....W. B Gray
Best Embroidery.....Mrs McArthur
2nd.....Miss Cram
Best Braiding.....Miss Graham
Best Tufted Quilt.....Mrs. R. Moffatt
2nd.....William Neelin
Best Down Boa.....Miss McDiarmid
Best Hair Work.....Miss McEwen
2nd.....Miss McEwen
Best Parlor Stove.....Wm. Tailor
Best Potatoe Digger.....Geo McPherson
Best piece of Linen.....D. McOwan
Best 2 Ram Lambs.....John Roberts

A. McARTHUR,
Secy. & Treasurer,
B. A. S.

Carleton Place, September 17th, 1863.

PREMIUMS AWARDED AT THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE N. L. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1863.

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Mare & foal, Draught.
1st. John Kennedy.
Mare & foal, general use.
1. Mathew Neilson. 2. Mathew McFarlane. 3. Alex. Steel.
Saddle Horse or Mare.
1. James Dickson. 2. David McFarlane. 3. Mathew Neilson.
Span draught horses in Harness.
1. William Snedden.
Span horses, general use.
1. Eneas Toshack. 2. Arthur McArthur. 3 James Snedden.
Three year old altered colt, general use.
1. B B. Smart. 2. Greville Toshack.
Three year old Filly, general use.
1. Robert McFarlane. 2. Robert Tennant. 3. John Steel.
Two year old altered colt.
1. Jas. Black. 2. John Steel. 3. Saml. Dickson.
Two year old Filly.
1. James Black. 2. James Stewart. 3. William Philip.
One year old Colt.
1. Mathew McFarlane. 2. John Steel. 3. Greville Toshack.
One year old Filly.
1. James Black. 2. Robert Bryson. 3. John Kennedy.
Three year old Bull.
1. Isaac Mansell.
Two year old Bull.
1. Andw. Cochrane. 2. Neil McQuarry 3. Robert McFarlane.
One year old Bull.
1. Samuel Dickson. 2. John Steel. 3. John Kennedy.
Best bull calf, John Kennedy.
Yoke of oxen.
1. Samuel Dickson. 2. Robert Tennant.
Pair 3 year old Steers.
1. John Kennedy. 2. Robt. McFarlane.
Two year old Steers.
2. John Kennedy.
Fatted Cow.
1. Rev. J. McMorine. 2. N. McQuarry. 3. John Neilson.
Milch Cows.
1. Eneas Toshack. 2. Samuel Dickson. 3. Eneas Toshack.
Two year old Heifers.
1. Peter Naismith. 2. John Steel. 3. Robert McFarlane.
One year old Heifers.
1. Bemslie B Smart. 2. Bemslie B. Smart. 3. Robert Young.
Ram any age.
1. Andrew Baird. 2 David Miller. 3. David McFarlane.
Ram Lambs.
1. John Kennedy. 2. Jas. Neilson. 3. Mathew McFarlane.
Three Ewes.
1. John Kennedy. 2. Robt. McFarlane.
Three Ewe Lambs.
1. Robt. McFarlane. 2. John Kennedy. 3. Isaac Mansell.
Best pair of Geese, Walter Gardiner.
Lumber Wagons.
1. William Philips. 2. Duncan Miller.
Best pair Harrows, Andrew Baird.
2nd Turnip Sowing Machine, Duncan Miller.
Best Double Buggy, Stephen Young.
Single Buggy.
1. Duncan Miller. 2. W. B. Grey.
Best Cutter, Benjamin Ford.
Assortment Farming Implements.
1. Robert Young. 2. Peter Young.
Best Lumber Harness, John Leith.
Silver Mounted Single Harness.
1. Robert Drury. 2. Robert Drury.
Best Pair Coarse Boots, John Keyes.
Best 3 Calf Skins, Thomas Smith.
Best Upper Leather, Thomas Smith. 2. J. & P. Cram.
Best Sole Leather, Thomas Smith.
Best Harness Leather, J. & P. Cram. 2. Thomas Smith.
Best Drain Tiles & Bricks, Richard Foxley.
Three Acres Fall Wheat.
1. Andrew Cochrane. 2. John Dunlop. 3. John Stewart.
Three Acres Spring Wheat.
1. Peter Naismith. 2. Peter Young. 3. Andrew Cochrane.
Three Acres of Oats.
1. Andrew Wilson. 2. Arthur McArthur. 3. Duncan McCuan.
Best acre Barley, Alex. Steel.
One Acre 2 rowed Barley.
1. Andrew Wilson; 2, John Chapman; 3, James Hart.
Two Acres Pease.
1, Arthur McArthur, 2nd, James Neilson; 3rd, Duncan McCuan.
One Acre Indian Corn.
1, John Bowland; 2, John Robertson, jr.; 3, Andrew Cochrane.
Half Acre Beans.
1, John Bowland; 2, John Robertson, jr.
One Acre Potatoes.
1, Andrew Cochrane; 2, John Robertson, jr.; 3, Greville Toshack.
Half Acre Ruta Bagas.
1, Lawrence Naismith; 2, Andrew Cochrane; 3, James Stewart.
Mangle Wortzel, half acre.
1, Greville Toshack; 2. L. Naismith.
Other Beets, 4 rods.
1, James Dickson; 2 John Bowland.
Cabbage, 4 rods.
1, John Bowland; 2, James Dickson.
Carrots, 4 rods.
1st, Arthur McArthur. 2nd, Greville Toshach. 3rd, James Dickson.
Onions, 4 rods.
1st, Robt. Young. 2nd, J. Robertson, jr.
Best Cultivated Farm, Arthur McArthur. 2nd, Andrew Wilson.
Best Garden, ¼ of an acre, Jas. Dickson.
Best 2 bushel Fall Wheat, Andrew Cochrane. 2nd, John Neilson. 3rd, James Neilson.
Best 2 bushel Spring Wheat, John Bowland. 2nd, Robert Struthers.
Best 2 bushel Oats, John Bowland; 2nd Andrew Cochrane; 3rd, James Hart.
Best 2 bushel Peas, John Bowland.
Best 2 bushel Barley, Andrew Baird; 2nd Andrew Toshach; 3rd, John Neilson.
Best 1 bushel Beans, Jno. Bowland; 2nd James Robertson; 3rd, William Scott.
Best bushel Timothy Seed, John Bowland; 2nd, Robert Young; 3rd, William Young.
Best bushel Flax Seed, Duncan McCuan; 2nd, Robert Young.
Best 16 lbs Ruta Baga Seed, John Bowland; 2nd, Duncan McCuan.
Best 4 lbs Onion Seed John Bowland.
Best 6 Carrots, James Dickson, 2nd, John Bowland
Best bushel Onions, James Waddle; 2nd, Robert Young.
Best bushel Potatoes, John Bowland; 2nd. Andrew Cochrane.
Best 6 Ruta Bagas, James Neilson; 2nd, John Bowland.
Best 6 head of Cabbage, John Bowland; 2nd. Robert McLean.
Best 12 Tomatoes, Stephen Young; 2nd, John Bowland.
Best ½ bushel Apples, Robert Tennant.
Best sample Grapes, James Stewart; 2, Andrew Baird.
Best 4 lbs Hops, Stephen Young.
Best Firkin Butter, Robert Leckie; 2nd, Robert McLean; 3rd, Andrew Baird.
Best Tunet Butter, James Hart; 2nd, James Robertson; 3rd, James Hart.
Best 20 lbs Cheese, Robert McLean; 2d, John Bowland; 3rd, Samuel Dickson.
Best 20 lbs cake Maple