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JAMES POOLE,
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IN ADVANCE.

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sertion. The number of lines in an advertisement to
be inserted will be ascertained by the space which it occupies in a
column. Advertisements without specific directions
inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

OUR RIVER.

BY JOHN G. WILKINSON.
(Composed on the banks of the Miramichi.)

Once more on yonder laurelled height,
The summer dews have fallen;
Once more on yonder golden light,
The sunbeams gleam and gladden;
The valley of home is flooded;
And once more, by the grace of Him
Whose good the fount of life is,
We sing down the wooded rim
The praises of our river.

Its pines above, its waves below,
The west wind down it blowing,
As far as when the young Brant
Betwixt its waters flowing—
And how its memory of the deep
To some a martyr's adieu,
And hence its troubled sleep,
His prison walls with gloom.

We know the river is rich with streams
Renowned in song and story,
Whose music mingles through our dreams
Of human love and glory;
We know that Aron's banks are fair,
And Rhine's castled shores,
And hence its troubled sleep,
His prison walls with gloom.

But while, untroubled and unweary
By painter or poet,
Our river waits the tuneful tongue
And cunning hand to show it—
We only know the fount of life is,
Above it, warm with blessing,
And the sweet soil of our Upland
Awakes to our caring.

No fickle Sun-god holds the rocks
That gaze its slates in sleeping;
No icy kiss of Dian's lips
The youth beside it sleeping;
Our Christian river does not meet
The beautiful and human,
The heathen stream of Naida boast,
Of men and woman.

The mirror in its calm breast
The ripple we are hearing;
It whispers soft to loveliest ears
Around the settler's clearing;
It carries the tales of corn,
Or better blood and courage,
Our river to its valley born
Was never yet forgotten.

The drum rolls loud the bugle fills
The summer air with clangor;
The war steam thunders from the hills
Beneath its threat of anger;
Young eyes that last year smiled in ours
Now point the child's hand,
And hence its troubled sleep,
His prison walls with gloom.

But like slender smile, and flowers bloom on
And rivers still its flow;
The dear God still his rain and sun
On good and ill bestow;
His pine-tree whisper, "trust and wait!"
His flowers are prophesying
That all we dread of change or fate
His love is underlying.

And thou, O mountain here, no more
We ask the wise Alcott
Than for the firmness of thy shore,
The calmness of thy water,
The cheerful light that glows and flows
The rugged slopes with beauty,
To match our spirit to our day,
And make a joy of duty.

GARIBALDI AS A SOCIAL REFORMER.

General Garibaldi has issued the following
appeal to the Italian ladies:—
Some foreign ladies have conceived the
idea, which I transmit to you, of improving
the condition of our people morally and
materially.

They say:—The political liberty acquired
by the greater portion of the peninsula does
not suffice to the great mass of the people;
they must likewise physically partake of its
benefits, and attain that degree of education
which alone can emancipate them from the
degrading prejudices under which the corrupt
portion of mankind is desirous of keeping them.

Broad, work, and education, these are the
objects which their generous hearts ardently
wish to bestow. Woman, with her innate
tendency to educate a family, is more fit to
do this than man; she is more delicate in
feeling, more generous.

There exists already among us societies of
mutual aid, societies of the working classes,
and these institutions are much to be praised.
But the wealthier classes, occupying a higher
standing in the social scale, do they, with us,
come down to the help of the poor?
Do they go to visit the hut to get acquainted
with its privations and sufferings? No.

These societies, composed mostly of men
of worth, but without wealth, carry words
of comfort and sympathy to the couch of the
indigent, to the home of the hungry, but often
nothing else than words of comfort and sym-
pathy to the couch of the indigent, to the
home of the hungry, but often nothing else
than words of comfort and sympathy.

Let the powerful of the earth approach the
poor, let them comfort, educate assist them,
there will then disappear in human society
that immense gulf which separates the poor
from the rich, which often makes them ene-
mies, and in many parts of Europe makes the
labouring classes desirous to upset social or-
der, to proscriber employers, as the only
means—as they deem—of bettering their
own condition in this world, which to them
is a world of misery and affliction.

I have so deep a faith in the generous
heart of our Italian ladies, without distinc-
tion of class, that I venture to address them
and invite them to realize this noble end—
In the hundred cities of Italy let there be
formed committees of ladies, with the object
of collecting means of every kind in Italy
and other parts of the world, to assist the
needy and to establish schools for their edu-
cation.

We cannot attain perfection, impossible
here below, but by improving the condition
of the poor, and ennobling them, we ap-
proach it, so that the title of a fine and civil-
ized people shall not be unworthily as-
sumed, and that mankind, according to the
law of Christ, shall have no other members
than brothers and sisters.

G. GARIBALDI.

The Drummondville Reporter says that on
Saturday night last a fire broke out in the
made to destroy the stair case in the Rock
Niggers.

SOUTHERN OPINIONS OF THE BATTLE OF BULLS RUN.

The following articles on the late battle
are copied from Kentucky papers:

THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS.

It will be seen by the dispatches by the
Lincoln telegraph, that the battle of Manas-
sas is a crushing blow to the Confederates.
The Confederates had from 70,000
to 80,000 fighting men on the spot, and fresh
troops arriving every hour. That would
make another 80,000 in the field at the end
of the day, yet strange to say, the Northern
forces in the fight, scarcely inferior in num-
ber, only lost 300, after fighting all day!

THE RECEPTION OF THE NEWS.

The news of the great victory won by the
Confederate States troops in defence of their
homes and their liberties at Manassas was met
with a thrill of joy through the hearts of our
people, and was received with more demonstra-
tions of gratitude than we had hoped for.

While none rejoiced at the terrible loss of
life which attended the defeat of the Feder-
als, all regretted the horrid slaughter of so
many good and brave men who had been de-
fending the arms of Mr. Lincoln, who is re-
sponsible for their fate. The great mass
of our people gave unmistakable evidence
of their gratification at the success of the
brave men who so nobly and so gallantly
defended their homes against the invader
and their liberties against those who would
have made them subjects and vassals.

The sympathies of our people have been
with the South; but they loved the Union,
and many of them would have preserved it
if possible by force, with blood and steel.

The Union is buried for ever in the blood
of the slain at Manassas. It cannot now be
restored. Peace can be established only by
the recognition of the new Republic; and
as the capacity for defence of the South has
been demonstrated in the defeat of the Grand
Army of the North, the people will demand
that the war be terminated—that peace be
again given to the country.

The war was deplored—the shedding of
blood and the loss of precious lives was de-
plored—but the conflict having taken place,
the people of Louisville rejoice that victory
has perched on the standard of the troops of
our own section.

WHY THEY WERE DEFEATED.

The Federals are accounting for their de-
feat at Manassas by alleging that the Con-
federates had an overwhelmingly superior
force.

General Scott had an army of 250,000 men
in the field from which to draw the attacking
force; he took his own time to make the
preparations for the advance; he began the
battle at the time selected by himself.

These facts will satisfy every reflecting
man that the Federals did not fight at a
disadvantage, certainly not at what they
thought was a disadvantage; but that, hav-
ing as many men as they wanted, and mov-
ing at the hour selected by themselves, and
beginning the attack only when they were
ready, they were confident of success, and
felt assured of the result, and were defeated
not by overwhelming numbers, but by the
good generalship of the Confederate com-
manders and the obstinate and unconquerable
valour of soldiers fighting for homes and liberty.

The Federals boasted of having full in-
formation of the strength of the Confederate
forces and of every movement made by them.
They had spies all over the country round
Manassas. They had balloons hovering over
the Southern camps, from which many were
prepared and laid on the table of the com-
mander-in-chief. They had the ablest Gen-
erals in their service at their head. They
had the resources of the country at their
back.

They were defeated, cut up terribly, driv-
en back with tremendous slaughter—that is
the simple truth; not because of superior
forces, for they could have ordered from
Western Virginia, Baltimore, Washington
City, Martinsburg, &c. more soldiers if they
had believed they were needed, but because
men fighting, not for gain, or conquest, or
subjugation, but for liberty, cannot be beat-
ed.

That is the truth. It had as well be re-
cognized at once. It must sooner or later be
confessed.

The grand army of more than sixty thou-
sand men with long trains, and siege guns,
and innumerable batteries, and all the equip-
ments known to the best appointed army,
was driven back from the land they had in-
vaded—driven back from the homes they
would have desecrated—driven back by those
they would have enslaved.

That's the secret of the success of the
Southern army.

Invaders cannot fight with the same spirit
and determination as if they were fighting
in defence of their property, their homes,
their household gods.

LET US HAVE PEACE.

The events of the past two days have cer-
tainly been sufficient to satisfy the Adminis-
tration of the impossibility of subjugating
free people of a civilized nation of free-
dom to a government they have thrown off.

The Confederate States cannot be con-
quered—subjugated.

This fact must sooner or later be acknowl-
edged—the sooner it is the better.

Had the independence of the Confederate
States been promptly acknowledged, and
Congress met on the 4th inst., the terrible
slaughter at Manassas would have been
spared, and tens of thousands of brave fel-
lows, now cold in death, would be in the
prime of health and strength to bless the
country with their labors.

Let us have peace now. Congress can
restore peace in a day. A joint resolution
will recognize the independence of the Con-
federate States. An order from General
Scott will suffice to disband the army of in-
vasion and subjugation. Then the army of the
South will return to their homes, peace will
spread her quiet wings over our afflicted
country, prosperity will return, and bless our
land with her benignant smiles, and all will
again be well. Let us have peace.

THE MISSISSIPPI WOMEN.

In Choctaw county, Miss., a company of
ladies has been organized for some time
under the name of "Home Guards," num-
bering over one hundred. A Vicksburg paper
tells what they have done, as follows:—
"They have been constantly exercising on
horseback and foot with pistol, shot gun and
rifle, and have attained such perfection that
we doubt if there is a better drilled company
in the country. We have heard that one
lady in shooting at a crow mark, one hun-
dred yards distant, with a rifle, struck the
crow five times, and broke it three times
out of sight shot fired in succession. She
had a rest."

The wife of General Beauregard is living
in New York City.

ON TO WASHINGTON.

General Greeley, having, according to his
confederates, produced the defeat of the Feder-
als by his outcry:— "On to Richmond!"
—is attempting to do a like service to the
Confederates, by stimulating them "On to
Washington." In a recent issue of the
Tribune the following appears in all the
dignity of double leads:—

"The Secessionists must demonstrate upon
Washington, Baltimore, or both. Not to do
so is to stand disgraced and exposed in the
eyes of mankind. The world knows that
they have a very large army at and near
Manassas, that it is flushed with a victory
well nigh miraculous, and that the Union
forces have been greatly diminished by the
return home of many of their best regiments,
whose place is filled by raw levies. Should
they rest idly at Manassas, they confess that
their army is the most part a worthless rabble.
Whether in earnest or otherwise,
then, they must attempt to pass the Potomac.
That General Scott does not deem them
formidable is proved by the ordering
of new regiments to Fort Monroe, in-
stead of thence to Washington."

We fear General Greeley will be disap-
pointed; the true policy of defence only;
to resist invasion on their own ground, but
to make no attack on federal territory; not
only would an aggressive warfare subject
the Confederates to the probability of a dis-
astrous defeat, but it would rouse against
them a patriotic sentiment in the North
which is not now an element of the contest.
So long as the Confederates simply defend
themselves, they will have the moral
support of a large portion of the population
of the Free and Border States holding the
doctrine of State Sovereignty, but the still
stronger influence of divided sentiment.—
Nothing could be more disastrous to their
cause than a march on Washington, and
nothing could strengthen the hands of their
opponents more.

Their forces are conducted by good gen-
erals and their policy guided by able states-
men and these are guarantees that the sys-
tem of warfare which they have adopted
hitherto with much success will not be
abandoned; and that the policy they have
avowed, and so far acted up to, will not be
changed.—Advertiser.

THE DEFEAT OF BULL'S RUN.—Every body to blame.

Just before the battle of
Bull's Run—the Bull's Run race, somebody
calls it—every General in the United States
army was a greater strategist than Caesar—
every General in the United States army
was a greater strategist than Napoleon.

Every General is pronounced a fool, and the
Grand Army of the Potomac is pronounced
to be a horde of undisciplined militia. It
is truly ridiculous to see, how everybody is
blaming everybody else. General Scott,
who was confident enough of success to in-
dulge in a quiet snore on the Sunday after-
noon when his forces were fighting, blames
the President and Cabinet for having hur-
ried him "forward to Richmond."

The President and Cabinet blame the newspapers.
The newspapers blame General Patterson,
(who has been honorably discharged the
service) for letting General Johnston elude
him and arrive at Manassas in time to fall
upon the exhausted forces of the Union—
The army blame the officers. The officers
blame the teamsters and speculators; and
"who is responsible?" is the universal cry.

Meanwhile the Southern Generals and poli-
ticians are quietly abusing their dis-
ciple, and making a great deal more. We
should not be surprised to hear, very shortly
of a vigorous attack on another portion
of the Federal army; neither would it astonish
us to hear, in a week or two, that Admiral
Milne has broken the paper blockade of the
Southern ports. There never was any occa-
sion for the North to go to war. They
might even now make a dash for Rich-
mond. Ever long it may be too late for
that.—Quebec Chronicle.

ESTIMATE OF THE FEDERAL LOSS AT BULL'S RUN.

Although no official returns have yet been
sent to the War Department of the loss in
killed and wounded, guns, provisions, &c.,
and small arms, in the battle of Bull's
Run, it is believed that the following is an
approximate statement:—

Killed, including about one hundred
struck, but not much injured, 500
Wounded, including about one hundred
struck, but not much injured, 500
Cannon spiked and left on the field
and abandoned in the stampede and
panic, 17
Small arms dropped, and a half
of which number were picked up by or-
dinance wagons on Monday, 1,500 or 2000

THE GRAND MASONIC FESTIVAL IN con-
nection with the laying of the corner stone
of the Masonic Hall, corner of St. Lewis
and Garden streets, opposite the Old Bank,
will take place on Tuesday week, the 6th
of August, the day of the sailing of the Great
Eastern. The building, which as we have
before indicated is designed by Starvelly,
will be the most classic edifice in the city,
of the Grecian Ionic style, and four stories
in height, all out stone. The front on St.
Lewis Street will contain a noble portico
with private dwellings above. The main
entrance will be on Garden Street, leading
to a number of lawyers' offices on the lower
floor, to the blue and scarlet chambers of the
order on the fourth floor, and to a public
hall of large dimensions on the third floor.

The masonry is now about completed on all
sides to the height of the basement floor,
affording an idea of the extent of the pro-
posed construction. The Right Worshipful
Provincial Grand Master, of English Regis-
try, James Dean, Junior, Esq., called at a
meeting of the Grand Lodge for the district
of Quebec and Three Rivers, on Thursday
evening, to announce that he has been re-
quested by the Directors of the Quebec Ma-
sonic Hall Association to lay the corner stone
of the building with masonic honors, and
that he had determined to accede to the re-
quest and had fixed Tuesday 6th August
for the ceremonial, when all the Officers and
Members of the Grand Lodge and those of
the various other lodges in the city will be
invited to be the first public display of the
entire Masonic Body in Quebec that has
been witnessed since the laying of the corner
stone of the monument to Wolfe and Mon-
tcalm four and thirty years ago, when that
duty devolved on the chief representation of
the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity, by
request of the East of Delaware, then Gov-
ernor General.—Quebec Mercury.

George L., son of Mr. John Mills, of
Stirling, aged six years, was drowned on
Wednesday last, in the sum of Baker's
mill.

GENERAL SCOTT AND THE LATE BATTLE OF BULLS RUN.

The following article, in the New York Times
is generally allowed to have been written
with authority. It is headed that Mr.
Raymond, the "single gun" mentioned in
the paper, would have violated the rules of hos-
pitality by making public remarks which
fell from the General's lips had been au-
thorized:—

On the Tuesday preceding the battle,
Gen. Scott, at his own table, in the presence
of his aids and a single aide, discussed the
whole subject of the campaign in all its parts,
and with the utmost clearness and accuracy.
He had a distinct and well defined opinion
on every point connected with it, and stated
what his plan would be, bringing it to a
close, if the management of it had been
left in his hands. The object of the war,
he said, was to bring the people of the re-
bellious States to feel the pressure of the
Government; to compel them to return to
their obedience and loyalty. And this must
be done with the least possible expenditure
of life compatible with the attainment of
the object.

No Christian nation in such a way
as shall destroy 500 lives, when the object
of war can be obtained at a cost of 500—
Every man killed beyond the number abso-
lutely required, is murdered. Hence, he
looked upon all shooting of pickets, all scout-
ing forays not required in order to advance
the general object of the war, all destruction
of life on either side, which did not contrib-
ute to the general result, as so many acts
of unjustifiable homicide. If the matter
had been left to him, he said, he would have
commenced by a perfect blockade of every
Southern port on the Atlantic and the Gulf.
Then he would have collected a large force
at the capital for defensive purposes—and
another large one on the Mississippi for of-
fensive operations. The summer months, dur-
ing which it is inadvisable to take troops South
of St. Louis, should have been devoted to
tactical instructions; and with the first
frosts of autumn he would have taken a
column of 80,000 well disciplined troops
down the Mississippi—and taken every im-
portant point on that river, New Orleans
included. It could have been done, he said,
with greater ease, with less loss of life, and
with more important results than would
attend the marching of an army to Rich-
mond. At eight points the river would prob-
ably have been defended, and eight battles
would have been necessary; but in every
one of the success could have been made
certain for us. The Mississippi and the
Atlantic once ours, the Southern States
would have been compelled, by the natural
and inevitable result, to surrender.

By a return to the Union, escape from the
ruin that would speedily overwhelm them
out of it. "This," said he, "was my plan.
But I am only a subordinate. It is my
business to give advice when it is asked, and
to obey orders when they are given. I
shall do it. There are gentlemen in the
Cabinet who know much more about war
than I do, and I shall leave the matter to
them. I have in determining the plan of
the campaign. There never was a more
just and upright man than the President—
never one who desired more sincerely to
promote the best interests of the country. But
there are men among his advisers who con-
sult their own resentments far more than
the dictates of wisdom and experience—and
these men will probably decide the plan of
the campaign. I shall do, or attempt, what
I am ordered to do. But I must not hold
myself responsible. If I am ordered to
go to Richmond, I shall endeavor to do
it. But I know perfectly well that they
have no conception of the difficulties we
shall encounter. I know the country—how
admirably it is adapted to defence, and how
readily and instantly it will be defend-
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