

British and Foreign Miscellany.

The Lord Primate of Ireland—Lord George Beresford—died on the morning of July 10th at Donaghadee.

It is reported in London that the Confederate army of the English (Changé Affairs at Washington) has any offer of mediation with England would meet with respectful attention.

A popular demonstration took place at Venice on receipt of news of the recognition of Italy by Russia. The authorities were uneasy at the attitude of the population.

The corporation of the city of London have given a ball and concert on a magnificent scale at the Guildhall in honor of the International Exhibition. Upwards of 3,000 guests were invited, including all the distinguished foreigners then in London.

The European Courts are officially advised of the conclusion of a convention between England and Paraguay, whereby the long pending difficulties have received an amicable solution.

Messrs Bright and Cobden, and the whole peace party of any price, are extremely adverse to any mediation on the part of European Governments in the American war.

The Paris Correspondent of the London Herald again asserts that the Emperor Napoleon is about to offer the mediation of France to America, and says that the drift of public opinion is in favor of such a course.

The Monitor publishes an account of the battles before Richmond, and says that the army of the North was crushed by overwhelming numbers; it had then to give up foot by several miles of ground. It has lost guns, prisoners and stores, and for the present Richmond is disengaged.

The times would be sorry to see England undertake alone the office of mediation in America; but perhaps if England, France and Russia were to join in remonstrance, some good might become of it, and perhaps if these powers were to recognize the Southern States, the North would pause before the gulf then opened.

Some of the English journals indulge in strictures upon the Orleans Princess, who has retired from the Federal army. "A friend of the Orleans family" writes to the Times in their defence. He says the Princess never had any intention of serving till the end of the war; that she had made her arrangements to leave before the late retreat, and that the health of the Duc d'Orléans rendered any further delay imprudent.

The increasing distress in the manufacturing districts is claiming more and more attention. A meeting of notables and gentlemen connected with the districts was to be held at the Earl Elmsford's residence, in London on the 19th—the design being to raise a subscription for the relief of the distress. Earl Derby was expected to take part in the proceedings. It was also stated that the Bishop of London would soon issue a pastoral letter to the clergy of his diocese, requesting them to make collections on a given day towards the relief of the sufferers.

A correspondent writing to the Hamilton Times discloses a gross system of kidnapping for the Federal army, which has been attempted by American agents in Hamilton. A person styling himself "M. Marx," recently advertised in that city for "men fit for work in a recently established cotton factory," promising constant employment, good wages, and other inducements. Instead of limiting his engagements to ten, according to the advertisement, he accepted the services of seven men, and then proceeded with them by railway to Detroit, at which city, under pretence of waiting for the train for Chicago, he kept the men in a saloon and plied them with liquor. All but six of these men refused to drink to excess, for in the meantime they had heard the agent addressed as "Captain" and themselves as "Soldiers," and some of them were so sober as to charge the agent with being a spy. The disappointed "factory operatives" so worked upon the fears of the clerk that he handed over \$100 to pay their fares back to Hamilton, and beat a hurried retreat to the Michigan shore.

These atrocious strikes of the Yankees cannot meet with too much exposure, in order that Canadian young men may be fully on their guard. The Detroit instance is not the only case of the kind. Canadian cities have been picared with flaming bills of "Men wanted to build up Troy." Men wanted to work on American railways, etc., all so many lures for the unwary, and traps to catch recruits. Our young men should be on their guard against such snares. They wish to join the Federal army, and so aid in a hopeless crusade to crush out Southern freedom and independence, these offers of employment should be looked upon in all cases with suspicion.

The people of the Northern States—unless these agents place them in a false position to a very pitiable figure which resort to such means of obtaining recruits. Neither patriotism, nor heavy bounties, nor foreign admiration and sympathy for their cause, it seems, can induce a sufficient number of recruits to come forward; and so as at last resort, the officers, who gain their commissions solely in consideration of the number of recruits they are able to bring into camp, descend to dishonest subterfuge, falsehood, and deceit; and instead of practicing their infamous arts at home make an incursion into peaceful Canada, seeking to inveigle our young men into the ranks of an army whose service is detested.

Now that these disgraceful schemes have been brought to light, it is plain that the governments of both countries have a duty to perform. It is the duty of the United States government if it have any remaining respect for itself, to prohibit such nefarious modes of recruiting. And it is equally the duty of this government to take steps for the prevention of such schemes being carried into effect. The release of the first men who were first deprived of their senses and then marched off to the recruiting camp should be demanded, and a spirited protest entered against the employment of such despicable trickery.—News.

We learn from the Telegraph Advertiser that a serious accident occurred on Tuesday, to Mr. Haslam, of the firm of Wilkinson and Haslam. While driving down the Catholic Hill his horse ran off. Mr. H. jumped out still holding the reins in his hands, under the impression that he would be able to control the animal. Being, however, to the acquirement of motion of his body, and probably getting himself entangled with the reins, he was forcibly thrown upon the side of his head, which completely stunned him. No limbs were broken, but he suffered severely in his head.

If a man is doomed to the stake, he would most generally prefer that it should be his.

Northern Credulity.

From the Richmond Whig.

Will nothing ever silence the sycophants of the Yankees? Will nothing ever enlighten the ignorance or stagger the credulity of the Yankee public? When "Pisano" Foster established the headquarters at Fort Monroe, and commenced offensive operations against Richmond, the Yankee newspapers teemed with assurances that he would occupy the city, without a shadow of doubt, in a few weeks, and the multitudes who read these promises gulped them down with unquestioning confidence. So when McDowell commenced the wonderful "On to Richmond," the columns of the Yankee press again overflowed with the unequalled assurances. The onward march of the "Grand Army" was irresistible as doom! The "Yankees" would fall without the remotest chance of escape! Again the Yankee nation drank down these promises without a doubt of their fulfillment. When McDowell went shrieking and howling back to Washington, and McClellan took his place and recommenced the defeated labor, the same thing was repeated, only with a still louder clamor and more brazen front.

He, too, failed as signally in his Manassas attempt, if not quite as disastrously as McDowell. He "changed his base" and came to the Peninsula. The matter was then as certain as if it had been foretold by the Prophets and revealed in the Apocalypse. Yankee credulity, thrice imposed on, eagerly stretched its ears again to catch and credit as an utterance of unerring truth every base bullet of the young Napoleon and every spreadeagle letter of some dandy correspondent. Experience had taught the nation nothing. Though braved in the most adroit and disappointed manner, their folly did not depart from them. Not a Yankee had not sworn that Richmond would, before this, would be theirs. His disaster made them any wiser? Not a whit. McClellan and his clique of letter-writers are at it again—and Yankeeism is as ready to be gulled a fifth time as it was the first—and when that is over it will be ready again. If anything on earth can exceed the impudence of Yankee assertions, it is the folly of Yankee belief.

It is now over a month since Mr. Lincoln called for 300,000 men, and some idea may be formed of the response which has been given to the call. The best answer will be found in an article from the New York Times, which we publish elsewhere. The quota of the "Empire State"—the wealthiest in the Union—is 50,000; but as yet not a single regiment has been enrolled. Thomas Francis—we beg his pardon, General—Meagher has been on the stump, working on the feelings of his countrymen, by the memory of Robert Emmet;—by the green "flag" that was once borne in wrath and triumph by the O'Neill, beyond the mountains; and the words of "Ister against the 'statute' of the most illustrious of the 'Irish race—the flag which flew in defiance from the walls of Limerick until neither 'flowers of granite nor hearts of oak could 'avail for life and freedom'—and by a hundred and one other powerful levers of the same nature. But, although there was a good deal of shouting—which amounts to nothing very better would seem. They were willing to come to the standard. When eloquence and \$75 bounty money fail to obtain recruits, the Government agents must naturally conclude that they are having a hard time of it. And so they are. Though General McClellan still calls for help, there is no help near. Recourse will have to be had to drafting. That will be a slight humiliation for a people who prided themselves on their property had led them into contracting a beautiful habit of a somewhat extravagant nature. The lessons of life are, however, very often dearly and severely learned.—Leader.

The Advance in Cotton Goods. The Boston Traveller says:—Cotton cloth is selling at prices which the present generation has never before experienced. The very coarsest article brings 18 cents a yard, and sold but sales are amazingly slow the highest grade of cotton sheeting which used to sell for 8 cents, has advanced to 23 cents per yard by the bale; tickings have advanced to 40 cents per yard by the bale. During the last war with England calico sold in Massachusetts for seventy cents per yard. The Providence Journal says "that the production of cloth is now one quarter of the production in common times, and every week it is growing smaller. Mills are stopping in every direction, and probably not half of those now running will be in operation on the 15th of August. At the present price of cotton, manufacturers cannot make 6, 4½ or 4 dimes for less than 10½ actual cash cost. They will generally stop their mills rather than take the risk of cotton at high prices, with a prospective loss on goods."

The Montreal Gazette says:—In a letter from Durham, C. E., we published today, is an account of attempting recruiting for the Northern army, and so aid in a hopeless crusade to crush out Southern freedom and independence, these offers of employment should be looked upon in all cases with suspicion.

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AMERICAN NEWS.

New York, July 31.

The Herald's Washington despatch says: It is stated on good authority from the staff of the Department of the Interior that the three brigades of La Crosse, L'Invisible and Lanorandis of the Gulf of Mexico, together with several wooden frigates and line-of-battle ships reached Washington, Mr. Seward immediately to the French Government, and made strong remonstrances against the presence in the vicinity of the United States of a formidable fleet. Mr. Seward gave as the reason for his protest that the Mexican expedition being of too little consequence to justify the sending of such a tremendous armament in American waters, the American Government could not help thinking that it is destined to act against the United States. It would in consequence ask from the French Government an explanation of the subject.

Chicago, July 31. The Times has a special from Memphis of the 28th, which says late advice from the south of the rebel position is important. Ten iron clad gunboats built in England and fully equipped have arrived of Mobile harbor. Three more are on the way. These constitute a fleet ordered by the Southern Confederacy to be purchased in Europe. They consist of 10 to 30 guns each and are said to be the most powerful in the blockade was run openly by dint of superior strength and weight of metal. Mobile is now considered open to the world with the support of her newly acquired power.

Boston, July 31st. A letter from the Marquis de La Romana at Malaga, dated 13th, states that when 30 miles southeast Malaga fell in with the bark Reinder from New York in distress, boarded her, found Capt. Henet, the 2nd mate and three men wounded, and the bark on fire, the work of two of the crew, who had mutinied the night previous. Took off the dead wounded and survivors, and brought them to Malaga. Another report states that the mutineers on board the Reinder were to Spanish sailors who robbed the Captain of \$400 and escaped in a boat.

Greenville, (Mo.), July 30. Yesterday Major Lasear with 120 men of the 12 (Mo.) Regiment attacked Major Fenley and Capt. Hinson with 190 rebels near Bolinger's mill, killing ten and wounding more. A lot of horses, &c. were captured. The truth was that it was impossible to find all the rebel wounded.

Washington, July 31. The treaty with the Ottawas of Kansas is officially proclaimed. Their relations to the United States as an Indian tribe are to terminate at the expiration of five years and all of them are to be deemed and declared fully citizens of the United States. Ample provision is made for their improvement in all that pertains to civilized life, and as far as possible for the settlement of their reservations by industrious whites.

Vicksburg, July 25. A gentleman recently from the Yazoo River country reports that the steamer Star of the West, captured off Galveston by the rebels, is up that river and armed with a powerful cannon, is also up that river and has been placed something in the style of the Sumpter. She is constructed as a ram.

The Star of the West and the J. L. Webb came up from New Orleans when that city was captured, bringing among other rebel plunder 108 guns. At Liverpool, 65 miles up the river the rebels have an ingeniously contrived raft which is a perfect log against ascending boats. They also have a battery on shore, at that point. In addition to the above named vessels there are about 30 steamers up the Yazoo River.

Jackson, Tenn., July 30. Capt. Dolin's cavalry attack, 80 rebels yesterday near Brownsville, and captured 40 prisoners. The rebels were afterwards reinforced, and recaptured 29 men and 14 horses. The Federal loss was 4 killed and 6 wounded; rebel loss about the same.

New York, July 29.—The Tribune has the following:—It is whispered that Gen. Halleck has sent all the spades in Gen. McClellan's army to the rear, and has ordered muskets to the front. At all events there was no digging then for the first time in many weeks, on the day after his visit to the peninsula. Steps are taking to bring loyal blacks by the hundreds from the valley of the Shenandoah within the lines of Gen. Sigel's army corps. To what military purposes they are to be devoted is not known.

Louisville, July 29.—The rebel Col. Bull, with 200 recruits for Col. Morgan, from Owen County, is reported as having steamed through Flat Rock, Bourbon Co., en route to the South.

Gen. H. T. Sherman has issued orders that no more gold shall be paid for cotton, and that vendors suffering the current funds of the place, shall forfeit half their cotton.

Calais, Me., July 29.—The office of the St. Croix Herald, in St. Stephen, N. B., was again visited by a mob last night, and the work of destruction this time is nearly completed. The office of the Herald is now in ruins, and much of the material was scattered outside and thrown into the river. The Herald is about the only paper in N. B. that has advocated the Union cause, and hence the wrath of the provincials against it. The publication of the Herald, in consequence of this attack upon it, will be delayed several weeks.

Waterloo, Va., July 29.—Scouting parties just returned, report several steamboats with the crews, near Orange, C. H., but without any definite results.

The rebel Gen. Ewell is reported to be in force from Orange, C. H., through Gordonsville to Shannandsville. His troops are estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000 men. This force, however, does not secure the enemy's safety.

Fort Monroe, July 28. Some days ago, as was reported, I learned that there was a large Confederate force of infantry, cavalry and artillery being concentrated in the neighborhood of Petersburg and along the banks of the James River, between the junction of the Oppanator and James Rivers and Richmond. On Friday, July 26, when the Union prisoners were being conveyed from Richmond to City Point, at every side track and turnout the passed trains of cars laden with Confederate troops headed toward Richmond, and some Confederate officers offered us an apology for bringing down our prisoners on freight cars, that they were using all their passenger cars to reinforce Jackson. It is more than probable that this was a movement intended to disguise the fact that the Confederates are now in strong force between Richmond and Oppanator river, and still collecting forces and sending them in that direction, and what strengthens this opinion is the pains taken to inform our prisoners and officers in charge that the movement of troops was reinforcements going to Stonewall Jackson, against General Burnside.

Night Attack on the Ram Arkansas.

Transcript of Vicksburg.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says the fleet of Gen. Down's batteries at dark sent a signal to the batteries to draw their fire. They admirably aimed and at an unexpected moment, the fleet of large vessels struck into the channel and descended the river. As each boat arrived upon the Arkansas she shot and poured point-blank into her. She answered as best she could, but her main occupation was to lie still and take it. Upwards of a hundred guns, some of them throwing ten inch shells, poured their deadly charges into her. Seven-inch shells were hurled into her, and I steel-pointed shot were sent into her. The firing was tremendous. The Sumpter also ran into her and tried to knock a hole in her hull, but seemingly might as well have run into a rock. The batteries, of course, joined in the bombardment and the Arkansas was so well shelled that she was completely disabled. By going up the opposite bank of the river she could be plainly seen. She was careened, as if to stop holes in her hull, and her steam pumps were at work. A large lay along side for the use of the carpenter. It did not appear that she was in any danger. The Arkansas was also shelled by some boats in the world ever went through before, had failed to demolish her. I find, by the account of those who had good views of her, that this formidable craft has perpendicular sides of six or eight feet, in which the portholes are pierced. This is different from the common understanding of her model, which has been that the portholes are in height of solid iron, eight inches thick. She is one hundred fifty feet long.

Carlo, July 30.—The steamer Platte Valley, from Memphis, brings the news of the capture of the despatch boat Sallis Wood by rebels, 180 miles above Vicksburg. The rebels had a masked battery and succeeded in hitting her steampipe, disabling her. They took quite a number of prisoners, and destroyed the great part of her cargo. The West was fired into on her way up. Two or three were killed and several wounded.

Rolla, Mo., July 29.—At Steelville, on Sunday night, it was estimated that at least 1,500 mounted men had crossed the State Road of Potosi to Jefferson within ten miles of that place, for Dixie. About 5,000 men were reported to have crossed the State Road, within the last three days, and within that time have stamped across the railroad in great numbers between Rolla and Merriam. They take horses, clothing, arms, ammunition, and supplies of every kind they require, wherever they find it. They are all believed to be bound for Price's army at Steelville. Scoundrelism is rampant in the State. The Queen of the South, within two days march of that place.

Louisville, July 29.—It is reported that the guerrillas of Morgan's band took possession of Russellville killing one or two of our lieutenants, and wounding Captain Morrow of the Kentucky Volunteers. Other reports say that the collision between the guerrillas and the Home Guards of Russellville, took place either on Monday or Tuesday, and a few hours after the rebels crossed of Russellville, a portion of a Federal regiment was due there, and probably arrived there and reinstated matters. The telegraph line is working south to Nashville, but we get no further intelligence from Russellville, which is the rebel town. The theory is that the rebels took away the telegraph operators before the arrival of our forces.

Paris, Ky., July 30.—Yesterday a party of over 200 guerrillas from Boone County, under Colonel Butler, demanded the surrender of Mount Sterling, Ky. This being refused they attacked the place but were repulsed by the Home Guards. During the attack the Home Guards were met by a party of the 8th Kentucky volunteers, under command of Major Brasch, who drove them back towards the town, where they again attacked the Home Guards. The result was a complete stampede of the guerrillas, who lost all their horses, eight killed and 48 taken prisoners. The number of wounded is not known.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 1.—About twelve o'clock last night the rebels opened fire from the opposite side of the river with two batteries of light artillery. Their firing was principally directed to the mail boat landing at the head quarters of Col. Ingalls, and the shipping and encampments of Westover. Four men were killed and 5 or 6 wounded. Several horses were also killed.

The rebels had all their own way for some time, as our troops did not anticipate an attack; but the 32 pounders stationed at the headquarters of Colonel Ingalls soon silenced their guns after they opened. With this exception, nothing has occurred worth mentioning.

New York, Aug. 2.—The Times correspondent to the army of the Potomac, writing under date of July 31st, says two suspicious rebel craft, probably the Merrimack and Young America, cast anchor yesterday noon off Turkey Bend. Several of our gunboats were immediately sent to that vicinity, and were ordered to open fire on the craft which the gunboat fleet, including the Galena, Monitor and others, anchored in line of battle off Light House Point.

New York, Aug. 2.—The World says:—A committee of gentlemen, from Ohio, had an important interview with Gen. Halleck, during which they presented a memorial, and said that he was now, and always had been, in favor of using negroes within the military lines, and of confiscating slaves and other property of rebels in arms. In addition, he said McClellan had been instructed to use all negroes coming within his lines, and to compensate those who were free, but to employ all without reference to their status. The order for sending negroes will probably soon be issued by Halleck.

Philadelphia, Aug.—The British schooner Emma, from Nassau, with boots and shoes, &c., was captured on the 24th July. The Emma arrived off the Navy-yard this morning. Two iron-clad rams, blockaded at Charleston, are being occupied at Philadelphia, and the Navy-yard is being supplied with valuable supplies. The fleet of Charleston has been augmented, and it is now thought impossible for rebels there to get out without capture.

A few days ago a meeting of the Irish inhabitants of New York was held to take steps for filling up the Irish brigade. Gen. Meagher was the spokesman of the occasion, and offered an additional bounty of \$100 to be divided among the Irish volunteers.

The York Herald has been obtaining and strong hints entertained of getting the other four shortly. There must be great enthusiasm for the war in that locality.

On Friday morning a piece of the cliff at Point Levi, weighing some hundreds of tons, fell upon the roadway and entirely blocked it up. Two frame steamboats were partly covered up with the debris, but fortunately no one was injured.

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The New Muster of Troops.

What Shall be Done?

It is a month since President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling for a fresh muster of three hundred thousand men. What proportion of that force is now under arms? Is there a half of it? Is there a single hundred thousand? Is there fifty thousand of the whole country over? What proportion of it has been sent forward to reinforce the army of Gen. McClellan? Has there been twenty-five thousand men? Has there been ten thousand? We do not doubt, that since the battles of last month, Gen. McClellan has been strengthened by more than ten thousand new soldiers; for a great part of our forces in both the Carolinas, under Gen. Burnside and Hunter, has left those States and come forward to reinforce him; and detachments have also been sent him from other columns of our army. But of the new levy of volunteers, we fear that he has not yet seen, nor is likely for some time to see, the face of half a dozen regiments.

To come at once, close home, we would ask, what has this great State of New York, with a free population of close upon four millions of souls, yet done? Have we, after the lapse of a month, sent forward our first regiments? When, at the present state of the contest continued for over an hour, during which time I had six different crews at work at my gun continually firing. One and two shots went over the boat, bursting three steam-pipes. The men then began to jump overboard—but my post of duty was at the gun, and there I stayed. The first master went round the docks, looking for some of the hands to go, but as I am a sailor, I presented the Arkansas was now coming towards us. We watched her near gradually, and as she struck us we let her have a shot, but it was no use. She struck the Caroleton in the stern. The concussion was terrible, so much so that we all staggered about the boat. At last the rebel craft left us, and I left my own gun and gave her the contents of another, which was the last shot fired.

During the fight which lasted about one hour, I fired thirtythree rounds which you may believe is a pretty good hour's work. We had four killed and sixteen badly wounded, and three drowned. It was hard to see the blood running in streams on the decks after the fight but it could not be helped.

A correspondent of the Tribune with Pope's army in Virginia, says:—A large number of our soldiers have an idea that Gen. Pope's orders give them permission to help themselves to anything they can find, and consequently they have been roaming through the country killing chickens, sheep, &c., extensively. Some of them having been punished severely by their officers, such practices have nearly ceased.

It is reported that parties follow the army, enticing men to desert, and furnishing them with outfits of clothing for that purpose. A large number having deserted within a week or two past—between forty and fifty from the One Hundred and Fifth New York—gives color to this statement. Some, doubtless, desert for the purpose of joining other regiments and getting the bounty. Recruiting officers should guard themselves accordingly.

A sailor named George Davis, employed on the schooner Zepherine, but who was discharged yesterday, was last evening sitting on the abutments of the canal bridge on St. Paul street, when he fell and struck the timbers beneath and broke his back. He will probably recover, but will of course be unable to perform any species of labor. He has a wife and family at Kingston, and is represented as having been a sober man.—St. Catherine's Journal, 25th.

The people are suffering great loss on Lake Superior, as well as on the St. Lawrence, from the terrible ravages of the fire in the woods, extending to the settlements and burning up the crops, fences and cordwood, and frequently their dwellings. There was a large fire a short distance from the dock of Detroit as the Iron City passed, and it was so smoky on Lake Huron that the land could not be described until the boat got near Port Huron light.

The Detroit papers say that the high rate of Canada money in that market has caused heavy exports of flour to Canada, shipped expressly to obtain the premium, and that the difference in exchange upon the proceeds of the sale of 100 barrels of choice flour in the Canada market is near \$100 or about \$80 on the commoner qualities.

ENLISTING FOR THE NORTHERN ARMY. A man named Alexis Lemarcho, a Canadian from New York, was arrested on Friday night in a house in Laganoboro street and three recruits along with him, Lemarcho, we learn, not knowing the Detective, offered to pay his passage to the States, and guarantee him \$14 per month. Lemarcho was thereupon arrested, and remanded for trial.—Montreal Ad.

HARVEST COMMENCED.—The harvest in some parts of Dumfries has commenced, and will be general now in a few days. The fall wheat is good, and will, we think, be more than an average crop. The insect that caused so much alarm has done no harm, and we think the crop may be considered safe. There will be, we think, quite a scarcity of hands for the labor in the fields. We hear already that they are difficult to obtain. A gentleman from the county of West Lothian informs us that the Spring wheat there looks well, and gives promise of an abundant yield. It will be late, but since the late rains has made great improvement, it now looks well. This is cheering intelligence.—Galt Reporter.

A little girl, four years of age, named War Flynn, whose parents reside at No. 182 East Thirtieth street, New York, died on Thursday under very particular circumstances. It seems that the child was playing about her mother's work basket, and that she had taken therefrom the scissors, and without her mother's knowledge, she afterwards went to the head of the stairs, and by an unlucky step was precipitated to the bottom. The accident inflicted a wound in one of her eyes, penetrating it sufficiently to destroy the sight. Inflammation ensued, extending back to the brain and causing death.

The Niagara Falls Paper Mill Company has received orders from the Tribune Association to run the paper on reels, in quantities equivalent to about 2000 sheets each; and by an improvement in feeding the Hoe's press the paper is cut fed and printed by machinery in one operation—saving the labour of about eight men.

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Carlo, July 30.—The steamer Platte Valley, from Memphis, brings the news of the capture of the despatch boat Sallis Wood by rebels, 180 miles above Vicksburg. The rebels had a masked battery and succeeded in hitting her steampipe, disabling her. They took quite a number of prisoners, and destroyed the great part of her cargo. The West was fired into on her way up. Two or three were killed and several wounded.

Rolla, Mo., July 29.—At Steelville, on Sunday night, it was estimated that at least 1,500 mounted men had crossed the State Road of Potosi to Jefferson within ten miles of that place, for Dixie. About 5,000 men were reported to have crossed the State Road, within the last three days, and within that time have stamped across the railroad in great numbers between Rolla and Merriam. They take horses, clothing, arms, ammunition, and supplies of every kind they require, wherever they find it. They are all believed to be bound for Price's army at Steelville. Scoundrelism is rampant in the State. The Queen of the South, within two days march of that place.

Louisville, July 29.—It is reported that the guerrillas of Morgan's band took possession of Russellville killing one or two of our lieutenants, and wounding Captain Morrow of the Kentucky Volunteers. Other reports say that the collision between the guerrillas and the Home Guards of Russellville, took place either on Monday or Tuesday, and a few hours after the rebels crossed of Russellville, a portion of a Federal regiment was due there, and probably arrived there and reinstated matters. The telegraph line is working south to Nashville, but we get no further intelligence from Russellville, which is the rebel town. The theory is that the rebels took away the telegraph operators before the arrival of our forces.

Paris, Ky., July 30.—Yesterday a party of over 200 guerrillas from Boone County, under Colonel Butler, demanded the surrender of Mount Sterling, Ky. This being refused they attacked the place but were repulsed by the Home Guards. During the attack the Home Guards were met by a party of the 8th Kentucky volunteers, under command of Major Brasch, who drove them back towards the town, where they again attacked the Home Guards. The result was a complete stampede of the guerrillas, who lost all their horses, eight killed and 48 taken prisoners. The number of wounded is not known.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 1.—About twelve o'clock last night the rebels opened fire from the opposite side of the river with two batteries of light artillery. Their firing was principally directed to the mail boat landing at the head quarters of Col. Ingalls, and the shipping and encampments of Westover. Four men were killed and 5 or 6 wounded. Several horses were also killed.

The rebels had all their own way for some time, as our troops did not anticipate an attack; but the 32 pounders stationed at the headquarters of Colonel Ingalls soon silenced their guns after they opened. With this exception, nothing has occurred worth mentioning.

New York, Aug. 2.—The Times correspondent to the army of the Potomac, writing under date of July 31st, says two suspicious rebel craft, probably the Merrimack and Young America, cast anchor yesterday noon off Turkey Bend. Several of our gunboats were immediately sent to that vicinity, and were ordered to open fire on the craft which the gunboat fleet, including the Galena, Monitor and others, anchored in line of battle off Light House Point.

New York, Aug. 2.—The World says:—A committee of gentlemen, from Ohio, had an important interview with Gen. Halleck, during which they presented a memorial, and said that he was now, and always had been, in favor of using negroes within the military lines, and of confiscating slaves and other property of rebels in arms. In addition, he said McClellan had been instructed to use all negroes coming within his lines, and to compensate those who were free, but to employ all without reference to their status. The order for sending negroes will probably soon be issued by Halleck.

Philadelphia, Aug.—The British schooner Emma, from Nassau, with boots and shoes, &c., was captured on the 24th July. The Emma arrived off the Navy-yard this morning. Two iron-clad rams, blockaded at Charleston, are being occupied at Philadelphia, and the Navy-yard is being supplied with valuable supplies. The fleet of Charleston has been augmented, and it is now thought impossible for rebels there to get out without capture.

A few days ago a meeting of the Irish inhabitants of New York was held to take steps for filling up the Irish brigade. Gen. Meagher was the spokesman of the occasion, and offered an additional bounty of \$100 to be divided among the Irish volunteers.

The York Herald has been obtaining and strong hints entertained of getting the other four shortly. There must be great enthusiasm for the war in that locality.

On Friday morning a piece of the cliff at Point Levi, weighing some hundreds of tons, fell upon the roadway and entirely blocked it up. Two frame steamboats were partly covered up with the debris, but fortunately no one was injured.

Mr. Hall, and his wife, were under arrest at Buffalo for cruelty to an infant child which had fallen into the water. They had been taken to the city in a dangerous condition.

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Aphelion and a small quantity of India

showered in reduced rain, makes an

The stables attached to Mr. John Howe's house, Grapoh, were destroyed by fire on Sunday night. Mr. Howe is a sufferer to the extent of \$250.

Brigham Young, Jr., son of the prophet of Salt Lake City has arrived in Philadelphia. He is en route for Europe and will sail in the early part of next week.

The Washington Republican states that when Pope's address to his army appeared it was "welcomed with intense bitterness by the