

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Peruvian at Father Point.

FATHER POINT, Aug. 20.—The steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool at 4.30 afternoon of the 11th inst., and Londonberry 12th for Quebec, arrived off this point at 6 o'clock this afternoon.

The steamship Danube from Quebec, and the Kangaroo from New York, arrived out on the 9th, and the American and Edinburgh, from New York, on the 10th.

At the Liverpool Arrives three men named Cunningham, Buchanan and Campbell were tried for a breach of the foreign enlistment act in having procured men to serve on board the rebel steamer Rappahannock. The prisoners were found guilty, and were sentenced to their own recognizances in the sum of 150 pounds sterling, each. The Judge intimated that if the men should be charged with a breach of the enlistment act a second time they would be severely dealt with.

The little schooner Vision, bound from New York to London, was spoken July 29th, in lat. 45 10, lon. 33, and supplied with provisions and water.

The Morning Herald believes that the Danish Minister in London has been recalled, and that the vacancy will not be filled by the Danish Government, thinking it sufficient to maintain one first-class mission. In that case the Danish Ambassador at Paris will attend to important business in England.

Mr. Bateman, the father of the American actress, Miss Bateman, had been brought before a Magistrate in London, charged with an assault on a lady growing out of a theatrical scandal. The case was sent up for trial.

PARIS.—It was rumored in Paris that the French Government had entered a protest against the extension of Prussian territory, except under the consent of the Powers who traced the boundaries.

The Bank rate remains at 8 per cent. Consols on the 10th were firmer.

Kidnaping a British Seaman.

At the Thames police court, on Thursday, George La Pierre, a seaman, came before Mr. Paget for release under very singular circumstances. He went out in the English ship Universe, to New York. One day he went on shore in New York with the third mate, who got tipsy and made a noise. He was leading the third mate along, with the intention of returning to their ship, when the police interfered, and took the third mate into custody and locked him up for making a noise. At the same time, several runners and crimps attacked him and beat him, and having overpowered him, took him to a house, where they kept him a close prisoner all night, and in the morning forced him on board the American ship Caroline Nasmyth. He was compelled to remain on board by the captain and chief mate, to whom he represented that he was the boat-servant of the Universe, was afflicted with a bad leg, and unable to do any hard work. The captain said he did not care about his leg, and that all he wanted was his body, that he had paid him to bring him on board, and that he must work on the voyage to England. He agreed in the Victoria Dock on Wednesday, and asked for his money. The captain refused to pay him anything, and he had now come on shore to seek redress and compensation for a gross act of injustice and oppression.

Mr. Paget asked the applicant if he had any articles of agreement on board the Caroline Nasmyth, to which he answered in the negative and said he had no other clothes but what he stood upright in. In answer to further questions by the magistrate, the applicant said all his clothes were on board the Universe, which had arrived at Liverpool. His wife had applied for his chest, hammock, and clothing, which were on board the Universe, at Liverpool, and the reply of the captain was that he knew nothing about them.

Mr. Paget could not help thinking it was a very hard case on the man. He was afraid he could not interfere in the matter. If the Caroline Nasmyth was an English vessel he would grant a summons for wages. He had no jurisdiction over American ships. With regard to the clothes on board the Universe, he would recommend La Pierre to write to his wife at Liverpool, and direct her to apply to Mr. Raffles, the stipendiary magistrate there, who would render every possible assistance.

The Applicant.—What am I to do here? I have no means of living, and no money. Mr. Paget advised the seaman to wait on the American Consul and represent his grievances to him.

The seaman then left, and at six o'clock in the evening returned and said the American Consul refused to give him any redress, and only laughed at him. The consul threatened to have him arrested and sent back to the Caroline Nasmyth again.

Mr. Paget said that could not be done, and he would take care the sailor was not arrested or kidnapped in his own country. He directed Police-constable Howland, who is attached to the court, to take charge of the seaman to provide him food and lodging, and to make every particular inquiries into all the circumstances of the case, and report to him the result.

The applicant then left with the officer.

DECIDEDLY COOL.—A few of the Editors in this State were invited to accompany the Congressional Pleasure Excursion just as it was about to start, when it was entirely too late to accept, if any one had a desire to do

so—but the most of them were not even thus honored (?). The publisher of one of the best and most influential Country newspapers in the State who was one of the latter class, was politely informed by one of the official managers of the concern, that "they would like to have invited all the Maine Editors, but they had to discriminate." Consoling language to be addressed to one who was discriminated against, and most decidedly cool. —Portland Courier.

FROM THE STATES.

Boston, Aug. 20.

To-day brings a batch of rumors from the Upper Potomac one that Sheridan has been repulsed by Early and recrossed the Potomac, another that the rebels were destroying the railroad near Winchester.

The rebel force is stated at 40,000 infantry and 15,000 cavalry.

Little reliance is placed on these rumors. Advices from Mississippi report that the rebel Forrest had been badly whipped by Gen. A. J. Smith.

The Tribune's correspondent with General Grant under date of the 18th, predicts immediate action on a grand scale.

Richmond papers had despatches from Atlanta to the 5th; they acknowledge that Federal shot and shell are causing great damage in the city.

The rebel guerrilla forces in Western Kentucky have been broken up and dispersed. Gold 256.

Aug. 22nd.

The Peruvian at Father Point brings dates to the 12th.

There is no political news worth telegraphing. Bank rate remained at 8 per cent. Consols 89 1/2.

Flour quiet and steady. Mixed Corn thirty shillings. Provisions quiet.

Official despatches from Grant are to the evening of Friday.

The 5th Corps had marched to the south of Petersburg and seized the Weldon railroad; the enemy made a desperate assault to retake the road, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

The Federals were busy destroying the track.

The rebels had also made an unsuccessful assault on the Federal lines north of the James, in which their loss is reported at 1000. In this affair the colored troops fought with great bravery.

The reported defeat of Sheridan is confirmed. Gold 256 1/2.

Boston, Aug. 23.

The reported Federal loss in holding Weldon Railroad is 3,000, of whom 1,500 were taken prisoners.

At last accounts Gen. Warren had been reinforced, and held possession.

Mobile dates of 13th state that Federal land forces were entrenching within 500 yards of Fort Morgan. All non-combatants had been required to leave Mobile.

Blockade runner Prince Albert had been destroyed by Federal guns in attempting to enter Charleston.

Richmond papers say that several iron-clad privateers in North Carolina waters are about ready for sea.

Nothing later from Sheridan.

Rumors says that Early has been reinforced by 20,000 men drawn from Lee's army. Cotton advanced yesterday to 185.

Gold opened at 257.

The Richmond Enquirer says:—"In viewing the whole military horizon within the sweep of our telescope, we have every reason to hope a favorable termination to the campaign, and a demonstration to the enemy that he can only expect to conquer the South after he shall have slain her last defender, and involved himself in a common ruin."

A correspondent of the Atlanta Appeal narrates the annexed fiendish outrage:

A body of Yankees went to the residence of Mr. Wm. Iverson, who lives about sixteen miles north of Decatur, Georgia, on last Saturday, and after destroying his effects content, laid hands on his daughter, about sixteen years of age, and, by force, one after another, satisfying their hellish lust. Her father attempted to take her from them. They then set on him with clubs, which soon disabled the old man, and he has not been able to turn himself since, and in all probability, will die of his injuries. The beautiful and virtuous young lady expired before they left. The Yankees came back next morning and dug a hole near the well, in the yard, and put the corpse in and covered it.

The Richmond Examiner declares the campaign of Virginia abandoned.

"Now to put aside for the present the total loss of what Yankees fondly believed to be their conquests in the trans-Mississippi, premitting also the dead lock to which Sherman's army has been brought, with all Kentucky, Tennessee, and half of Georgia lying between him and his own country, and looking only to this most colossal invasion of Virginia with three huge armies all bound at once for Richmond—the thing is over; Grant's army is rapidly going away from our front at Petersburg and returning to Washington or elsewhere. Of course Grant will not put up a notice on the shore of the Appomattox that he hereby abandons the enterprise; neither will Stanton officially notify that the armies of the 'Union' are found wholly unable to advance one yard out of the protection of their ships, and therefore they discontinue the campaign with the loss of one hundred and fifty thousand killed, wounded and missing. This would be unreasonable to expect; nevertheless the enterprise is abandoned, and this is necessarily, so far as Lincoln is concerned, a final abandonment; Richmond is no more to hear

the roar of Yankee siege guns under that potentate's reign."

The Tallahassee at Halifax.

The Halifax Chronicle gives the following description of the Tallahassee as she appeared at that port:—

The Tallahassee is an iron steamer about 500 tons burthen, has a powerful engine, and is furnished with two screws, and is the swiftest ocean steamship in the Confederate service, being capable, under heavy pressure of steam of making from 18 to 20 miles an hour. Her sides and smoke stacks are painted white and her bottom red. She carries two formidable swivel guns, one at the bow and another at the stern, and a piece of brass ordnance of smaller calibre forward for her mainmast. The Tallahassee is commanded by Captain John Taylor Wood, said to be a nephew to Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, and has a crew of upwards of one hundred men. This cruiser appears to be well officered, and judging from the appearance of things good discipline is maintained on board. The engines, we were informed by one of the officers, are under the control of the best and most experienced engineers whose services it was possible to secure, and the fire department is most efficiently managed. In the cabin are a large number of ships' chronometers, and a variety of valuable articles, including many swords and small arms.

On nearing the Halifax Harbour, on Wednesday night, the Tallahassee sighted the steamer Francoeur from this port for Prince Edward Island, but the commander of the former, presuming that the latter was a British mail and passenger vessel, did not molest her. Had the cruiser not been about, of course she would doubtless have met with and destroyed many more vessels in the vicinity of Cape Sable, but in consequence of the small quantity of fuel on board the captain was reluctantly compelled to make direct for this port to procure a supply, and was therefore not in a position to justify him in spending much time in searching for shipping, although he captured every Federal vessel he met with in his course from Wilmington to this city.

Yesterday evening the Tallahassee took on board a large quantity of coals from the Prussian brig Marie Griefswold. Soon after the cruiser arrived here the authorities communicated with her commander, notifying him that the vessel could not be permitted to remain here longer than twenty-four hours. One of the officers affirmed that crews of captured vessels, are always permitted to take with them, when landed, all their clothing and other personal property, —chronometers excepted which are kept as trophies,—in their possession at the time of seizure.

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THE COMET.—The Newburyport Herald says that on Thursday night, a little after 9 o'clock, a diffusely luminous body, (supposed to be the comet discovered by Mr. Hind, July 9,) was observed through the haze in the west, at an elevation of about 10 degrees above the horizon, in the constellation Virgo. The atmosphere was so hazy that it was difficult to locate it among the stars, otherwise than to say, that it formed with Jupiter and Arcturus a nearly equilateral triangle.

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We are happy to notice that the traffic and travel on the railway, is steadily increasing. Scarcely a trip the steamer Queen makes, that she does not bring traffic and passengers to the railway. The express train placed on the line by direction of the manager, to connect with the steamers to and from St. John and Boston, is a great accommodation, and source of profit to the road. The next move we trust will be, the mails for Woodstock and the upper country conveyed over the road, and the wire placed on the telegraph poles lately erected along the line.

Launched at Chamecock, on the 16th inst., from the building yard of John Townshend and Sons, a barque named the "Nellie," of 400 tons. Her length is 127 feet over all, 28 feet beam 11 feet 10 inches hold, 4 feet 8 inches between decks. She was built under French Lloyd's survey to class 5 years, and is owned by her builders.

On Saturday last, at 3 p.m., at Calais, Professor Lowe amidst a concourse of 5,000 spectators from both sides of the river St. Croix, ascended in his balloon, to the height of a mile and more, and then floated away in an easterly direction. The day was uncommonly fine, the atmosphere quite transparent, and as the balloon rose gracefully the shouts of the multitude rent the air. The whole scene was one of great interest and beauty. It was less than an hour from the time of her departure she settled safely down at Oak Point, upon the English side, a distance of 6 miles from Calais. Professor Lowe is a very unassuming man, has considerable colloquial powers, and possesses very high scientific attainments. During the present war in America, he rendered important services to the Northern Army, and contributed much to the success at Malvern Hill. It is said that he intends to visit St. John and Fredericton the ensuing autumn; no doubt he will be fully appreciated at both places. —[Communicated.]

by inviting a large party to accompany them. To the people it looks like a huge excursion at the expense of the government. With this, we as colonists, have no concern; to treat the strangers with true British courtesy is our duty, and from St. John papers we learn that they met a welcome reception not only from their fellow-countrymen, who entertained them at a public dinner, but also from the public men and citizens generally; a special train was placed at their disposal, and as trip to Shediac with a good dinner given them. This is right.

AN EXCURSION TRAIN will leave Richmond Station, next Saturday morning at 7 a.m. for this Town. It is to be hoped the day will be pleasant, and that there will be a goodly representation of our up-country friends. As the train will not return until 5 p.m., the excursionists will have several hours to spend in amusing themselves; a couple of hours fishing would be a novelty to many of them, and should they not be fortunate to catch a few haddock or mackerel, they can enjoy a good dinner of these delicious fresh caught fish, at the hotels, with prime lamb and mutton, or any other dish they choose, and something palatable to wind up with. A genial friend at our elbow says: "that's so!"

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