Arrival of the Persia.

New York, Nov. 19.—The steamship Persia from Liverpool on the 7th, via Queenstown on the 8th arrived this morning.

The Confederate steamer Georgia, captured, some time before her arrival at Cherbourg, the ship John Watt, from Moulmein for Cork, and the Gold Hunter from Dundee for Calcutta. It is not stated what she did with them, as the Georgia is reported to have boarded upwards of 90 vessels before arriving at Cherbourg. It is supposed that she made more captures than are stated above.

The London Times editorially approves of the decision of the Court of Exchequer in granting a new trial in the case of the Confederate steamer Alexandria.

The Lloyd's salvage association has sent an agent to inquire into the capture of the British steamer Sir William Peel of Matamoras, by the Federals, and to claim the ship's cargo in the New Orleans Prize Court.

Telegrams endeavors to dissuade Liverpool shippers from sending anything to Matamoras, the blockade there being effective.

The Emperor Napoleon's speech to the French Legislature is universally discussed. The interpretations put upon it differ so widely that while some journals regard it as eminently pacific, others look on it as indicative of war. Some English journals ask if the Emperor really means that war is inevitable without a Congress on the Polish question. Paris and London journals are alike at variance in their views of the speech, Vienna journals agree that the speech is calculated to create uneasiness.

Paris bourse was dull and low on the 7th and rentes closed 66f. 90c.

La France says that diplomatic overtures will follow the speech of the Emperor, and that then a European Congress may be considered as convoked.

A letter from Earl Russell to the British Minister to Russia, dated Oct. 20th, is published. He says Her Majesty's government have no wish to prolong a correspondence for the mere purpose of controversy. Russia has special obligations with regard to Poland, and the rights of Poland which are contained in the same instrument which confers the title of King of Piand on the Emperor of Russia.

The Queen of Spain has opened the Cortes. Her speech says that the Constitutional Reform is resolved upon. She deplores the St. Domingo insurrection and hopes for the assistance of the Spanish nation in its suppression.

The king of Greece has issued a manifesto to his subjects promising to try and make them the model state of the east.

The Bank of France on the 7th inst., advanced its rate of discount from 5 to 6 per cent.

Terrible Steamboat Disaster.

The steamer Glasgow from Memphis, on the 12th instant, has arrived at Cairo and brings painful intelligence of the burning of the steamer Sunnyside, about five o'clock on Friday morning, opposite Island No. 16, 26 miles below New Madrid. She had a large passenger list and a heavy frieght on board. Among the latter were thirteen hundred and eighty bales of cotton, which with the boat was totally destroyed.

The boat caught fire from sparks from the chimney, which ignited the cotton. She was run ashore and her engines were kept working to hold her to the bank. The exit from the boat being insufficient, many of her passengers were obliged to jump overboard several of whom were drowned.

The scene is described as most terrible. Of thirteen female passengers only four escaped, and of eight children six were lost. Thirty passengers in all were drowned or burned. Among the latter were Mr. Boyde and his wife and child, of Memphis; the sister and wife of Major Boswell, an army surgeon, name unknown; Mrs. Van Buren and her daughter Mattie, of Detroit; Mrs. Blake, Mr. George Cox and child, Mrs. Cresswell and her two children, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Strong, John Powers, fireman, and four deck hands, names unknown, and a negro woman belonging to Major Elliott.

The boat's books and the money on board were lost. The Glasgow brought the survivers to Cairo, most of whom lost everything they possessed.

An Elopement.

The occurrence of an elopement in this city is so rare that one which took place on Sunday evening formed the common topic of conversation yesterday. The hero treads the boards of the Theatre Royal, and the partner of his flight is the daughter of a well known citizen. Romantic in character she fell in love with the actor, and her attachment was returned. Some time ago he obtained a license of marriage, but the father hearing of the affair, refused his consent to an alliance with a stranger whom no one knew much about, and compelled his daughter to return all letters and love tokens that had passed between them. But our Thespian was not thus to be baffled, and bided his time. She was carefully watched, but love laughs at locksmiths, and soon after communication was again resumed. The licence was still in existence, and all that was wanted was a fair start. This was managed on Sunday evening, the lady slipping out of her father's house about half-past eight, and meeting her lover who had made the needful preparations for a speedy flight off they started to Dundas, where the two were made one, and they went on to West Flamboro, to spend the night. Whether they intended to return to Hamilton, and in the most approved and orthodox style kneel down before "the stern parent," we know not; at any rate the opportunity was not afforded them. The lady was soon missed, and a hasty search made. The father got on the right track and traced them to their resting place. The meeting was a stormy one, and if we are not misinformed, the stick of the father and the head of the lover came in contact more than once, to the great detriment of the latter. But the knot had been tied, and the daughter had now become a wife, so that nothing remained for the father but to return to his home sorrowing, leaving the infatuated pair to the enjoyment of their mutual bliss.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

Emigration from Canada.—Large batches of young men principally French Canadians from the country are daily leaving Montreal for the Iron Mountain, and other places in the States. Many go to the mines in Pennsylvania for employment, being attracted by the reported high rates of wages. It is estimated that during the past few weeks several hundreds from this city and the country have left here for Yankeeland in search of employment, in many instances leaving situations affording moderate but certain balances for places in the States involving payment in depreciated and rapidly depreciating shinplasters. Add to this disadvantage the high prices of provisions and the chances of conscription, and it will be seen our young men do not gain immensely by emigration to the Uncle Sam's dominions at this time.

A young woman died in London a few days ago from the effects of chloroform, which she had inhaled prior to undergoing a surgical operation. At the inquest it was shown that no blame attached to the medical men.

AMERICAN NEWS.

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Fort Monroe Nov. 16.

The steamer Convoy which left here last Saturday, with provisions and clothing for our soldiers held as prisoners in Richmond, returned to-day bringing back the provisions and clothing. Col. Irving who had charge of the matter was refused the privilege of taking the rations to Richmond.

New York, Nov. 18th.

The Cork Examiner, Ireland of the 4th, says last evening, Admiral Jones sent notice to the commander of the Kearsage to quit the limit of Cork harbor within twenty four hours. It is reported that the Federal officer has refused to do so. The Kearsage was engaged in coaling the whole of last night. Wednesday, 3 p.m.—The Kearsage is still in Cork Harbor.

New York, 18th.

The Post's Washington correspondent says there was some dispute here over an amusing question, and it is this: "Does Gen. Meade desire to advance upon the enemy." It is claimed by some of his friends that he does desire to push on at once, but that Gen. Halleck is opposed to it. On the other hand it is said that both Gen. Halleck and Gen. Meade are agreed that no further advance shall be made this winter; but that the President insists upon more fighting before the winter compels the army to cease its operations until next Spring. It is a singular condition of things, at least four different men have the reputation of being opposed to the further prosecution of the war. I feel very certain of two things that Gen. Halleck is not eager for another battle on the southern side of the Rappahannock, and that Gen. Meade is. The Gen. was urged to go to Gettysburg and he refused peremptorily and has gone back to fight. If the enemy affords him anything like a fair field and will stand up for battle, he will try the hazard. Gen. Meade, a prudent General, too cautious at times, even he is convinced that it is in his power to beat the army under Gen. Lee.

Moseby is gathering all the union citizens of Virginia between here and Warrenton, and our troops by way of retaliation, capturing the rebel Virginians and bringing them in for consignment to the old capitol prison.

St. Louis, 18th.

Telegraph has been extended to Fort Smith. General McNiel has issued an order that all molestations of the telegraph shall be regarded as bushwackers, and for every cutting of the wires a guerilla prisoner shall be hung. Our forces occupy Walden, about 30 miles South of Fort Smith. Our scouting parties have captured a rebel Major, two Captains, and quite a number of prisoners, together with a portion of Cooper's train laden with commissary stores and ammunition. At last accounts Cooper was flying rapidly towards Red River.

Baltimore, 18th.

350 parolled men have arrived at Annapolis, from Richmond. They are in a wretched condition. Six of them died on the way up. The Christian Commission is administering to their relief.

Oswego, 18th.

The Canada schooner Frank Stewart with lumber from Homilton to this port, in attempting to enter the harbor this. a.m., was driven on to the east Pier in the gale, and went ashore under Fort Ontario. She is broken in two amid ships and is a total wreck. Crew saved.

Washington, Nov. 18.

The Star of this p.m. says the latest information from East Tennessee is that Longstreet is moving in that direction, and that some skirmishing has already occurred between Burnside's outposts and the outposts of Longstreet's advance. The exact position of Burnside's outposts is not known.

It is announced by authority that, from this date to the opening of Congress, the President will be unable to receive visitors, his time being fully occupied by public business.

Some doubts are expressed as to the appointment of General Foster in the place of General Burnside, especially as an order to that affect appears in to-days official Army Gazette.

Beauford, N. C., Nov. 13.

A schooner laden with medicine, probably the Alice L. Webb, of and from New York, was wrecked near Bouge Inlet on or about the 30th ultimo. It is reported that a portion of her goods were saved by the rebels and sold. The captain and crew are said to have been sent to Richmond.

The Adjutant of a Maine regiment in the department of the South, in providing countersigns, selected words difficult for uneducated people to pronounce, which called forth the censure of the Colonel, who ordered the Adjutant to take the names of rivers, lakes or towns in his native state as the man would be familiar with them; whereupon he sent the following list to the Colonel for approval:—Sysladobsis, Cheputuaticook, Magaguadivic, Welokenebacook, Mosselucmaguntick, Molechunkemun, Chemquassahamtook, Pekaguinac, Sletakahank, Pamgookamock, Mooselockamoguntic, Mollychunkamug.

The Phœnix Reporter says: Just as we go to press we hear of a shocking accident which happened to John Wells, son of Mr. Jos. Wells, Captain of the City of Buffalo, on Friday afternoon. As the steamer was nearing our village the deceased went into the engine-room below, and while in a stooping posture, examining the pump, received a blow from the crank, (which is attached to the main shaft,) killing him instantly.

Fatal Collision.—On Thursday a young lad, son of Mr. Thomas Craig, of Hamilton, was standing in Catharine street in that city, when a loaded waggon sharply turned the corner, and, striking him on the back, threw him down with violence. He lingered till evening, when he died from his injuries. The driver was arrested.

A Strong-Minded Woman.—The Kingston News says that among the persons who attended Mr. O'Leary's "private lecture to men only," on Wednesday evening, was a female in male attire, who, determined to gratify her curiosity, adopted this mode of gaining admittance. She was discovered, however, before the lecture commenced, and was compelled by the cries and hisses of some of the sterner sex who were present, to beat a hasty retreat.

An important operation in connection with the telegraphic system in Ireland—one by which it is alleged the American news will be received in the metropolis six hours earlier than at present—has just been completed. This is the laying of the wire completing direct communication between Cape Clear and London.

Punch says some kind little milliners have out of their scanty earnings, subscribed in aid of the victims at Warsaw. This is indeed a pretty illustration of the needle being true to the Pole.

It is announced in the Paris papers that the brothers Godard are about to make a balloon to contain 14,000 cubic metres of gas, whereas M. Nadar's "Giant" only contained 6,000.

A recent Cape mail brought the intelligence that the Federal steamer Vanderbilt had arrived at the Cape in search of the Alabama, and not meeting her there, proceeded in search of her towards India.

Men and women are oftener ruined by brilliancy than by dullness.

The "Fenian Brotherhood."

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

The secret association of the "Fenian Brotherhood," which recently held a convention in Chicago, adopted an address to the people of Ireland, which reads as follows:—

"Address" of the Centre and Delegates of the Fenian Brotherhood in America, assembled in Convention in the city of Chicago, to their fellow countrymen in Ireland, who share their views as to the best means of achieving the independence of Ireland:

"Brothers—We deem it prudent to withhold for the present from publication in the newspapers certain important resolutions having special reference to the revolutionary element in Ireland, which have been submitted to this convention by the head centre of the Fenian brotherhood in America, and unanimously adopted. Printed copies of these resolutions will be placed before the different circles of our organization in this country, and will also be transmitted at the earliest fitting opportunity to our friends at home. In the meantime we do not wish to separate without addressing to you a few general words—such as we can afford to be read by all whom it may concern—regarding the present aspect of affairs. We are solemnly pledged to labor earnestly and continuously for the regeneration of our beloved Ireland. That pledge with the blessing of Divine Providence we shall redeem. And when the wished for hour shall have arrived, we will be prepared with you to meet the implacable persecutions of our race in battle array; to put an end forever to the accursed system under which our unhappy people have suffered such cruel tortures, or die like men in the attempt. And in what hollier cause has man ever died? How much Irish blood has fallen on the battlefield of the world? how much Irish blood has been shed in the service of our country's oppressor, the plunderer and the murderer of her people, the fell enemy of her faith? Over this subject, and others connected with it, we have pondered long and bitterly. But our resolve is fixed and irrevocable; the foul stigma which attaches to our name must be washed out. We do not ask will you be ready? We know you are ready. Nine-tenths of the Irish people have been at all times ready, in heart and will, to dispute with armed hand the invader's right to enslave or exterminate them. But this is not enough. We must be "skilled to do, as well as ready to dare." We are thoroughly convinced of the utter futility of legal and constitutional agitations, parliamentary policies, and all similar delusions. These things have brought more suffering upon our people than would be caused by the most protracted and devastating war. The best of them would but expose the ardent and the brave to the vengeance of local despots; and be it remembered that such sacrifices beget no noble aspirations. No enslaved people ever regained their independence or became formidable to the enslaver without 'illegal' (in the enslaver's sense) pre-organization. Poland had its illegal (in the Russian sense) organization long before those glorious 'legions of despair' unfurled the flag of revolution. Had Italy no illegal (in the Austrian sense) organization, the sword of McMahon had never flashed in victory on the field of Magenta. Had not the American colonies of England their trained militia, the 'trampled province' could not have sprung into a 'free and glorious republic.' Hungary was pre-organized—but why multiply instances? The lesson which history teaches to struggling nationalities—and illustrates by many a bright and many a dark example—is that pre-organization is essential to success. With it there may be defeat and shame. Politicians seem think anything approaching to a military organization impossible in Ireland. But its possibility and feasibility, when guided by courage, prudence, devotion and ability, have been proved to our satisfaction; and this fact is the very foundation of our conviction that the day of our deliverance is at hand. We say our deliverance, for the privileges of living among a free people and of sharing the blessings of free institutions, but make us feel more keenly the sufferings and degradation of our own old land. But our hearts swell with hopes and exultation when we think of the living fires that burn within her shores, defying the combined efforts of open foe and false friend to extinguish it. No matter how powerful and devoted her exiled children might be, we should tremble for the issue if there were no true men left in Ireland; no worthy descendants and disciples of the heroes of '93. We do not wonder at the enemy's persistent endeavors to emasculate or to banish you. Americans already admit that the non-recognition of the revolted States by England is due to the attitude which the Irish people have assumed both at home and in this republic. If the Irish people, at home and abroad, were united in a bond of brotherhood for the salvation of their country, would the United States hesitate for an hour to strike a blow which would be followed by two inevitable results—peace in America and liberty in Ireland? A deep and great responsibility rests upon Irishmen in the present generation. The fate of this country trembles in the balance. Emigration is doing its exhausting work. Other influences are leagued with the oppressor to quench the spirit which has triumphed over the dungeon and the scaffold, and which even famine could not kill. Let us falter now and Ireland's doom is sealed; a grand old nation—grand even in her chains—is blotted out from the map of the world. But there shall be no faltering, no cowardice. Our country cries to us for aid, and points to the grave which the foe have dug for her. Armed legions shall interpose between her and the grave. Here we have soldiers armed and trained in the tented field and amid the smoke and thunder of battle, with able and experienced generals to lead them. Let the cities and towns and parishes of Ireland have their brigades, regiments, battalions and companies of partially disciplined soldiers of liberty silently enrolled. Above all things let every man be pledged to obey the commands of his superiors, and pledged, also, never to move without such command, for obedience to command is the first and most important requisite of the perfect soldier—all the rest is secondary. Thus you will not only be prepared to strike with effect, but all rash attempts at insurrection will be prevented. Without such an organization as we contemplate, partial uprising of the people will be sure to occur, leaving no results but the sacrifice of brave men, and are there no strong arms within the enemy's shores to second the blow? Circumstances are in our favor such as Providence never before vouchsafed to an enslaved people. We have but to act as beseems brave and reasoning men, and ours shall be the pride and glory of lifting our sorrowing Erin of the Streams to her place among the nations. Brothers, rely upon us, we rely upon you.

Jas. Gibson, Chairman, Philadelphia.
Jno. O'Mahoney, President, and H. C.
Richard Doherty, Ind., } Vice Presid's.
Daniel Grady, D. G., }
Daniel Carmody, Wis., }
H. O'C. McCarthy, Secretary,
John A. Stuart, Ind., Assistant Secy.

His excellency the Governor General has appointed the venerable Isaac Hellmuth, Archdeacon of Huron, and Principal of Huron College, an additional member of the Senate of the University of Toronto.

Great Scandal in England.

LORD PALMERSTON IN TROUBLE.

From the London Star.

The ears of London society have for many days back been tingling with an extraordinary scandal. It would be the feeblest affectation for and one mixing with the world of our metropolis to assume the aspect of ignorance on the subject. Wherever men meet together the story is talked off. Although it has been noticed, and in brief and vague terms, by only one London newspaper, it has blazoned all over the country, and whoever now opens a provincial newspaper is sure to find the story alluded to in its columns. At first the rumor appeared so extravagant and absurd that people took it for a mere jest, or for the wildest of *canards*. We must say for our own part, as we were the first to allude to it, that no mention of such a scandle should have appeared in these columns if our information on the subject was no better than that which current gossip supplies. We had however, reason to believe, that the story true or false, rested upon quite a different foundation from the basis of guess and figment on which so many scandals of a season are elevated into notoriety. It is hardly necessary to say that the story is for an action of divorce about to be tried before long, and which the name of the co-respondent is one of the most renowned in England. A statesman venerable in his years, and distinguished all over the world for his long and active career in the highest departments of politics, is thus charged with one of the gravest offences against the moral code which all sects profess to hold in common. This, surely, was surprise enough for the most insatiable of gossips. Yet even this was not all. For in a day or two, it was confidently asserted that the eminent parsonage alluded to had acknowledged the substantial truth of the change by affecting a compromise. We ourselves noticed this rumor publically, having heard it on what we conceived to be reliable authority; but at the same time taking care not to pledge ourselves in any way to the truth of the statement. We are now authoritively informed that no compromise has taken place The solicitor for the petitioner has addressed a letter to us, which the public may read in our columns to-day, and in which he explicitely denies that there is any foundation whatever for the rumor of a compromise. So far, then, current report led the public astray. The action which at first seemed utterly incredible to almost every one, is apparently in progress and has not been compromised. Painful as the whole affair is, we cannot help being glad that the latest part of the scandle proves untrue. Indeed, it would be hard to believe that a great public man, whose career has attracted the eyes of more than one generation, and whose repute is now part of the historical property of England, could have condescended to give consistency to such a charge by paying money to compromise it. We have often disapproved of portions of the policy of the statesman in question, but he has always seemed to us one of the last men in the world likely to submit to a breach upon his reputation. However the gossip of clubs and the scandle upon the streets may anatomise the private reputation of a public man, yet the healthy opinion of the country never pronounces its decision upon hearsay evidence or *ex parte* statements. No man in England were he the most sensitive recluse, has any reason to shrink from a public inquiry into his conduct, if he is conscious that he cannot be rightfully impugned. These are not the days when party spirit runs so high that political enemies would trump up false charges against a statesman, or delight in endorsing a scandle simply because it breathed upon the pureness of his name. No prominent politician living has enemies so bitter that they would not rejoice to see him cleared of scandalous accusations. The statesman whose private character rumor now deals with, has public antagonists and unflinching critics indeed, but he has few if any personal enemies, who would not regret to see a stain imprinted upon his reputation. Therefore there could be no Legitimate excuse for such a man's escaping from the publicity of an unjust accusation to buy off an accuser. Compromise in such a case would simply mean confession. We do not exaggerate when such a confession would be felt a humiliation all over the country. Since the report exists, since the story is told, since nothing can remove the fact that the charge has been actually made, the sincere wish of every rational and impartial man must be that the question shall be fairly and formally tried out, and that the truth may fully appear. Concealment of any kind, even the most honest and well-intentioned, can do no good. The best that can now be hoped for is full and thorough publicity. If then this great scandle, so sudden, so utterly unexpected, so incredible to all reason able appearance, has to be tried out, we see no use in affecting to ignore the matter. There are of course many questions concerning the private lives of public men into which it is not decorous for journals to enter. But if we in a few days or weeks are to have a case tried in which one of the most influential and prominent of living statesmen is to be implicated—if all the Provincial and all the foreign journals are to team meanwhile with the paragraphs relating to the coming cause celebre, and setting forth the names and dates at full length, we can really see no earthly advantage to be gained by London journals pretending ignorance of what all the world talks about.

Already we are aware that exaggeration and gossip have been at their work, and have dragged into the case the names of parties who have nothing whatever to do with it. If the cause really comes for trial it will possess no mere private interest—it will be no mere scrap of club-room gossip and chuckling commentary; it will involve considerations of deep political and national interest. It will be an event, which, if it does not result in such an issue as we must all desire, cannot but affect the political situation of the country. It will in any case involve the reputation of the closing years of a career which is identified all over the world with the most important events of Great Britain's policy in the present century. Such a subject as this cannot possibly be hidden away in a quiet corner until the formal moment arrives when it becomes the theme of judicial question. It is because we depreciate reckless comment and conjecture and unscrupulous exaggeration—because we have seen how many innocent and unaccused names have even already been hawked wantonly about in connection with this case, that we deem it entirely unsuited for the blundering efforts at concealment which a false delicacy would employ. It is something to have obtained at least a public denial of the report that such a cause had been disposed of by a compromise. We trust that a full investigation may prove that no possible need of compromise ever existed on the part of the eminent man whose conduct has been so suddenly and strangely impugned.

(*To the Editor of the Star*)

Sir,—I beg leave to inform you that there is no foundation whatever for the statement made in your paper of the 31st ult., viz:—"That an arrangement had been entered into between the petitioner and respondent in a certain important suit now instituted in the Divorce Court, and that the terms of such arrangement had been agreed to."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
THOMAS WELLS,
Solicitor for the Petitioner.
47 Moorgate-st. London, E. C. Nov. 2.

(*London Correspondence to the Irish Times.*)

The divorce case in which Viscount Palmerston is named as a co-respondent has given abundant food for gossip among legal and general circles for the past week. I confess I have felt it a delicate subject to touch upon; but the general publicity given to it makes it public property. The scene of the offence is laid in Half-Moon street, Piccadilly, within a few doors of Cambridge House; the date alleged is the latter part of last session, the end of July and the beginning of August. The plaintiff is a clergyman named O'Kane, and a photograph of the "fair but frail one" is handed about. They who wish to injure the reputation of the noble lord assert that the case has been compromised by the payment of a sum of money, but this his admirers indignantly deny, alleging that the whole affair is a plot to extort money, and that Lord Palmerston will show his usual pluck by meeting the case in open court as his father-in-law, Lord Melbourne, did in a similar case, which gained the then attorny general, Sir John, afterwards Lord Campbell, great renown—the case of Norton vs. Melbourne. The cause, if it be not withdrawn, cannot come on this term, and I believe will never come on. I would fain be persuaded, with those who take the noble viscount's side, the result *must create such a reaction in his favour in the popular mind as to lend fresh vigor to his ministry.*

The Union Leaguers Engaged in a Conspiracy.

Ogdensburg, Nov. 15, 1863.

Of course you are cognizant of the excitement which exists on this side of the lines on account of the recent disclosures of a plot said to be maturing among the refugees from the Southern States, now domiciled in Canada, and the sympathizers they have found among your people. The information which has led to this outburst of popular phrenzy was communicated by the Governor General of the Canadas to Lord Lyons, who, on its receipt rose from his bed to convey the intelligence to our Premier, Secretary Seward. You will observe that it is said that our Government had before been placed in possession of reliable information that a hostile demonstration to be launched upon the Northern frontier was being concocted and matured by the secessionists and their friends in Canada, and I have no doubt such was the fact, for it was known here secretly, several months ago.

Last spring a gentleman, tolerably well dressed, and quite intelligent, a Frenchman, named De Lisle, came here from Montreal and took up his residence with another man also recently from your place. He had no apparent business, but kept up an extensive correspondence with suspected parties in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, also with unknown parties in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, St. Catherines, and other places in Canada known to be frequented by Southern refugees. A few months of this kind of proceedings caused him to be suspected and, a detective was sent here from Washington to watch his manœuvres. This detective who had authority to ransack the mails, kept a vigilant eye upon De Lisle, and followed him like a shadow. The attentions of the stranger excited De Lisle's fears, and he at once avoided the post office and took his letters across the St. Lawrence and mailed them at Prescott.

Failing to elicit anything, the detective clothed the Provost Marshal here with authority to open any letters to or from De Lisle, and returned to Washington. The disappearance of the detective quieted De Lisle's fears and instead of going to Prescott to mail his letters, he entrusted them to the engineer of one of the Ferry steamers also a Frenchman, to be conveyed to the Canadian post office. The Provost Marshal won over the engineer, and succeeded in intercepting several letters both two and from De Lisle, the contents of which it would be improper to communicate to you at this time, beyond the fact that he was a spy, acting on behalf of the secessionists in Canada, and cognizant of the schemes hatching to make an onslaught upon the cities on this side easy of access from the Canada side of the line.

De Lisle was at one arrested, but had not been in custody of the officer twenty-four hours before he succeeded in making his escape. This was about three months ago, and he has not been heard of by anyone in this vicinity. The old gentleman he resided with here immediately packed up his furniture and left for parts unknown.

The information discovered by the interception of De Lisle's letters was immediately communicated to the Government at Washington, and was also laid before the Union League in this place. The League is a secret organization, whose members are bound by the most solemn oaths to sacrifice their lives and fortuns in defence of the American Union, and inflict the severest punishment upon the enemies, open and secret, of the United States. Steps were immediately taken to discover if possible, the extent of the secession plot in Canada, and to mature measures to meet the raid and invasion and retaliate by following the villains into Canada, and capturing or killing them on British soil. Secret agents were employed, who went into Canada, and pretending to be American deserters and secession sympathizers, and denouncing the Lincoln Government in unmeasured terms. By this means they gained the confidence of those in the plot, and were solicited to participate in the contemplated sacking of the frontier towns. They consented and were initiated into the secrets of the organization, and at once communicated all the facts to the Union League here, who sent messengers to the other Union Leagues in all the frontier towns, whose members were at once armed and secretly drilled for the emergency.

The organization is very powerful in the frontier towns. Here there are two councils numbering about 700 men, and it is a fact worthy of notice that not a single one of them joins in a general excitement, or will admit that he gives credence to the stories of the existence of the plot. The reason is apparent enough. They all know the extent of the conspiracy, the means they had of meeting and repelling the invasion, and retaliating upon Canada.—*Correspondence Montreal Herald.*

Numbers of Democratic soldiers have called on us (says the Washington Union), some of whom are personally known to the editor of the Chronicle, and complained that their Republican comrades have been furloughed and sent home to vote, while they were denied the same privilege. Some of them were so indignant that they wanted to denounce such acts over their own signature; but we prevailed on them not to do so, knowing full well that they would be punished by their superiors for attempting to act like freemen.

New York will soon be defended by 800 pieces of the heaviest ordnance. A gentleman who has recently passed through the fort near the Narrows, says that he counted fourteen guns described as 300 pounders, and that the bulk of the armament consists of 12-inch and 14-inch guns. Platforms were being laid for 15-inch and 20-inch guns.

More Discoveries.—Within the past month or two, extensive deposits of lead ore have been found in the north-east part of Tudor, and we understand that Mr. R. Lazier has had several men making explorations. A more recent discovery of lead ore has taken place in the 3rd concession of Marmora, about ten miles from the Marmora Iron Works. Mr. Neil McArthur one of the proprietors, informs us that unmistakeable indications have been found of the existence of the ore in large quantities. Two small blasts gave 220 lbs. of good ore, which will yield 70 per cent.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

Ten Hour System.—Nearly all the mill-owners, in Patterson, N. J., have acceeded to the ten hour arrangement, and work in the factories has recommenced.

A Vermont farmer sent to an orphan asylum for a boy that was smart, active, brave, tractable, prompt, industrious, clean, pious, intelligent, good-looking, reserved and modest. The Superintendent replied that their boys were all humane though they were orphans, and referred him to the New Jerusalem if he wanted to get his order filled.

The U. S. naval authorities seemed to have reached the end of their tether, and to be able to find no more crews for their vessels of war—those they have already being made up of Norwegians, Englishmen and Scotchmen.

While the war increases the demand for coal, it lessens the operator's capacity to supply it, for the necessity of filling the army with men has carried off a great many of the mining laborers, which has so lessened their numbers that the remaining miners have the control of their own rates of wages and the time that they will labor. By combinations they ask what amount of wages they please; and, by stopping work and increasing the price of coal in the market by diminishing the supply, can obtain almost any price they ask. Their wages are now much greater than they ever were for such labor in this country; and, with plenty of money, their disposition to labor grows less with the possession of means of indulging idleness.—*Philadelphia Courier.*

At a concert in Albany the other evening, the dress of a young lady took fire from the foot-lights, and she was instantly enveloped in flames. A gentleman of the audience rushed upon the stage, and, pulling of his coat, wrapped it around her, thus saving her life. She had presence of mind enough not to communicate the fire to the gauze-like dresses of the other young ladies by rushing among them.

Serious Accident.—Mr. Andrew Story, of Tuckersmith, met with a serious accident on Monday last, while threshing. We learn that as he was hitching a horse to the machine, and in the act of hooking on the traces, the animal, which is rather vicious, kicked him on the face, breaking the bones of his nose; his face was cut and bruised in a shocking manner. We are glad to hear the sufferer is doing well, under the care of Dr. Fitzsimons.—*Huron Express.*

The owners of the English merchantman Bessie, which had been detained by the Prussian authorities because arms for the Poles had been found in her, have been fined 6000 thalers. All the arms consisting of 620 rifles with bayonets, 175 ordinary rifles, and 198 with sword bayonets and sheaths, have been confiscated.

MARKETS.

Corrected Regularly.

Ottawa, Nov. 19 1863.

Wheat—Spring, ℔ bush	$0 90	$0 95
" Fall	0 95	1 00
Flour—Extra, ℔ bbl	4 75	5 00
Superfine No. 1	4 50	4 75
" No. 2	4 00	4 00
Farmers'	0 00	0 00
Oatmeal, ℔ bbl. 196 lbs	4 75	5 00
Rye, ℔ bush. 56lbs	0 50	0 55
Barley, ℔ bush. 48 lbs	0 70	0 75
Oats, ℔ bush. 34 lbs	0 30	0 35
Peas, ℔ bush. 60 lbs	0 50	0 55
Beans, ℔ bush	1 25	1 50
Corn, ℔ bush	0 60	0 65
Potatoes, ℔ bush	0 20	0 25
Hay ℔ ton	12 00	13 00
Straw ℔ ton	7 00	8 00
Pork ℔ 100 lbs	5 50	6 00
Beef ℔ 100 lbs	4 00	4 50
" per lb	0 06	0 08
Mutton per lb by the qr	0 06	0 08
Ham	0 08	0 10
Tallow per lb	0 08	0 10
Lard, per lb	0 10	0 12
Hides—slaughtered per 100 lb	5 00	5 00
Fowls, per pair	0 25	0 30
Chickens, each	0 00	0 25
Wool, fleece washed	0 30	0 35
" pulled	0 30	0 35
Apples per bbl	2 25	2 50
Geese, each	0 00	0 25
Butter—Fresh per lb	0 13	0 15
Tub "	0 12	0 15
Eggs per dozen	0 12	0 13

Brockville, Nov. 18, 1863

Fall Flour ℔ 100 lbs	$2 25 @	2 50
Spring Flour	2 25 "	2 35
Spring Wheat	0 85 "	0 90
Buck Wheat	0 35 "	0 40
Indian Corn, ℔ 56 lbs	0 45 "	0 60
Barley ℔ 48 lbs	0 55 "	0 65
Fall Wheat	0 90 "	1 00
Potatoes	0 20 "	0 25
Rye	0 45 "	0 55
Oatmeal, lb 100 lbs	3 00 "	0 00
Peas	0 45 "	0 60
Oats	0 30 "	0 35
Hay, ℔ ton	10 00 "	12 00
Beef, ℔ 100 lbs	4 00 "	6 00
Pork ℔ 100 lbs	4 00 "	5 00
Pork, Prime Mess	10 00 "	0 00
Wool ℔ lb	0 30 "	0 40
Butter	0 15 "	0 18
Eggs	0 10 "	0 12
Turkeys	0 40 "	0 50
Fowls ℔ pair	0 20 "	0 30
Geese	0 20 "	0 30
Sausages	0 10 "	0 12
Dried apples per 22 lb	1 10 "	1 25
Buck Wheat Flour per 100	1 75 "	2 00
Corn Meal per 100 lb	1 25 "	1 50
Lard	0 10 "	0 12
Tallow	0 08 "	0 10
Hardwood	2 00 "	2 00

Perth, Nov. 19, 1863.

Pot Ashes per cwt	$5 50	0 00
Pork, Prime Mess,	4 75	0 00
Do. Prime	4 00	0 00
Beef do 100 lb	3 00	3 50
Wheat per bushel	0 80	0 85
Oats do	0 30	0 00
Peas do	0 50	0 00
Barley do	0 60	0 60
Potatoes do	0 25	0 00
Flour per barrel	4 25	0 00
Oatmeal do	4 15	0 00
Butter per lb	0 15	0 00
Eggs per doz	0 10	0 00
Hay per ton	10 00	0 00

Corrected weekly by M. Gorman, Commission Agent.

Pembroke, Nov 13, 1863.

Flour, per bbl	$5 00	$5 50
Wheat, per bushel	0 90	1 00
Mess Pork, per bbl	17 00	18 00
Prime Mess Pork, per bbl	15 00	16 00
Oats, per bush	0 35	0 40
Peas, per bushel	0 50	0 60
Onions, per bushel	1 50	0 00
White Beans, per bushel	1 50	0 00
Potatoes, per bushel	0 25	0 30
Butter, per lb	0 12½	0 00
Eggs, per doz	0 12½	0 00
Hay, per ton	10 00	12 00

A Willy Editor.

Editors, like other shrewd men, must live with their eyes and ears open. A good story is told of one who started a paper in a western town. The town was infested by gamblers, whose presence was a source of annoyance to the citizens, who told the editor that if he did not come out against them, they would not patronise his paper. He replied that he would give them a "smasher" next day. Sure enough, his next issue contained the promised "smasher," and on the following morning the redoubtable editor, with scissors in hand, was seated in his sanctum, when in walked a large man, with a club in his hand, who demanded to know if the editor was in. "No, sir," was the reply, "he has stepped out. Take a seat and read the paper—he will return in a minute." Down sat the indignant man of cards, crossed his legs with his club between them, and commenced reading a newspaper. In the meantime the editor quickly vamosed down stairs, and at the landing he met another excited man with a cudgel in his hand, who asked if the editor was in? "Yes sir," was the quick response, "you will find him seated upstairs reading a newspaper." The latter, on entering the room, with a furious oath commenced a violent assault upon the former, which was resisted with equal force. The fight was continued till they had both rolled to the foot of the stairs, and had pounded each other to their heart's content.—*American Paper.*

Colored Skedaddlers.—If Colonel Barns' contract be to enlist men into his regiment, he may make money; but if to include keeping them, he will be likely out of pocket, if we may judge from the number of his corps to be seen daily in our streets, dressed in the United States uniform. The causes assigned for their desertions are numerous; but the general opinion amongst them is, that their colonel commanding does not intend to lead them to battle in person, but calculates upon resigning as soon as the ranks of the regiment are full; and as they do not like to be handed over to officers with whom they are unacquainted, and of whose military prowess and abilities there might be a doubt, they deem it the best policy to escape while there is a chance. They have now clothing enough for the winter, and some of them a little money in hand, received on account of their bounty warrants. Be the cause of desertion what it may, scores of skedaddlers arrive here every week.—*Essex Record.*

In a late number of Good Words, a manifesto of the Southern clergy on the war and its issues, was published. The organs of the United States embassy, therefore, advised all sensible Englishmen to proscribe Good Words as unfit to be admitted to their families. Punch, in commenting upon this attempt to gag the English press, observes that the British public wish to hear both sides; and that they cannot allow the Federals to put their padlocks on every public print.

A radical print talks about "the change of opinion in Maryland." This change is like that of the individual unexpectedly robbed by a footpad. "I did not think of meeting a robber here," observed the victim as he handed over his purse. "Do you call me a robber?" said the ruffian presenting a pistol. "On no! that argument convinces me you are a very honest gentleman," was the answer. After this fashion, if at all, Maryland ranks among the convicts to Black Republicanism.

The Syracuse Standard says an association of persons is sinking a shaft on Labrador Hill, in the town of Fabious, in the hope of discovering coal. Specimens of coal from that vicinity have been shown, that equal in quality the best anthracite coal.

Birth.

At Perth